

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research methodology used in this study. It comprises research design, variable, population & sample, data sources, research instruments, data source, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The researcher uses quantitative approach. The purpose of this research is to test theory/ hypothesis. So, the researcher gets hypothesis from previous study. From the results of the research, it will show it supports the theory or not. The design employed is correlational research. Ary *et al* (2010: 639) defined correlational study as research that attempts to determine the extent and the direction of the relationship between two or more variables. Correlational research is to predict the relationship between or among variables.

There are two variables, they are frequency of watching english movie and translation skill of English department at iain tulungagung in academic year 2016/2017. The correlational will be positive or negative. Positive correlation is the condition which high values on one variable is followed by high values on the other variable. Negative variable is the condition which high values on one variable is followed by low values on the other variable.

B. Variable

There are two variables of this research. They are:

1. Independent Variable

The independent variable of this research is frequency of watching English movie. And it can be measured by using ordinal scale. The size can be categorized into never, seldom, sometimes, often and always.

2. Dependent Variable

The dependent variable of this research is translation skill of English department at IAIN Tulungagung in academic year 2016/2017. And it can be measured by using interval. The size can be categorized into A+, A, A-, B+, B-, B, B-, C+, C, D and E.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

The population of this research is all English Department students of IAIN Tulungagung on the 4th semester in the academic year of 2016/2017. There were five classes that consist of 200 students.

2. Sampling

Sampling is the way to determine the sample. Among many sampling techniques, the researcher uses convenience sampling technique. Convenience sampling is the technique to determine the sample that accordance that can found by of the research.

3. Sample

The researcher uses convenience sampling. So, the sample of this research is class D on the 4th semester in the academic year of 2016/2017. It is consist of 41 students.

D. Research Instruments

1. Questionnaire

The researcher uses questionnaire to know the students' opinion related to their frequency on watching English movie. The questions provided are in the form of multiple choices. From the questionnaire, the researcher can discover how often the students watch English movie. The researcher provides 10 questions about frequency of watching English movies and has options A, B, C, D and E. A describe as an answer option which states *very low frequency* or other suitable option. B describe as an answer option which states *low frequency* or suitable other suitable option. C describe as an answer option which states *moderate* or other suitable option. D describe as an answer option which states *high frequency* or other suitable option. E describe as an answer option which states *very high frequency* or other suitable option. For example the degree of frequency on watching English movie is measured by 5 categories. The categories are < 3 (very low frequency); 3 – 6 (low frequency) ; 7 – 12 (moderate); 13 – 18 (high frequency); and > 19 (very high frequency).

2. Students' translation score

The researcher gets the data/ score by asking to English department office.

And ask the score of Basic Translation on the 4th semester in the academic year of 2016/2017 that taught by mam Anis Azimah.

E. Data Sources

The data of this study are the result of questioners about students' frequency on watching English movie and score of test about translation skill. So, if the the researcher get the result of questioners and students' translation score, the researchers can know the correlation of that.

F. Technique of Data Collection

Technique of data collection is the technique used by the researcher to obtain data. This data gathering takes place at IAIN Tulungagung. Data is collected by:

1. Distributing questionnaire

The questionnaire is used to gather the information about students' frequency of watching English movie. The questionnaire is distributed to students of translation class on the fourth semester at 21 february 2020 until 23 february 2020. The researcher also use Google Form to distribute the questionnaire.

2. Collecting students' score from the lecturer

The researcher gets the data from the English department office. So, the researcher met Chairman of English department to ask permission to get the score at 18 February 2020. The researcher also give the letter permission and the proposal.

G. Data Analysis

After the data collected, the next step was data analysis. To analyze the data of questionnaire, the researcher uses 5 categories. There are 1 question of frequency with *very low frequency*, *low frequency*, *moderate*, *high frequency* and *very high frequency*. suitable with options A, B, C, D, and E. *Rank* is score of answer column, A=1, B=2, C=3, D=4, and E=5. *Count* is earned by summing up the scores of rank. The maximal count is $1 \times 5 = 5$ and the minimal count is $1 \times 1 = 1$.

To get the data of Students' score, the researcher ask the score to English department office. The researcher met the chairman of English department to get it. The researcher also give permission letter and thesis proposal. And then the secretary of English department give the researcher print out of Basic Translation score.

After gathering data, the researcher goes through steps on analyzing it. First, the researcher drafted them into the tables which expected the readers easier to understand. Then, the researcher uses computer calculation of *Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient* correlation using SPSS 16.0 program to analyze the

data, because the variable of the data is interval and ordinal. After that, the researcher makes conclusion based on the result showed by SPSS program if the hypothesis is rejected or accepted. In addition, finding out the significant correlation is also done. The degree of correlation can be seen in the following table.

Table 3.1

Interpretation Correlation Coefficient

Interval coefficient	Interpretation
0,00-0,20	The correlation is very low
0,20-0,40	The correlation is low
0,40-0,70	The correlation is moderate
0,70-0,90	The correlation is high
0,90-1,00	The correlation is very high

Source: Arikunto (2010:319)