

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discussed the following points: Method of study, operational definition, population and sample, place of the research, time allocation, technique for collecting the data and technique for analyzing the data.

A. Method of the Study

The study is a case study. According to Yin (2009, p. 18), a case study is an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon in depth and within its real-life context, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident. Case study is an in-depth exploration of a bounded system (e.g., activity, event, process, individual) based on extensive data collection (Cresswell, 2012). This research conducted in Baturaja University. This university was chosen because this university was accessible. This study used two instruments : questionnaire and interview. The reason is to obtain the data to get the answer to the study questions. The items were designed related to the students' attitudes and frequency in using google translator.

B. Operational Definition

There were two major terms which are needed to defining operationally for the purpose of the study.

a. Attitude

Attitude is an individual's response to certain things or situations or a mindset that based on the individual's experience and temperament which can

make an individual act in a particular way.

b. Google Translator

Google Translator is machine translation that can translate in many languages and also has an application for mobile devices. GT allows voice recognition, can translate entire web pages or entire files by upload it and type the words or text.

C. Population and Sample

1) Population of the Study

Sugiyono (2010, p. 117) said that the population is a region of generalization consisting of objects or subjects that have quality and certain characteristics applied by researchers to be studied and then draw conclusions.

Furthermore, Jhonson and Christensen (2014) state that a population (sometimes called a target populations) is the set of all elements. It is the large group to which a researcher wants to generalize his or her sample results. A research populaton is generally a large collection of individuals or objects that is the main focus of a specific study. The population of this study was all the students in English Education Department of Baturaja University. There are 105 students.

Table 3.1
Population of study

No	Semester	Number of Students
1	2	24
2	4	31
3	6	26
4	8	22
5	10	2
Total		105

(Source : Universitas Baturaja, Academic Year 2021/2022)

2) Sample of the Study

According to Arikunto (2006, p. 109), a sample must be representative to a population. Furthermore, Sugiyono (2010, p. 118) stated that the sample is part of all object will represent the object. A sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population (Creswell, 2012). It means that good sample must be representative of the entire population as possible. A sample is small proportion of a population selected for the study. This research uses convenience sampling technique to choose the sample. The researcher chooses the sample base on the accessibility, readiness, and administrative. In convenience sampling, the researcher selects participants because they are ready and available to be studied (Creswell, 2012 p.145). So, convenience sampling is a non probability sampling method where the researcher selects sample members from only available and easily accessible

participants. Convenience samples are sometimes regard as ‘accidental sample’ because elements may be selected in the sample simply as they just happen to be situated, spatially or administratively, near to where the researcher is conducting the data collection. The sample of this study was all the students of English Education Department in the University of Baturaja.

Table 3.2
Sample of Study

No	Semester	Number of Students
1	2	20
2	4	29
3	6	27
4	8	19
5	10	2
Total		97

(Source : Universitas Baturaja, Academic Year 2021/2022)

D. Place of the Research

The location of this research was in the English education study program at Baturaja University. The address is in Jl. Ratu Penghulu No.2301, Karang Sari, Ogan Komering Ulu, Sumatera Selatan.

E. Time Allocation of the Research

The questionnaires were distributed to the students on February 16th - 22th 2022. The researcher send a Google Form link to the class 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 12th

semester students of English education study program at Baturaja University.

F. Technique for Collecting Data

In collecting the data in this study, the writer use questionnaire, interview and documentation.

1. Questionnaire

According to Sugiyono (2012), questionnaire is data collection techniques that done by giving a set of questions or statements to the respondents to answer. He identified two types of questionnaire items: closed and open ended. A closed-item question is one for which the researcher determines the possible answers, whereas an open-ended question allows respondents to answer in any manner they see fit. The questionnaire used in this research is adopted from Sukhwan (2014). She structured questionnaire use Likert scale with “Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Fairly Agree (FA), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD)” and “Always (A), Often (O), Sometimes (St), Seldom (S), Never (N)”. This questionnaire is designed to investigate purposes, attitudes and frequency on using Google Translator (GT) for English language learning. The questionnaire contained 3 sections. There were general information, purposes and frequency of GT use, and attitudes towards using GT.

Table 3.3
Specification of Questionnaire

Object of the study	Indicator	Item Number	Total
To investigate the students' attitude toward the use of google Translator and the students frequency of using google Translator in learning process.	• General information	1,2,3,4,5	5
	• Purposes and frequency of GT use	6,7,8,9,10	5
	• Attitudes towards using GT	11,12,13,14,15,16,17, 18,19,20,21,22,23,24, 25,26,27,28	18
Total			28

2. Interview

An interview is a face to face conversation between a researcher and a participant involving a transfer of information to the interviewer (Creswell, 2012). In this research the researcher adopted the interview from Sukkhwan (2014). The interview contained two question, there were general comments about GT and problems found when using GT and solutions. The interviews were recorded in the form of interview transcripts.

G. Technique For Analyzing Data

The data collected from the questionnaires and the interview. The first is questionnaire. A five point Likert used to investigate the purposes and frequency of GT use and students' attitude towards the use of google Translator. The questionnaire instrument used a Likert scale using a scale of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The forms of the Likert scale are quite diverse depending on the objectives to be obtained by the researcher. It can be in the form of an opinion regarding approval, perception, or attitude towards a policy or phenomenon that is currently happening. According to Sugiyono (2012, p. 134) the Likert scale is used for measure attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group people about social phenomena.

There are three parts in the questionnaire, general information, and frequency of GT use, and attitude towards using GT. For the part one, the data analyzed by percentage analysis. The researcher look for the percentage of answers for yes or no choices. Find the percentage using a formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100 \%$$

Source: Sudijono (2010, p. 43)

Where :

- P : Percentage of Answers
- f : The total of score criteria
- n : The total of sample students

For the part two of questionnaire about purposes and frequency of GT use, the researcher used Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS), IBM SPSS Statistics 25. The data analyzed for mean score. To divide students into frequent GT users and non-frequent GT users, the frequency of GT use was ranged based on students' frequency of GT use within a week. The frequency of GT use in this study was ranged less than 10 times in a week and more than ten times a week. It is also analyzed for the category of students frequency in using GT.

Table 3.4
Mean Score Interpretation

Mean Score	Category
1.00 - 2.33	Low
2.34 – 3.66	Moderate
3.67 – 5.00	High

Source : Jamil (2002)

Then the questionnaire about students' attitude towards the use of google translator processed by using a percentage analysis. The researcher used formula that is adapted from Sugiyono (2014).

$$IP = \frac{\sum f}{x} \times 100 \%$$

Source : Sugiyono (2014)

Where :

IP : Index Percentage

$\sum f$: Total Score

X : Maximum Score

After that, the researcher interpreted students' answers based on appropriate percentages with the following categories.

Table 3.5

The Criteria of Scores Interpretation based on Interval

No	Interval Score	Criteria
1	41% - 100%	Positive
2	0% - 40%	Negative

Source :Riduwan (2005)

The next is interview. To analyze the data from interview, the researcher used the step develop by Creswell (2014) which is used to organize data into several forms based on databases and good sentences. He stated that data analysis process requires effort interpret data in the form of text or images. Creswell explained the steps data analysis, namely by: Processing and preparing data, reading the entire data, analyzing in more detail by coding the data, implementing the coding process to describe the things that will be analyzed, shows descriptions and themes in qualitative narratives or reports, Interprets data.

