

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

#### A. Research Methodology

In the fact, a method used to measure attitudes. Method describes what you as a researcher have done; methodology is about your reasons for doing it<sup>1</sup>. A research is one way of many been ways been taken done in the search for truth. How to get the truth is reached through the scientific method. So, it's normal if a method is referred to as a strategy in scientific research. The aim is to predict, control, and explain the symptoms observed in order to obtain the desired truth.<sup>2</sup> Or the research can be defined as an effort to get result within scientific method objectively.<sup>3</sup> And experiment method can be defined as: a test under controlled conditions

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<sup>1</sup> Stuart MacDonald & Nicola Headlam, *Research Methods Handbook: Introductory guide to research methods for social research*, (CLES), p.66

<sup>2</sup>Subana, M.Pd., dkk, *Dasar-dasar Penelitian Ilmiah*, (Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2009), Cet III, p.10

<sup>3</sup> David Nunan, *Research Method In Language Learning*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992), p.2

that is made to demonstrate a known truth or examine the validity of a hypothesis.<sup>4</sup>

From that, the writer uses the experiment research to know the real data that got from the respondent. The experiment is research is a research method that tasted the hypothesis which has the form of cause and effect relation by manipulating dependent variable (example: treatment, stimulus, and condition).<sup>5</sup>

Refer to state above researcher uses quasi experiment to find “The Effectiveness of Google-Translate in Teaching Students’ Sentence Translation”. The writer uses two classes for getting the data where each class is contain thirty students and that class is divide into two group namely experiment class and other hand control class.

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<sup>4</sup>Danil Mujis, *Doing Quantitative Research in Education*, (London: SAGE Publication, 2004), p.13

<sup>5</sup> M Subana, *Dasar-dasar Penelitian Ilmiah, Bandung*, (Pustaka Setia, 2005), p.95

## **B. Place and Time**

The school where the research will be done at MA Mathla'ul Falah Lempuyang street Kiyai Adung, Number 1 Kecamatan Tanara. The research will be conducted from March to April 2017.

## **C. Population and Sample**

### 1. Population

Population is all of subject of research.<sup>6</sup> The population of this research is all of students of the first grade of senior high school of MA Mathla'ul Falah in academic 2016/2017, there are 60 students which divided into two classes.

### 2. Sample

Sample is method of collection of population by taking part of member of population, but of member which is chosen from population.<sup>7</sup> The sample of this research is X IPS

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<sup>6</sup>Suharsimi Arikuno, *Manajemen Penelitian*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2005), p.247

<sup>7</sup>Subana, M.Pd., dkk, *Dasar-dasar Penelitian Ilmiah*, (Bandung: PustakaSetia, 2009), Cet III, p.115

A class as control and IPS B class experiment class. The research does not random sampling for getting the samples.

#### **D. Technique of the Data Collection**

This action research data sources include students, teachers, document lessons learned, and the learning process. The technique of data collection is done in the following way.

##### **1. Observation**

Observation is the methods and techniques of collecting data where the researcher was not experimenting systematically, with research subjects. Also observations needed to obtain information from the primary school. The study looked at students from two classes in MA Mathla'ul Falah Lempuyang Kecamatan Tanara Kabupaten Serang. Researchers also give the observation sheets to the English teacher to the school, to assess the writers who are researchers in the classroom.

## 2. Test

To know the data about the effectiveness of Google-Translate in teaching students' translation, the writer will do an experiment to 60 (sixty) students in two classes in the first grade of Senior High School at MA Mathla'ul Falah. The writer will observe the process of teaching-learning English to overview the real problem, especially to the teaching of translation.

In this experiment the writer will provide translation by using Google-Translate, the first the writer will give a pre-test to student in two classes, experiment class and control class. The second, the writer will teach English through application in the experiment class. The writer use Google-Translate in the class, as follows:

Step I : the teacher explains about Google-Translate and how use it.

Step II : the teacher shows use of Google-Translate and the student mention it

Step III : the teacher asks a student to come forward and make example one by one Google-Translate

Step IV : the teacher explains again about Google-Translate until the students understand and then teacher give a post-test.

Writer will test to students after the writer has done an experiment to know the student's achievement in learning translating through Google-Translate, the writer will give 10 test items in sentence. Each question is given score by formulate:

$$\text{Score} = \frac{\text{studentscore}}{10} \times 100$$

## **E. Data analyzing**

### **1. Quantification**

The purpose of analyzing data is to find out the influence using Google-Translate on the students' sentence translating. The writer get two data, the first data result of pre-test, the technique of analyzing data; the writer uses some steps as follows;

- a) The result of post-test in experiment class in named variable (X1)
- b) The result of post-test in control class is named variable (X2)
- c) Qualification of data

The data from result of test qualified:

- a) Pre-test consists of multiple choice question, the correct answer is given score 10 (twenty) and incorrect answer is given 0 (zero), so the total items are 10 (ten) item question.
- b) Post-test consists of multiple choice question, the correct answer is given score 10 (twenty) and incorrect answer is given 0 (zero), so the total items are 10 (ten) item question.

2. The research will apply the following steps:

- a) Collecting and submitting the data
- b) Scoring of students worksheet and interpreting the table

- c) Determining the mean score of the test using this formula:

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

Explanation:

M : Mean Score

$\sum$  : The Sum of Score

$x$  : The Students Score

N : The Number of The Sudents

Table 3.1

The Aspects of Students Score<sup>8</sup>

Aspect	Indicator
Accuracy	The accuracy of the test means checking whether the meaning is transferred from source languge text same as that in the receiver subtitles

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<sup>8</sup>Umi Hijriyah, *Metode Dan Penilaian Terjemahan*, Fakultas Tarbiyah IAIN Raden Intan Lampung, p.8



Legibility	stating degree of comfort an article to be understood meaning
Fairness	Translating the shape grammar and vocabulary reasonable
Be understood	The resulting translation can be understood correctly by speakers language receiver or not
Reverse Translation	to determine whether the meaning is communicated commensurate with meaning in source language text or not, not on the reasonableness translation
Consistency	At the end of the translation work needs to be re-checked

Table 3.2  
The Level Group and Students Score<sup>9</sup>

Letter	Value	Description
A	90-100	Extremely Good
B	80-89	Good
C	70-79	Fair
D	60-69	Low
E	50-59	Very Low

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<sup>9</sup>H.Douglas Brown, *Language Assessment Principle and Classroom Practice*, (San Fransisco State University, Longman, 2004), p.62