

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The method used in this research is correlational study. The correlational study is to determine the relationship and the level of relationship between two or more variables without any attempt to influence these variables. The researcher used bivariate correlation analysis as research design, since this research is aimed to find the relationship between two variables. Then, simple linear regression analysis is used to find the significance contribution of reading interest in online Japanese comics to translation ability and Pearson's product moment correlation is used to analyze the relationship between two variables, they are; students' reading interest in online Japanese comics (X) and their English translation ability (Y). To ease in calculating the data, IBM SPSS Statistic 22 Program, a statistical software used to solve business and research problems by means of ad-hoc analysis, hypothesis testing, and predictive analytics, is applied to help the researcher in conducting the data.

B. Research Setting and Time

1. Research Setting

This research is conducted at sixth semester students which divided into four classes, class A, B, C, and D of English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin that located on Jalan A. Yani Km. 4,5 East Banjarmasin, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan. The researcher took

the sixth semester students as the samples of this research because some of students in this semester have interest in reading online Japanese comics and the location and place is well-known by the researcher and because this university is facilitated of internet access where this research is related to online Japanese comics which need of internet access to read it.

2. Research Time

In this research, the researcher collected and conducted the data about 2 months. It started from 09 May 2017 until 09 July 2017. To collect the data for findings, the researcher administered two instruments; students' reading interest questionnaire and translation ability test

C. Population and Sample

To get better understanding about population and sample of the research, both will be discussed here.

1. Population

According to Arikunto (2006, p.130), population is a set or collection of all elements processing one or more attributes of interest. Population is the whole subject of research. It is determined to be analyzed and calculated. The population in this research is students of sixth semester of English Department in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin with total 115 students.

**Table 3.1 Population of the Sixth Semester Students of English
Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin**

The number of students	
Male	37 students
Female	78 students
Total	115 students

2. Sample

Sample is part of characteristic which had by the population. The technique of sample taking the researcher used in this study is purposive sampling. According to Sugiyono (2011, p. 218) purposive sampling is a research technique to determine the sample with some specific considerations that aim the data obtained can be representative.

Since not everybody read online Japanese comics or knows what online Japanese comics are, that is why purposive sampling is chosen here in taking the sample and collecting the data. It means the researcher should find students from the population with some categories, such as who read online Japanese comics, have been learning translation course and have knowledge to translate English reading text into Bahasa Indonesia and vice versa.

The researcher distributed open-questionnaire to all students of sixth semester of English Department and found 27 students who appropriate with the categories to this research. The sample can be seen in the following table.

Table 3.2 Sample of the Sixth Semester Students of English Department

Class	Number of Students
A	10
B	6
C	6
D	5
Total	27

D. Research Instrument

The instruments used in this research are questionnaire and test. The questionnaire is arranged and conducted to collect and enrich data from students' reading interest in online Japanese comics. The translation ability test will be given for the respondent is a test to collect the data of the students' ability in translating English reading text into Bahasa Indonesia.

1. Questionnaire

This questionnaire is arranged to collect the data of the students' reading interest in online Japanese comics. There are two types of questionnaire which are constructed in this research, they are open-questionnaire and close-questionnaire. Open-questionnaire consists of 4 questions and is used to select the appropriate samples from the population. There are 24 items of close-questionnaire and each item include the indicators of reading interest such as; a sense of pleasure, satisfaction of doing reading activity, active participation without being

forced, and preferably the particular activity. The following table presented the indicators of reading interest.

Table 3.3 The Indicators of Reading Interest Questionnaire

The Component of Reading Interest	Indicators	Number of Items		Total
		Positive	Negative	
A sense of pleasure	• Having much time to do reading activity	1	2	2
	• Spending spare time by reading for fun	4	3	2
	• Feeling happy when doing reading activity	5	-	1
Satisfaction of doing reading activity	• Satisfying with reading activity	6	7	2
Active participation to do reading activity	• Doing reading activity because of own desire	8	-	1
	• Doing reading activity because of friends	9, 21	-	2
	• Feeling curious before reading	10, 11, 12	-	3
	• Reading online Japanese comics in English	13, 15, 16, 17	14	5
	• Choosing reading material	18, 20	19	3
Preferably the particular activity	• Prefer doing reading activity than others activity	22, 23	24	3

Source: Slameto (2003, p. 57)

In using the questionnaire instrument which aimed to measure how strong the students' interest in online reading Japanese comics, the researcher applied the Likert scale as the scale of measurement in this

research. Each answer item of questionnaire using a Likert scale with gradations of strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree.

Table 3.4 Likert Scale for Reading Interest Questionnaire

Alternative Answers	Positive	Negative
Strongly Agree (SA)	5	1
Agree (A)	4	2
Neutral (N)	3	3
Disagree (D)	2	4
Strongly Disagree (SD)	1	5

2. Test

Translation test which given by the researcher is used to collect the data of the students' ability in translating English reading text into Bahasa Indonesia. There are 3 texts must be translated; a single paragraph of English text and two pages of English-Japanese comic. The assessment of this test is divided into 4 aspects to simplify the identification of the student's translation ability; they are accuracy, acceptable, readable, and choice of words. The criteria of translation assessment can be seen as follows:

Table 3.5 The Criteria of Translation Assessment (Nababan and Larson)

ASPECT	SCORE	EXPLANATION
Accuracy	4	Very Accurate and clear meaning, without any omission or changes of meaning.
	3	Correct meaning, with no omission, addition or any changes of meaning.
	2	Correct meaning, with minimum redundancy and grammatical errors.
	1	Semantically misleading and incomprehensible, unclear meaning, there are some grammatical errors, and deviation of meaning.
Acceptable	4	Translation looks natural, (it does not look like the result of the translation), the terms that are used commonly for the reader.
	3	Correct meaning, appropriate idioms and words but there are some syntactic structure errors.
	2	Make sense with minimum unnatural words, grammar, phrase and idiom.
	1	Translations are not natural or feels like the work of translation; technical terms used are commonly not used and unfamiliar to readers.
Readable	4	Easy to understand, correct words, phrase and grammar, nothing ambiguous.
	3	Appropriate words, phrases and grammar and clear meaning.
	2	In general, the translation can be understood by the reader; but there are certain parts that should be read more than once to understand the translation.
	1	Translation difficult to understand.
Choice of Words	4	Appropriate word selection, clear meaning, and easy to understand.
	3	Appropriate word choice, does not contain ambiguous meaning, easy to understand.

	2	In general, the translation can still be understood but it needs to be repeated more than once more so that it can understand the contents of the translation.
	1	Word selection is not correct, translation is difficult to understand.

Source: Nababan, et.al (2012, pp. 50-51)

E. Source of Data

The data is taken from the source as follows:

- a. Respondents: the sixth semester students that consist of 115 students and the researcher took 27 students after distributed open-questionnaire due to the researcher used purposive sampling technique.
- b. Informants: students, chief of English Department and lecturers of English Department.

F. Data Collection Procedure

Procedure of this research to collect the data as follows:

1. Questionnaire

The questionnaire is arranged to collect the data of the students' reading interest in online Japanese comics. The first step, the researcher distributed open-questionnaire to all sixth semester students. There are 4 questions of open-questionnaire (see appendix 2). After distributed the open-questionnaire, the researcher found 27 students who matched with the categories (have interest in reading online Japanese comics and have learned translation subject) as the samples.

The next step is distributed close-questionnaire. This questionnaire is aimed to know how students' reading interest in online Japanese comics. All participants responded to 24 questions including positive and negative statements (see appendix 2). Each item in the questionnaire include the indicators of reading interest such as; a sense of pleasure, satisfaction of doing reading activity, active participation without being forced, and preferably the particular activity. To measure students' reading interest in online Japanese comics the researcher used Likert scale with gradations of strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree. Each item score is 1 – 5 with the minimum score at 24 and the maximum score at 120.

2. Test

The researcher distributed translation test (see appendix2) to 27 students and asked them to translate a single paragraph of English text which taken from a summary of online Japanese comic (see appendix 2, part I) and two pages of English-Japanese comic (see appendix 2, part II and III). The assessment of this test is divided into 4 aspects to simplify the identification of the student's translation ability; they are accuracy, acceptable, readable, and choice of words which each aspect has scale from 1 – 4 (see table 3.5).

G. Data Analysis Procedure

There are four steps of analyzing the data. The first step is to find out the degree of students' reading interest in online Japanese comic. The second step is to find out the students' English translation ability. The third step is to find out the correlation degree of both variables. The last step is to interpret the result.

1. Measuring the degree of students' reading interest in online Japanese comics

After calculating the result of the questionnaire, the researcher determines the students' reading interest strength in reading online Japanese comics. according to Sudijono (2006, pp. 175-176) the formula in interpreting the score are:

- a. Finding the Mean (M)

$$M = \frac{\Sigma fX}{N}$$

In which:

M = Mean

ΣfX = Total score of students' reading interest

N = total number of respondents

- b. Finding the Standard Deviation (SD)

$$SD_x = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma f(X-M)^2}{N}}$$

In which;

SD_x = Standard deviation of students' reading interest

N = total number of respondent

c. Classifying the Score into Three Categories

The researcher classifies the score into three categories; high, moderate, and low by using formula below:

No	Formula	Category
1	$X \geq M + 1 \text{ SD}$	High
2	$M - 1 \text{ SD} \leq X \leq M + 1 \text{ SD}$	Moderate
3	$X \leq M - 1 \text{ SD}$	Low

2. Measuring the degree of students' ability in translating English text into Bahasa Indonesia

The second step is measuring the degree of students' ability in translating English text into Bahasa Indonesia. In this research, the researcher prepared 3 texts that must be translated into Bahasa Indonesia. The assessment of this test is divided into 4 aspects to simplify the identification of the student's translation ability, they are; accuracy, acceptable, readable, and choice of words. Maximum score for each aspect is 4 and the maximum score of each text is 16. The maximum total score of all text is 48. Students' marks are got by adding up the score of the text divided by 48 multiplied by 100.

Formula:

$$\frac{S}{N} \times 100$$

In which,

S : score which is achieved by student

N : maximum total score

To see the average score of the student's ability to translate English text into Bahasa Indonesia, the researcher determines the students' English translation ability by applying this formula:

$$M = \frac{\Sigma x}{N}$$

In which,

M : Mean

Σx : Sum of scores

N : Total number of respondents

After calculating the mean of the students test result by applying formula above, the researcher determines the degree of students' ability in translating English text into Bahasa Indonesia by consulting to these following categories:

Table 3.6 Categories of Students' English Translation Ability (David P. Haris)

Score	Category
80 – 100	Excellent
70 - < 80	Good
60 - < 70	Fair
50 - < 60	Low
0 - < 50	Very low

3. Measuring the correlation between students' reading interest in online Japanese comics (X) and their English translation ability (Y)

The third step is measuring the degree of the correlation between two variables (X) and (Y). The researcher used a Pearson product moment formula to find out the correlation between two variables. Before using Pearson product moment, there are some steps should be accomplished:

- a. Pre-requirement Test

In this step, the researcher will analyze pre-requirement testing (normality test).

1. Test of Normality

Test of normality is a test to detect the distribution of data. If the significance level (p value > 0.05) the data is normally distributed.

To calculate the normality test, the researcher used Kolmogorov Smirnov:

Input data – analyze – non parametric test – delegacy- sample K-S – input test variables list – test distribution – normal – ok.

In this test, there are two hypotheses as follows:

- H_0 : the data is normally distributed
- H_a : the data is not normally distributed

- b. Hypothesis Testing

The hypotheses which conducted by the researcher in this research are:

Ho: $\rho = 0$ There is no significance correlation of students' reading interest in online Japanese comics and their English translation ability.

Ha: $\rho \neq 0$ There is a significance correlation of students' reading interest in online Japanese comics and their English translation ability.

To test the hypothesis, the researcher used simple linear regression analysis and Pearson's product moment correlation.

1. Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Simple linear regression analysis is a mathematic model to investigate the shape of two variables or more. This analysis can predict the value of one variable (dependent variable) through other variable (independent variable). The formula of simple linear regression analysis by using IBM SPSS 22 program:

Analyze – Regression – Linear – input Variables – click Method – choose Enter – OK

2. Pearson's Product Moment Correlation

Pearson's product moment correlation is used to analyze the relationship between two variables. If (p value < 0.05) there is significance correlation. The relationship may be positive or negative. Pearson r coefficient vary between -1 and +1, with +1 indicates a perfect positive relationship and -1 indicates a perfect negative relationship, and 0 = no relationship. The formula of Pearson' product moment use SPSS 22 Program can be seen as follow:

Analyze – Corralete – Bivariate – input Variables – click korelasi Pearson – click Two tailed – Option – click Means and Standard Deviation – OK.

4. Interpreting the result by referring to rough standard so that the degree of correlation can be classified

After the researcher fulfilled all of the data, the researcher interprets the hypothesis from the output of Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient whether there is any positive and significant correlation or not based on standard categories of 'r' in the following table.

Table 3.7 Standard Categories of “r” Pearson Product Moment Value (Arikunto)

The value of “r” Pearson Product Moment (r_{xy})	Interpretation
0,810- 1,00	There is very strong correlation between variable X and variable Y
0,610 – 0,800	There is a strong correlation between variable X and variable Y
0,410 – 0,600	There is an average correlation between variable X and variable Y
0,210 – 0,400	There is a weak correlation between variable X and variable Y
0,00 – 0,200	There is no correlation between variable X and variable Y