

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher would like to discuss about the methodology of the study. Some materials are included as the methodology of the study. Those discussed materials are stated as the following: research design, research setting, population and sample, data technique of data collection and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research is a formal systematic application of scientific methods to study understanding of problems. Research design is a plan to collect and analyze data to answer questions.

This research used descriptive qualitative method as a research methodology. Descriptive qualitative research aims to record events, situations, or circumstances. In addition Fraenkel, Wallen, & Hyun (2011) also state that qualitative research is a study that investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials. Also, qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problem (Creswell, 2014). Therefore, the researcher described English Education Department students' general perception in using Machine Translation and their perceptions on Machine Translation's advantages and disadvantages in English.

B. Research Setting

The research conducted at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin. The university is located at Jl. A. Yani, km. 4,5 Banjarmasin Timur,

Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan. This university is located on Jl. A.Yani km 4, 5. This university is one of universities in South Kalimantan which has English Department. In this major there are the 2017 generations' students who have taken class Translation I and Translation II.

C. Research Participant

The subject in this research is the 2017 generation students of English Education Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who have already take Translation I and Translation II class. The total numbers of the students are 112 which consist of four classes.

Based on the population above, the researcher used purposive sampling is a technique determination of the sample with certain considerations. Based on the above understanding in order to facilitate research, the researcher defines characteristics will use in this study. The characteristics are the students who have taken class Translation I and Translation II.

According to Uma Sekaran (2006) the notion of convenience sampling is a collection of information from population members who agree to provide the information. Therefore, the participants have taken about 16 students selected based on convenience sampling.

D. Data and Source of Data

1. Data

Data are the information collected by the researcher to answer research problems. Data has collected in qualitative data. The researcher tried to get description the data from interview. Data are all the facts and

members that can be used by the researcher as information, which information is the result of the data process that is needed to be used.

2. Source of Data

Source of data are subject where the data can be gained. Sources are some subjects that are possible to give information in order to give representative data. The data took from the students of 2017 English Education Department in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, students who have taken class Translation I and Translation II.

E. Technique of Data Collection

The research instruments employed in this study included questionnaire and interview for qualitative data

1. Interview

Interview is one of techniques of data collection through communication process. It is a relation or private conversation between the researcher and the respondents. The process of interview can be used directly or not. Direct interview means a ‘face-to-face’ and oral conversation between the two communication actors, while indirect interview means using a list of questions sent by the data collector to the respondent to answer it in written form by Rianto (2004).

The researcher interviewed some students about their perception toward the use Machine Translation in learning process. The aim of the interview was the research has done to get the deeper information.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the most important and also difficult part of research, because there will be obtained some important information in the form of research findings. The process of understanding those information is inductive in which it is begun by learning from the data rather than starting with preconceived notions about the subject matter. The data analysis should also begin while the data are being collected, so that the researcher can discover additional themes and decides whether to follow those leads for more intense investigation (Sangasubana, 2011).

The data has analyzed by using flow model by Miles and Huberman, 1984 that cited in (Arikunto, 2010). There are three main activities in analyzing the data. They are data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing or verification. The description of data analysis shows below.

1. Data reduction

In this stage, the data from interview was reduced if the data did not refer to the research study. To process the data that had been collected through observation, interview and documentation the writer typed and categorized the data.

2. Data display

After the first stage, the writer synthesized the data from interview followed by presenting and interpreting the result of data collection. In displaying the collect data in qualitative research form, the narrative form

is the most frequent form has been used as stated by Miles and Huberman (1984) that cited in Arikunto (2010).

3. Conclusion drawing or verification

After all data were displayed, the writer made conclusions from the interview as the findings of this present study. The researcher has able to interpreted it and reach conclusion and verification. The next step is describing and interpreting the data. Shortly, the steps in analyzing the data are:

- a. The researcher collects the data thorough interview.
- b. The researcher selected and identified data and focuses on the formulation of research problem.
- c. The researcher displays the data.
- d. The conclusion was drawn.

The data was drawn by according Irwanto (2002) after individuals interact with perceived objects the perception results can be divided into two, namely:

- a. Positive Perception, perceptions that describe all knowledge and responses that are continued with their utilization efforts.
- b. Negative Perception, which describes all knowledge and responses that are not in harmony with the perceived object.

It can be said that the perception both positive and negative always affect a person in carrying out an action. And the emergence of a positive perception or negative perception all depends on how the individual

describes all their knowledge of a perceived object. In this research the positive perception means advantages and negative perception means disadvantages of machine translation