

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter shows the research design, variable of the research, population, sample and sampling, research instruments, data collection method, validity and reliability testing, normality and linearity testing, and data analysis.

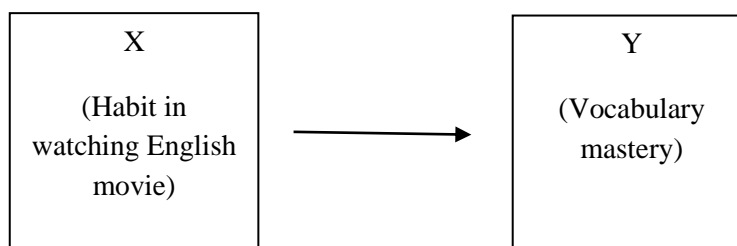
A. Research Design

This research focuses on students' habits of watching English movies and their vocabulary mastery. The researcher utilized a quantitative approach with a correlational method in this study. Studies that determine the relationship and level of relationship between two or more variables without attempting to change the variables are known as correlation or correlation research. Therefore, there is no variable manipulation (Fraenkel and Wallen, 2008: 328). This method is used by researchers who seek to know the relationship between two variables. Nunen (1992: 39) noted that there are three possible outcomes in correlational studies: positive correlation, negative correlation, and no correlation. The correlation coefficient is a measure of the correlation's strength, with a range of -1.00 to +1.0. A score of +1 indicates a perfect positive association. The result of a complete negative correlation is -1.

B. Variable of the Research

According to Creswell (2008:126), a variable is a trait, value, or attribute of an individual, or an activity with specific variables that the researcher may measure or observe. The researcher focus on two types of variables in this study: habit of watching English movies as a predictor variable (X) and vocabulary mastery as a criterion variable (Y).

Figure 3.1. The correlation between variables



C. Population, Sample and Sampling

1. Population

The term "population" refers to a huge collection of people. According to Cresswell (2012), a population is a collection of people who share a characteristic. The population in this study were all students in the sixth semester of the English Department at IAIN Tulungagung in the academic year 2020/2021. The reason why the researcher used them as the population is because English learners who choose this concentration are those who are interested in translating the text rather than other concentrantion classes. The text can be in the form of books, article, literary, and movies. Supported by one of the courses in this class namely

“movie subtitling project”, the researcher thinks that there is a great opportunity for them to have the habit of watching English movies.

The total number of students in this population is 60. They are divided into two (2) classes. The distribution of the total number of students is presented below:

Table 3.1

The Research Sample by Class

No	Class	Number of students
1.	Translation C	44
2.	Translation D	16
Total		60

2. Sample

A sample is a subset of people attracted from a larger group. A sample can be defined as a subset of a population with similar features. According to Creswell (2012: 14), a sample is a subset of the population being examined with the goal of determining the target population's generalization. The sample of this research was a part of population of translation classess of the sixth semester of English Department students of IAIN Tulungagung. They were from two classes (Translation C and Translation D).

To determine the number of samples taken for this research, the researcher considered the opinions from several experts. According to Gay and Diehl (1922), the minimum sample size of correlational study is 30. In

the other hand, Frankel and Wallen (1922:92) stated that the minimum sample of correlational study is 50. Initially, the researcher wanted to take the entire population (60 students) as the sample because the more samples taken, the more representative data will be and the results can be generalized. However, because of this pandemic situation and this research is conducted in online way, the researcher found some difficulties if taking all the number of population as the sample. So, the sample taken in this research is 50 students consists of 10 males and 40 females.

3. Sampling

Sampling is a method for determining the size of a study sample. Probability sampling and non-probability sampling are the two types of sampling techniques used in general. Probability sampling is a sampling strategy in which every individual in a population has an equal probability of being chosen as a research sample. It involves simple random sampling, stratified random sampling, cluster sampling, etc. Meanwhile, non-probability sampling is a sampling technique that is the inverse of probability sampling in that each individual in the population does not have an equal chance of being chosen as a sample. Quota sampling, snowball sampling, convenience sampling, and other techniques are used.

In this study, the researcher employs simple random sampling, with the participant chosen at random. The first step in collecting the

sample was for the researcher to write all of the students' names on a small piece of paper and fold it until the names were no longer visible. Following that, the researcher selected 50 papers containing the names of students to serve as a sample for this study.

D. Research Instruments

To collect data for the study, the researcher used a questionnaire and a test as research instruments. The questionnaires are used to assess students' habits of watching English movies, whereas the test is used to assess students' vocabulary mastery.

1. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a set of questions designed by the researcher to elicit information about the respondent's thoughts, feelings, attitudes, beliefs, and so on. There are two types of questionnaires: relatively closed questions and open-ended questions (Nunan, 1992). The researcher used closed questions in this study. The respondents are supposed to answer the questionnaire by selecting one of the options that have prepared by the researcher

In filling out the questionnaire, the researcher expects that the respondents will fill in all the statements by choosing one of those five choices in each item honestly according to their actual conditions and feelings. Because of the pandemic situation, a questionnaire will be distributed to students in the form of an online questionnaire via Google

Form in order to collect numerical data on students' habits in watching English movies.

This questionnaire is scored using a likert scale. It is a rating scale technique that requires respondents to respond to a variety of options before being categorized into a scale. This scale was used in the questionnaire because it is appropriate for measuring attitude or people's perceptions, as well as habit. Then, the options are in the form of “*Selalu* (Always)”, “*Sering* (Often)”, “*Kadang-kadang* (Sometimes)”, “*Jarang* (Seldom)”, and “*Tidak Pernah* (Never)” with the scale of scoring is from 1 to 5 in each item of statements. To obtain more accurate data, the researcher categorized it into two kind of items, they are positive items and negative items. The scale of habit in watching English movie questionnaire is presented below for more information:

Table 3.2

Likert Scale for Habit in Watching English Movie

Statements	Score	
	Positive Items	Negative Items
<i>Selalu</i> (Always)	5	1
<i>Sering</i> (Often)	4	2
<i>Kadang-kadang</i> (Sometimes)	3	3
<i>Jarang</i> (Seldom)	2	4
<i>Tidak Pernah</i> (Never)	1	5

The researcher used indicators Andrew Darnton theory that is about “Habit appears as a factor that influences behavior and routine process” in developing the questions/statements for the questionnaire that has been used in Aulia Rachmawati (2018). The list of questionnaire

which is made by Aulia Rachmawati belongs to good indicators of instrument because it has been tried out. In addition, the validity and reliability also have been tested. The total number of questionnaire items is 35 in the pilot-test. However after calculating the validity and reliability, there are 8 items invalid. So, there are only 28 items of questionnaire that have been tested in the final questionnaire. The indicators of the questionnaire are presented in the table below:

Table 3.3

Indicators of Questionnaire

by Aulia Rachmawati (2018)

Variable (x)	Indicators	Kinds of Statements		Total
		Positive	Negative	
Habit in watching English movie	b. Habit as behavior			
	1. Attitude	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	10	7
	2. Frequency	1, 2, 3		3
	3. Automaticity	17, 18, 20, 21	19*	5
	c. Habit as practice			
	1. Materials (object, hard infrastructure)	4, 7, 8*	5*, 6, 9*	6
	2. Competence (skills and know-how)	22, 23, 24*, 26, 27*, 29	25, 28	8
3. Image (meaning, ideas, and interpretation)	30, 32, 33, 34, 35	31*	6	
Total number of original questionnaire				35
Total number of valid questionnaire				28

(*) means invalid item

2. Test

According to Brown (2003), a test is a series of questions or exercises used to assess an individual's or group's knowledge, intelligence, ability, or aptitude. The test is used in this study to assess students' ability to understand the vocabulary that has been mastered, as well as to assess students' memorization of the English movie. In data collection, there are various types of test instruments, such as personality tests, achievement tests, aptitude tests, test attitude , and intelligence tests. The researcher will administer an achievement test in this study because it is used to assess students' vocabulary mastery. Because of the pandemic situation and the online teaching learning process, the test will be administered online via Google Form. The questions are in the form of multiple-choice answers, with a total of 20 items. According to Brown (2004:194), multiple choice is one of the tests for simplifying testing while also serving as a vocabulary check. The blueprint of vocabulary mastery test can be seen in the table below:

Table 3.4
Blue Print of Vocabulary Test

No.	Indicator	No Item
I.	Affixes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
II.	Definition of word in the context	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
III.	Synonym	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
IV	Antonym	18, 19, 20, 21, 22
V.	Homonym	23, 24, 25
Total		25 Items

While the score of students' vocabulary test which is also called dependent variable (Y) are classified into the following criteria:

Table 3.5
Score Criterion of Vocabulary Test

Criterion	Score
Excellent	81-100
Good	61-80
Fair	41-60
Poor	21-40
Very poor	0-20

E. Data Collection Method

The researcher used two methods to collect data in this study: distributing questionnaires and administering tests. The distribution of questionnaires is a method used to assess the students' habit of watching English movies, whereas the administration of tests is a method used to assess the students' vocabulary mastery. Both of two methods are conducted in online way using google form.

F. Validity and Reliability Testing

1. Validity

Validity is frequently defined as the degree to which an instrument measures what it claims to measure (Blumberg et al., 2005). It is a critical component of effective instruments. A piece of instrument is worthless if it is invalid. To determine whether the test has good validity, the researcher

will examine its face validity, content validity, and construct validity. The following is an explanation of face validity, content validity, and construct validity:

a. Face Validity

According to Mousavi in Brown (2004:2006), face validity refers to how a test appears to measure knowledge of abilities. If the content of a test appears relevant to the person taking it, it has face validity. To determine the face validity, the researcher consults both instruments with an expert as a validator. The questionnaire used to measure the students' habit of watching English movies and the test used to measure the students' vocabulary mastery are the face validity of the instruments.

b. Content Validity

According to the definition of content validity, test items must be a representative sample of the domain of possible content or behavior. Content validity is obviously related to theoretical knowledge of the field, but it can be improved by asking experts and respondents on their thoughts on the instrument's content.

c. Construct Validity

According to Brown (2004:25), construct validity is when a test can be demonstrated to measure only the ability that it is supposed to measure. It is concerned with the relationship between a test and a specific perspective on language and language learning. In recent

studies, construct validity also includes a basic statement about whether the result of the score serves a useful purpose and has a positive impact when used in real life (Humble and Zumbo, 1996).

After analyzing the instruments by those types of validity, then, the researcher will calculate the validity using SPSS program. Because the questionnaire was adopted from previous study, thus, the calculation of questionnaire validity has been tested by Aulia Rachmawati (2018) used the correlation formula from SPSS version 20. According to Creswell, when using an existing instrument, describe the validity and reliability of the scores obtained from previous use of the instrument. The result of validity testing was there were 28 items of questionnaire valid and 7 items were not valid (see appendix 2).

Meanwhile to know the validity of vocabulary test, the researcher conducted try out vocabulary test using 25 respondents from edupreneur class and tourism class that have similar level of ability with the translation class. The researcher sent the link to the whatsapp group of both classes and got 25 respondents. Next, the data of try out were processed using SPSS version 24 to measure the validity of vocabulary test. There are 5 items of vocabulary test found invalid from the total number 25 items.

Table 3.6**Items of Vocabulary Test After Validity Testing**

Items valid	Items invalid
Questions number: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,14,16,17,18,2 2,23,24,25	Questions number: 13,15,19,20,21
Total valid items : 20 items	Total invalid items : 5 items

For more details, the result vocabulary test validity using SPSS can be seen in the appendix (see appendix 7).

2. Reliability

The term "reliability test" refers to the consistency of an instrument even when it is used repeatedly at different times. Reliability is a measure of the accuracy, consistency, dependability, and fairness of exam results. Susan Stainback (1988) defines reliability as the consistency or stability of data or findings. We can tell if a test is reliable or not based on its reliability. The following are the two criteria for determining the reliability of instruments using SPSS:

- a. If *Cronbach's Alpha* > 0.60, it means that the instrument is reliable.
- b. If *Cronbach's Alpha* < 0.60, it means that the instrument is not reliable.

In this research, the reliability of both instrument were examined through conducting try out. Because the questionnaire was adopted, so, the calculation of questionnaire reliability also has been tested by Aulia Rachmawati (2018) used the correlation formula from SPSS version 20.

The result shows that the questionnaire were reliable because the Cronbach Alpha is 0.877 which is bigger than 0.60.

Table 3.7

The Result of Questionnaire Reliability Statistics

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.877	28

Meanwhile the try out of vocabulary test was administered using 25 respondents from edupreneur class and tourism class that has similar level of ability with translation class. The total number of questions tested for reliability was 20 items because the other 5 items were invalid. The calculation of vocabulary test reliability used the correlation formula from SPSS version 24.

Table 3.8

The Result of Vocabulary Test Reliability Statistics

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.917	20

The Cronbach Alpha was 0.917, as shown in the table above. It means that the Cronbach Alpha is greater than 0.60, indicating that the vocabulary test is reliable. In conclusion, both of the instruments used in this study were reliable.

G. Normality and Linearity Testing

1. Normality

The normality test is used to determine whether or not the data distribution to the sample is normal. SPSS version 24 was used in this study to test for normality. There are two kinds of criteria to test normality.

- a. Kolmogorov Smirnov is used when the number of respondents ≥ 50
- b. Shapiro Wilk is used when the number of respondents ≤ 50 .

Because this research used 50 respondents, means normality test can use both of two criterias. In addition, there are two criteria to determine normality of data:

- a. If the value of significance (sig) > 0.05 , means the data distribution is normal.
- b. If the value of significance (sig) < 0.05 , means the data distribution is abnormal.

c. Linearity

The writer will perform a linearity test after testing normality. The linearity test in a correlational study is used to determine whether the relationship between variable X and variable Y is linear or not. The researcher will use SPSS programs version 24 to test linearity. The linearity test criteria are as follows:

- a. If the value of significance (sig) > 0.05 , means the variables is linear.

- b. If the value of significance (sig) < 0.05 , means the variables is not linear.

H. Data Analysis

Following the collection of data on the writer's habit of watching English movies and vocabulary mastery, the writer investigates the significance of correlation between two variables by calculating and correlating the data of both variables using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient in SPSS program version 24. To interpret the index score of the correlation product moment, use the following interpretation:

Table 3.9

Interpretation of Correlation

Interval	Category
0.00 – 0.199	Very Low Correlation. It is ignored or considered no correlation
0.20 – 0.399	Low Correlation
0.40 – 0.599	Moderate Correlation
0.60 – 0.799	High Correlation
0.80 – 1.000	Very High Correlation

In this study, the researchers utilized a significance level of 5%, or 0.05.

The hypothesis testing criteria are as follows:

1. If the significance $< 0.05 = H_a$ is accepted. It means that the students who have habit in watching English movie also get better scores on vocabulary mastery test.

2. If the significance $> 0.05 = H_0$ is accepted. It means that the students who have habit in watching English movie do not get better scores on vocabulary mastery test.

A positive correlation indicates that the scores increase or decrease together. A negative correlation indicates that the scores on one variable rise while the scores on the other variable fall. Correlation does not imply causation; just because two events are related in some way does not imply that one caused the other.