

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research methodology used in this study. It comprises research design, population, sampling, and sample, research instrument, validity and reliability testing, data collecting method, data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is overall plan that guides the data collection and analysis of the research. The researcher uses quantitative approach to answer the research problem. 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.

The correlational study has correlational coefficient that gives the information about the direction and the strength of the correlation itself. The correlation can be positive or negative (+ or -). The positive correlation is high on one variable, high on another and vice versa. While the negative one is high on one variable, low on the other and vice versa. In addition, the strength of a correlation can be determined by examining the size of the correlation. The coefficient can range in value from +1.00 (indicating a perfect positive relationship) through 0 (indicating no relationship) to -1.00 (indicating a perfect negative relationship) (Ary *et al*, 2010: 350).

In this study, the researcher wants to know whether the correlation between frequency on watching English movie and translation skill existed or not. Therefore, the suitable research design to investigate this problem is correlational research design.

B. Population and Sample

1. Population

Population can be defined as the entire group of people or set of objects, including those not in the study (Anderson, 1998:262). In addition, Ary et al. (2010:148) defined it as all members of any well or the larger group which the generalization is made. Therefore, population is entire subject being studied.

In this research, the population is all English Department students of IAIN Tulungagung on the 6th semester in the academic year of 2017/2018. The total of population is 164 students. The students are separated in 5 classes, from A to E (A=34; B=36; C=36; D=28; E=30).

2. Sampling

Sampling is the way to determine the sample. Among many sampling techniques, the researcher uses Convenience Sampling. Convenience sampling is choosing a sample based on availability, time, location, or ease of access (Ary *et al*, 2010:639). Therefore, the researcher chooses a group among the population. The convenience sampling is included into non-probability sampling which means that the researcher cannot generalize the findings into population.

From the total students of English Department in 6th semester, the researcher chooses a class to be sample. Since convenience sampling is used, the researcher chooses one of Movie Subtitling classes that is 6B (MS6B).

3. Sample

Since the Convenience Sampling is used, the researcher chooses Movie Subtitling 6B to be sample. MS6B contains of 4 (seven) males and 27 (thirty) female students.

C. Identification of Variable

As described in the first chapter, this research is entitled “The The Correlation between Students’ Frequency on Watching English Movie and Their Translation Skill”. There are two kinds of variables to be investigated. They are independent and dependent variables.

1. Independent Variable

An independent variable is an attribute or characteristics that influences or affects an outcome or dependent variable (Creswell, 2008: 127). The independent variable in this research is students’ frequency on watching English movie.

2. Dependent Variable

A dependent variable is an attribute or characteristics that is dependent on or influenced by the independent variable (Creswell, 2008: 127). In this study, the dependent variable is students’ translation skill.

D. Research Instrument

In order to collect the data for research, the researcher uses two instruments. In this case, the researcher uses questionnaire and test.

1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is either based on a set of structured item (in which the respondent choose from a limited number of responses) or unstructured (in which open-ended question are given that a respondent can answer as he or she chooses) (Richards, 2001:60). The researcher uses questionnaire in order to know the students' opinion related to their frequency on watching English movie.

The researcher adapts Saputra's questionnaire in his research to be instrument. It is in the form of closed questionnaire. The questions provided are in the form of multiple choices. From the questionnaire, the researcher can discover how often the students watch English movie.

Furthermore, the questionnaire is intended to count the students' frequency of watching English movies. Then for questionnaire, the writer uses rating scales. According to Ary,et.al (2010:213), rating scales present a number of statements about a behavior, an activity, or a phenomenon with an accompanying scale of categories.

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 *never* or other suitable option. B

describe as an answer option which states *seldom* or suitable other suitable option. C describe as an answer option which states *sometime* or other suitable option. D describe as an answer option which states *often* or other suitable option. E describe as an answer option which states *always* or other suitable option. For example the degree of frequency on watching English movie is measured by 5 categories. The categories are < 3 (never); 3 – 6 (seldom) ; 7 – 12 (sometimes); 13 – 18 (often); and > 19 (always) (*see question number 2 in appendix 1*). The allocation time is 20 minutes for doing this questionnaire.

2. Translation Test

The researcher uses the translation test in the form of multiple choices. The test consists of 22 questions. The item questions are taken by choosing phrases, clauses, and sentences from English movies. The movies are in the different genres. The genres are action, comedy, drama, and horror. Therefore, the movies used in this research cover all genres stated in the previous chapter.

The researcher makes construct to create the item questions. The movies chosen by researcher are based on theory of translation. The movies have to meet the criteria by consisting type, kinds, and procedures of translation. The types used are aesthetic-poetic and linguistics. Whereas the kinds of translation used are idiomatic, literal, and communicative. In addition, the procedures are transference,

addition, deletion, synonym, and shift. Those criteria must be fulfilled by the movie that will become instrument.

The researcher chooses 7 English movies. The movies are *Inception* (2010); *Divergent* (2014); *Interview* (2014); *Mad Max: Fury Road* (2015); *Deadpool* (2016); *Me Before You* (2016); and *Insidious* (2018). *Inception* is a sci-fi action movie. It is the same as *Divergent*, *Mad Max: Fury Road*, and *Deadpool* that have the same genre. Meanwhile, *Interview* is a comedy movie. In addition, *Me Before You* is a romance drama movie. The last movie, *Insidious*, is a horror one. Those movies are popular among people proven by included to box office movies. Therefore, it is expected that the respondents familiar with the movie. The students are given 40 minutes to answer the questions.

E. Validity and Reliability Testing

1. Validity Testing

Validity is the extent to which a measure actually taps the underlying concept that it purports to measure (Ary et al,2010:225). There are three types of validity. They are Face, Content, and Construct Validity. Face validity refers to the appearance of the instrument. Whereas content validity means the instrument should meet the curriculum. In addition, construct validity refers to the degree to which evidence and theory support the interpretations of test scores entailed by the proposed use of the test (Ary et al,2010:638).

In this step, the researcher distributes the questionnaires to 30 respondents. The respondents that are in charge of taking try-out test are MS6C students. After try-out test, the researcher analyzes the validities using SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution) program to find out the significance of the variable. Meanwhile for the face validity of the translation test, the researcher put the instruction how to do the test. The researcher also compares the test with the curriculum in the campus. The translation test is suitable since movie is the major topic in translation class. Furthermore, the construct validity is done by constructing the test based on the theory of translation.

The validity of questionnaire is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1
Validity of Frequency on Watching English Movie

$R_{\text{count}} > R_{\text{table}} = \text{Valid}$

$R_{\text{count}} < R_{\text{table}} = \text{Not Valid}$

No.	Items	r_{table}	r_{count} 5% (N=30)	Criteria
1.	Item 1	0.361	0.534	Valid
2.	Item 2	0.361	0.506	Valid
3.	Item 3	0.361	0.640	Valid
4.	Item 4	0.361	0.479	Valid
5.	Item 5	0.361	0.377	Valid
6.	Item 6	0.361	0.553	Valid
7.	Item 7	0.361	0.450	Valid
8.	Item 8	0.361	0.527	Valid
9.	Item 9	0.361	0.532	Valid
10.	Item 10	0.361	0,543	Valid

From the Table 3.1, it can be seen that the items are valid. Therefore, the items can be used to measure the frequency of watching English movie. Meanwhile, the validity of translation test is presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2
Validity of Translation Test

$R_{\text{count}} > R_{\text{table}} = \text{Valid}$

$R_{\text{count}} < R_{\text{table}} = \text{Not Valid}$

No.	Items	r_{table}	r_{count} 5% (N=30)	Criteria
1.	Item 1	0.361	0.383	Valid
2.	Item 2	0.361	0.362	Valid
3.	Item 3	0.361	0.368	Valid
4.	Item 4	0.361	0.378	Valid
5.	Item 5	0.361	0.402	Valid
6.	Item 6	0.361	0.164	Not Valid
7.	Item 7	0.361	0.368	Valid
8.	Item 8	0.361	0.364	Valid
9.	Item 9	0.361	0.365	Valid
10.	Item 10	0.361	0.364	Valid
11.	Item 11	0.361	0.185	Not Valid
12.	Item 12	0.361	0.368	Valid
13.	Item 13	0.361	-0.39	Not Valid
14.	Item 14	0.361	0.396	Valid
15.	Item 15	0.361	0.376	Valid
16.	Item 16	0.361	0.362	Valid
17.	Item 17	0.361	0.376	Valid
18.	Item 18	0.361	0.408	Valid
19.	Item 19	0.361	0.408	Valid
20.	Item 20	0.361	0.371	Valid
21.	Item 21	0.361	0.414	Valid
22.	Item 22	0.361	0.365	Valid
23.	Item 23	0.361	0.394	Valid
24.	Item 24	0.361	0.393	Valid
25.	Item 25	0.361	0.402	Valid

Table 3.2 shows that from the total 25 items, the valid ones are 22 items. Meanwhile, 3 items (item 6, 11, and 13) are not valid, so they must be removed from the test. Therefore, the total amount of items in translation test is 22 items.

2. Reliability Testing

After checking the validity of the instruments, the next step is checking the reliability. In the other hand, reliability refers to the consistency of a measure. To check the reliability of questionnaire, the researcher uses Cronbach's coefficient alpha by analyzing it through SPSS. It is the same for translation test. The researcher uses Cronbach's coefficient alpha as Ary stated that researchers use Cronbach alpha when items may take on a range of values; for example on a Likert attitude scale the individual may receive a score from 1 to 5 depending on which option was chosen (Ary et al,2010:246).

According to Riduwan in Andayani (2016:46), there is criteria of reliability instrument that are divided into 5. The criteria is presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3

The Criteria of Reliability

Chronbach Alpha Score	Criteria
0.00-0.20	Less reliable
0.21-0.40	Rather reliable
0.41-0.60	Enough reliable
0.61-0.80	Reliable

0.81-1.00	Very reliable
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Furthermore, the reliability of questionnaire is presented in Table 3.4:

Table 3.4

Reliability of Frequency on Watching English Movie

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.682	10

From the calculation, it can be seen that the Cronbach Alpha is 0.682. Therefore, according to Riduwan in Andayani (2017:46), the questionnaire is categorized as reliable because it lies between 0.61 and 0.80. Meanwhile, for the reliability of translation test is as follows:

Table 3.5.

Reliability of Translation Test

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.701	25

From the calculation, it can be known that the Cronbach Alpha is 0.701. It means that the translation test is reliable and can be used as instrument.

F. Data Collection Method

Data collecting method is the technique used by the researcher to obtain data. This data gathering takes place in Tulungagung particularly in 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 MS6B students' on the fourth semester. The distribution is on Saturday, April 21st 2018.

2. Conducting translation test

The translation test is used to gather the information about the students' translation skill. The students are given a test containing 22 item questions in English and the answers are in Bahasa Indonesia. They have to choose the best answer among the choices. The translation test is done on the same day as questionnaire distribution, on Saturday, April 21st 2018.

G. Data Analysis

To analyze the data of questionnaire, the researcher uses rating scale. There are 10 question of frequency with and has options *never*, *seldom*, *sometimes*, *often* and *always* 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 $5 \times 10 = 50$ and the minimal count is $1 \times 10 = 10$.

Table 3.6.

**Criteria Score for Frequency on Watching English Movie adapted
from Riduwan as cited in Saputra (2014:56)**

Frequency of Watching English Movies	Score
Never	1
Seldom	2
Sometimes	3
Often	4
Always	5

The formula for interpreting score according to Riduwan (2006:93)
is as follows:

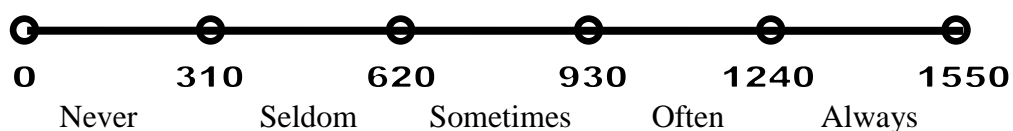
$\text{Total} = \text{Highest Score per Item} \times \text{Item Question} \times \text{Respondents}$

If every item has maximum score, the total will be:

$\text{Total} = 5 \times 10 \times 31$

$= 1550$

After that, the interpretation is done on continuum diagram as follows:



Criteria for interpretation of scores, adapted from Riduwan (2006:

94):

Number	0	-	310	=	Never
Number	311	-	620	=	Seldom
Number	621	-	930	=	Sometimes
Number	931	-	1240	=	Often
Number	1241	-	1550	=	Always

Meanwhile, analyzing translation test is done by filling the answer to the table; if the answer is correct, then the researcher put value 1, and if it is incorrect, then it must be filled by value 0. Then, the total is obtained by summing the score. The formula for calculating the score is as follows.

$$\text{Total score} = \frac{\text{Correct Answers}}{\text{Maximum Answer}} \times 100\%$$

After gathering data, the researcher goes through steps on analyzing it. First, the researcher *tabulates* them into the tables which expected the readers easier to understand. Then, the researcher uses computer calculation of *Pearson Product Moment* correlation using SPSS 16.0 program to analyze the data. After that, the researcher makes conclusion based on the result showed by SPSS 16.0 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 3.7.

Interpretation of Coefficient Correlation r-value adapted from

Riduwan in Saputra (2014: 61)

r scores	Interpretation
0,800-1,00	Very High
0,600-0,800	High
0,400-0,600	Enough
0,200-0,400	Low
0,000-0,200	Very low