

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

To find the scientific truth the writer needs a research. In this chapter, the researcher will discuss the steps that are used in a research. It will describe research design, population and sample, the location of the study, the data collection method, the instrument of the study, and the data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is planning before doing research. In the research under the title "The correlation between the comprehension in Parts of Speech and translation skill of the English department students of STAIN Kediri", this title has two variables. They are independent variable (X) and dependent variable (Y). The independent variable is the comprehension in parts of speech and the dependent variable is translation skill.

In this study, the researcher uses quantitative study that is defined as a numerical method as describing observation of materials of characteristics. Beside that quantitative is defined as a survey design provides a quantitative or numeric description of some fraction of the population – the sample – through the data collection process of asking questions of people (Fowler, 1998).¹ In this research, the researcher uses associative quantitative. It is called

¹ John W. Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative & Quantitative Approaches* (London: SAGE Publication, 1994), 117.

associative quantitative because the purpose of its research is to look for the correlation of one variable to other variables.

According Arikunto, correlation research is a research that wants to know the correlation between independent variable and dependent variable.² This type of design, the researcher tries to find out the correlation between the students' comprehension in parts of speech and the translation skill.

B. Population and Sample

Population is any group of individuals that have one or more characteristics in common that are interested to the researcher³. The population in this study is the sixth semester students especially for the translation class of English Department of STAIN Kediri in academic year 2012-2013 because they have got the grammar subject and translation subject. Thus, it is expected they are able to master parts of speech and translation.

To obtain the information about the correlation between the comprehension in parts of speech and the translation skill, the researcher uses all population to take the data. So the researcher does not use sample in this research. The researcher tests of all of the sixth semester students of translation class. The number of students participating in this research is about 98 students. From 98 students, they are divided into four classes, A B C D and D.

² Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian* (Jakarta: PT. Rhineka Cipta, 1996), 249.

³ John Best, *Research in Education*, (USA : Prentice Hall, 1981), 8.

C. The Location of the Study

In this research, the researcher takes the research in STAIN Kediri. It is at Jln. Sunan Ampel no. 07 Ngronggo Kediri. STAIN Kediri has three faculties; they are Ushuluddin, Tarbiyah, and Syariah. This research is conducted in English Department of Tarbiyah Faculty. There are three kinds of subjects that must be learned by students in English department of STAIN Kediri. They are English subject, religion subject and general lesson, each subject is given in different semester, and divided in some credit semester (SKS). Based on the explanation above, the students get the English material especially translation in sixth semester. The students also have got the grammar subject in second, third and fourth semester which includes parts of speech material.

STAIN Kediri is the only state college in Kediri. It has some autonomy, such as the personal of their academic, financial, facilities and quality improvement of their academic. STAIN Kediri has a commitment to develop human resources quality into Islamic aspect in globalization era.

1. The History of STAIN Kediri

STAIN Kediri exists in 1963. At the first time, STAIN Kediri was called IAIN Kediri which only had one faculty, it was Ushuludin. Ushuludin consisted of 2 majors at that time; they are *Perbandingan agama* (PA) and *Tafsir Hadist* (TH). IAIN Kediri is not independent institute because it was branch of IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, which existed in 1963 until 1996.

Based on the decree of president RI, No. 11/1997 about the response of high institute education in Indonesia, IAIN Kediri converted to be STAIN Kediri, STAIN Kediri has been separated from IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Thus, it was independent institute since that time. In this case, STAIN Kediri has some autonomies; they are the personal of their academic, financial, facilities and the quality improvement of their academic. The main mission of STAIN Kediri includes organizing education and learning, research and devotion society, especially on Islamic science aspect.

Because of the development of the society need, STAIN Kediri provides new departments that include social and general science aspects. STAIN Kediri added Psikologi Islam and Komunikasi Islam (2006), S-2 Pendidikan agama islam (PAI) and Akhlak- Tasawuf (2011). Thus STAIN Kediri had 4 faculty; they are Ushuludin (religion social science), Tarbiyah (education science), Syaria'h (Economy and law) and program pascasarjana. The majors of STAIN Kediri are included blow:

Table 3.1
The Majors of STAIN Kediri

Program Study	Jurusan
Perbandingan Agama (PA)	Ushuludin
Tafsir Hadist (TH)	Ushuludin
Psikologi Islam (PsI)	Ushuludin
Komunikasi Islam (KI)	Ushuludin
Akhlak Tasawuf	Ushuludin
Pendidikan Agama Islam (PAI)	Tarbiyah
Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)	Tarbiyah
Pendidikan Bahasa Arab (PBA)	Tarbiyah
Ekonomi Islam (EI)	Syaria'h
Akhwal al-Syakhsyah (AS)	Syaria'h
S-2 Pendidikan Agama Islam (PAI)	Program Pascasarjana

2. The History of English Department of STAIN Kediri

The existence of Tarbiyah faculty increased the number of students of STAIN Kediri. At the first time, Tarbiyah faculty only had one department in 1997, and then because of the education development in society, STAIN responded by adding new department. That is English Department that is included in Tarbiyah Faculty.

English Department of STAIN Kediri existed in 1999. The existence English Department develops the education in STAIN Kediri. It had two objectives; they are to develop the state institute for Islamic studies and to develop the personal quality in science and religion. The main aim is to produce English Department scholars who are competent and professional in developing English Education, management school administration and research and teaching English in Education institute.

English Department of STAIN Kediri was established based on the decree of General Director of Islamic Institution No. DJ. H/273/02 about the existence of English Department in Kediri. There are three kinds of subjects that have to be learnt by the students of English Department of STAIN Kediri. Those are English subjects, religion subjects, and general lessons subject.

- a. The English subject consists of: Mata Kuliah Keilmuan dan Ketrampilan (MKK), Mata Kuliah Keahlian Berkarya (MKB) pilihan and Mata Kuliah Perilaku Berkarya (MPB)

- b. The religion subject consists of Mata Kuliah Pengembangan Kepribadian (MPK)
- c. The general lessons consist of: Mata Kuliah Keahlian Berkarya (MKB) and Mata Kuliah Berkehidupan Bermasyarakat (MBB).

Each subject is given in the different semester and divided into some credits semester system "Sistem Kredit Semester (SKS)". In English Department, the students are given 160 SKS that have to be passed.

D. The Data Collection Method

In a research, the data become important thing because based on the data collection the general conclusion of the problem search can be gotten. To get the data the researcher can use some methods. In this research, the researcher gets the data from the test. The test is given to the sixth semester students of English Department of STAIN Kediri. This data collection method is carried out to get the score that finally will be calculated with statistic formula.

In this test, the students get the test twice. The first test is the translation test and the second test is parts of speech test. These tests are conducted at a time. Both of them need about an hour.

Based on the data that got from the test, the validity of the result will influence the data. It means that if the way of collecting the data is wrong, automatically the result would be invalid and vice versa.

E. The Instrument of the Study

In this part, the researcher uses the test as an instrument. Before the instrument is tested in the real situation, the instrument is tried out to know the validity and the reliability of the instrument. By knowing the validity and reliability of the instrument, the researcher will know whether the instrument is reasonable or not.

In this research, the instrument that used by the researcher is from previous study in which the instrument has been tried out into 13 students. From the tryout of the previous study, the instrument shows that is valid and reliable. It will be explained below:

1. Reliability of the instrument

Reliability is concerned with the effect of such random errors of measurement on the consistency of scores.⁴ The coefficient of reliability is 0, 00-1, 00. The closer of coefficient to 1, 00, it means that the stronger the reliability of the test.⁵

To estimate the reliability of the instrument uses the score. Here will be displayed how to give the score, as follows:⁶

⁴ Donald Ary. *Introduction to Research in Education* (United States of America: Library of Congress, 2002), 250.

⁵ M Soenardi Djiwandono, *Tes Bahasa dalam Pengajaran* (Bandung: ITB Bandung, 1996), 98.

⁶ Nurul Hidayah,, *The student' Ability in Translation (A Case of The Sixth Semester Students of Stain Kediri In Academic Year 2006/2007)*, (Kediri: Unpublished S1 Thesis STAIN Kediri, 2008), 29.

Table 3.2
The Translation Guide

Categories	Score	Indicator
Almost Perfect	A (80-90)	Properly in convey; it almost does not feel like a result of translation; there is no error in spelling; there is no error in structure; there is no mistake in using terminology.
Very good	B (76-85)	There is no distortion meaning; there is no clumsy literal translation; there is no mistake in using terminology; there are only one-two mistake in structure or spelling.
Good	C (61-75)	There is no distortion utterance; there is a clumsy literal word, but not more than 15% of the whole text; so it does not feel like a translation; structure and idiom mistake do not more than 15% of the whole text. There is one-two in using not standard or common terminology. There is one-two mistake in spelling.
Enough	D (46-60)	It feels like translation; there are some clumsy literal words, but it is not more than 25%; there are some mistakes in using idiom and structure, but relatively not more than 25% for the whole text. There is one-two in using terminology that is clumsy or not common and not clear.
Bad	E (20-45)	It is not so feels like a translation; too much clumsy literal word (relatively more than 25% of the whole text); distortion utterance and mistake in using terminology is more than 25% of the whole text.

Based on the translation guide above, the raters give conclusion in scores form. The scores are calculated below.

Table 3.3
The Reliability of Translation Test

No	Rater I (x)	Rater II (Y)	XY	X ²	Y ²
1	7,8	8,4	65,52	60,84	70,56
2	8,7	8	68,6	75,69	64
3	5,8	5,3	30,74	33,64	28,09
4	6	6	36	36	36
5	8,2	9	73,8	67,24	81
6	7,4	7,2	53,28	54,76	51,84
7	8,6	8,1	69,66	73,96	65,61
8	6,9	6,7	46,23	47,61	44,89
9	8	7,9	63,2	64	62,41
10	6,5	6,3	40,95	42,25	39,69
11	8,1	7,7	62,37	65,61	59,29
12	7,6	7,1	53,96	57,76	50,41
13	8,2	8	65,6	67,24	64
	97,8	95	730	746,6	717,79

From the information of the translation test in the table above, then is computed by Pearson's product moment formula. And a complete lack of reliability is indicated by coefficient of 0, 00 and perfect positive reliability is indicated by coefficient 1, 00. Based on these criteria, the reliability estimate for the 15 items of translation test is 0, 99. So the test are reliable, even they are almost perfect positive reliable.

2. Validity of the instrument

Validity is an index that shows how far an instrument really measures what is necessary to be measured is.⁷ There many types of validity, they are content validity, predictive validity, concurrent validity and construct validity. A kind of validity that used in the previous study is content validity. Content validity is concerned with what goes into the test.

⁷ Ali Anwar, *Statistika Untuk Penelitian Pendidikan dan Aplikasinya dengan SPSS dan Excel*, 8.

The degree of content validity in a test related how well the test measures the subject matter content studied.

The effectiveness of the test items can be measured from two points; they are item difficulty and item discriminating power. According to Haris, items are said to be statistically satisfactory if they meet two requirements, they are suitable level of difficulty and the discriminate between high and low students.⁸

a. The Index of Difficulty

The index of difficulty (FV) is generally expressing the fraction (or percentage) of the students who answered the item correctly. It is calculated by using formula:

$$FV: R/N$$

In which:

FV: Facility value (index difficulty)

R : The number of correct answers

N : the total number of students taking test

b. The Index of Discrimination

The discrimination index measures how well a test item identifies differences in achievement level of students. The formula is:

$$DP = D = \frac{U - L}{N}$$

In which:

⁸ David P. Haris, *Testing English As Second Language* (New York: MC Graw Hill Book Company, 1969), 103.

D : the index of the discriminating

U : the number of students in the upper level group who answered the item correctly

N : number of students in each of the group

The measure of index difficulty and index discrimination can be seen on the table below.

Table 3.4
Item Analysis of Translation

Item	U	L	U-L	U+L	FV	D
1	3,25	2	1,25	5,25	0,4	0,096
2	3,5	2	1,5	5,5	0,42	0,1
3	3,25	3,25	0	6,55	0,5	0
4	2,5	1,75	0,75	4,25	0,32	0,57
5	4	2,5	1,5	6,5	0,5	0,3
6	4	1,75	2,25	5,75	0,44	0,17
7	3,25	3	0,25	5,25	0,4	0,019
8	4	3,75	0,25	7,75	0,59	0,019
9	3,5	3,5	0	7	0,53	0
10	4	4	0	8	0,61	0
11	4	3,5	0,5	7,5	0,57	0,38
12	3,75	2,25	1,5	6	0,46	0,115
13	4	4	0	8	0,61	0
14	4	4	0	8	0,61	0
15	3,5	3,25	0,25	6,75	0,52	0,32

Based on the level of difficulty, the items of the instrument are perfect because the results are between 0.30 and 0.70

In this research, the instrument includes two kinds of test. The first test is the translation test and parts of speech test. In this test, the students are asked to translate the text from English into Indonesian that amount 15 number. The second test is parts of speech test in which

the students must find what kinds of parts of speech in the text that are underlined.

F. The Data Analysis

The data analysis is the method that is used by the researcher to analyze the data from the research. In this research, the researcher uses correlation analysis. The correlation analysis is used to look for whether there is correlation or not between two variables and it is done using SPSS 17.0 program.

According to Ali Anwar, the correlation analysis has numeric items that revolve between 0 until 1. Either positive or negative, if accounting is acquired more 1 it means that the accounting is false. The table will be explained below.⁹

Table 3.5
The Standard of Coefficient Correlation

No	Interval Coefficients	Correlation Degree
1	0,00 – 0,199	Very low
2	0,20 – 0,399	Low
3	0,40 – 0,599	Average
4	0,60 – 0,799	High
5	0,80 – 1,000	Very high

The researcher commits the data through tabulation in which all of the data that have been got are served in a table. It is to make the researcher easy to analyze the score. In this tabulation, the researcher commits the data that are

⁹ Ali Anwar, *Statistika Untuk Penelitian Pendidikan dan Aplikasinya dengan SPSS dan Excel*, 142.

organized as the result of scoring in which this score is got from the instrument that answered by population based on scoring orientation.

The last analysis is normality test. This normality test is to know whether the data is normal or not because the normality data test that will decide the researcher in using parametric or non- parametric statistic. The technique that is used to test the normality data is Kolmogorov-Smirnov in SPSS 17.0.