CHAPTER 3
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explores the research method and procedures that include research design, population and subject, instrument, procedures of the experiment, and data analysis. In a study, the research method plays a significant role in the process until the research results are carried out. The method is defined as the method or technique carried out in the research process. Meanwhile, research itself means an effort in science, which is carried out to obtain facts and principles patiently, carefully, and systematically to realize the truth. Therefore, it is necessary to design and direct it to solve certain problems in conducting a study. So that at the end of the study, the results can answer the problem being researched.[35]

3.1 Research Design

This design of the research is a mixed research method. For qualitative research, the writer tries to get field data by interviewing the research object and questionnaire. Then, the researcher analyzes the data quantitatively. However, during the Covid-19 pandemic, conducting interviews and distributing questionnaires in this study could not be done directly or offline. It refers to the health protocols by the Indonesian government that says people must avoid crowds or keep their distance during the pandemic as much as possible. Thus, the only safe way is conducting interviews and distributing questionnaires to be carried out online through the google form facility.

The design of this research is seen in terms of measurement and data analysis, including in mixed research, because it is presented in verbal form and analyzed using statistical techniques. In short, research using mixed methods involves the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods in one study.[36] If

---

[35] Mardalis, *Metode Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Proposal* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2008), page 24

[36] Fathor Rasyid, *METODOLOGI PENELITIAN SOSIAL Teori & Praktek* (Kediri: STAIN Kediri Press, 2015), Page 88

later in this study figures appear, their existence is only supporting data, not main data. Meanwhile, based on the nature of the problem, this research is descriptive in nature, namely collecting data or information to be compiled, explained, and analyzed.[37]

This research uses a mixed research model, namely analyzing the research object by investigating, finding, and describing it both macro and micro, resulting in descriptive data on the contribution of Google Translate in the English-Indonesian translation process for fourth-semester students of the English department at IAIN Kediri. Then, the data is outlined in the form of a description. The data analysis results on the contribution of Google Translate are presented descriptively to provide a detailed and accurate explanation.

3.2 Population and Sample

Population and sample are a combination of all elements in the form of events, things, or people with similar characteristics that become the center of attention of a researcher because it is seen as a study.[38] The sample is part of the population's number and characteristics.[39] Thus the sample is part of the population whose characteristics are to be investigated and can represent the entire population so that the number is less than the population.

The population in this study are all students of ELT Department of IAIN Kediri in 2021, and samples are taken based on a random sampling of 100 participants from the fourth-semester students of English department at IAIN Kediri in 2021.

---

[37] S. Margono, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan* (Jakarta : Rineka Cipta, 2005), page 8

[38] N. D. Van Lang, R. F. Ferdinand, J. Ormel, & F. C. Verhulst, Latent class analysis of anxiety and depressive symptoms of the Youth Self-Report in a general population sample of young adolescents. *Behaviour research and therapy* (2006, *44*(6), 849-860.)

[39] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2011), page 81

3.3 Data Source

The author uses primary data sources in obtaining data from informants. According to Uma Sekaran, primary data refers to researchers' information first-hand.[40] The primary data source is in the form of field data related to the contribution of Google Translate in the translation process, obtained from research subjects or direct informants, namely the fourth-semester students of English department at IAIN Kediri.

3.4 Data Collection Technique

In this study, the data collection technique is a questionnaire provided online via a google form. This is none other than because we are currently in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic and as much as possible follow health protocols and government recommendations to carry out activities by avoiding crowds or direct physical contact with large crowds. The questionnaire is a data collection technique conducted by giving a set of questions in written statements to the respondent. The use of a questionnaire is the most important thing for data collection in the field. The questionnaire results will be assessed (quantification), compiled tables, and statistically analyzed to conclude.

The questionnaire in the data collection technique used in this study is the 4-Likert Rensis scale model. The Likert scale has four answer categories, namely Strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. The use of the Likert scale has been updated by eliminating the neutral answer (middle answer). The neutral answer is intentionally not provided for three reasons, namely:

a. The middle answer alternative creates a tendency for the subject to choose the middle answer (neutral).
b. The middle answer has a double meaning, namely choosing appropriate and unsuitable within the same scope, so it cannot be ascertained that it is suitable or not in accordance with the condition of the subject.

---

[40] U. Sekaran & R. Bougie, *Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach Sevent Edition* (2008), page 76

c. Omitting the middle (neutral) answer provides an opportunity to see the subject's tendency towards positive or negative.

In this research, the researcher uses the Likert scale to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. This social phenomenon has been determined specifically by researcher, hereinafter referred to as research variables. With a Likert scale, the variables to be measured are translated into variable indicators. These indicators are then used as a starting point for arranging instrument items, which can be statements or questions.

There are several aspects of variable indicators used in obtaining the contribution of Google Translate, namely about translation in general, the use of Google Translate, and Google Translate applications. This indicator variable is then used as a starting point for arranging instrument items in statements. The following are the answer options for the statement given in the questionnaire on the google form and the assessment: Strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree with the score 4/3/2/1.

3.5 Research Instruments

This study conducts a survey using interview and questionnaire techniques to collect primary data. In this subchapter, the measurement instrument used to conduct both techniques is presented. The interview instruments are presented in Table 3.1, the interview material presented in Table 3.2, and the questionnaire design used to analyze respondents' attitudes, presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.1 Interview Instruments

No	Target	Aspect	Sub Aspects
1	Student	Translation	▪ Interest in translating ▪ Trouble translating ▪ Attempts to overcome translation difficulties

		Use of Google Translate	- Knowledge of Google Translate - The habit of using Google Translate in translating - Contributions of Google Translate
		Google Translate application	- Google Translate facility - The advantages of Google Translate - Lack of Google Translate

The data collection procedure in this study was carried out through two approaches. First, data collection in this study was carried out through an interview approach with interview questions as follows:

Table 3.2 Interview Material

No	Target	Interview Material
1	Student	How interested are you in translating English texts?
		Do you often translate English texts?
		What difficulties did you face in translating the English text into Indonesian?
		How do you overcome difficulties in translating English to Indonesian text?
		Do you know about the Google Translate application?
		Do you often use the Google Translate application?
		What are the contributions of Google Translate in translating English-Indonesian text, in your perception?
		What are the advantages and disadvantages of Google Translate, you know?

Furthermore, the data collection in this study was carried out using an online questionnaire. Respondents were asked to respond to each statement item with four answer choices, namely: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), and

Strongly Disagree (SD). The statement items used in this study are as on questionnaire instruments table. (See Appendix 1)

3.6   Data Analysis Technique

The data that has been collected is reviewed by the objectives of the study referred to. According to Bungin, two qualitative descriptive analysis strategies can be used together or separately in qualitative research, namely the qualitative descriptive analysis strategy and the qualitative verification analysis strategy.[41] In analyzing the data, a qualitative descriptive method is used to determine the contribution of Google Translate in the English-Indonesian translation process. To determine the contribution of Google Translate in the translation process, a verification strategy or qualitative conclusion is carried out and supported by a questionnaire.

The researcher takes seven classes of the fourth-semester students of the English department at IAIN Kediri as the population of this research. Then the researcher analyzes the data from the instrument regarding the contribution of Google Translate and then puts it in descriptive qualitative data. The researcher in this research uses a mixed research method as an approach. Descriptive Qualitative research describes the data and explains data or events with explanatory sentences qualitatively.[42]

This research applies a descriptive analysis approach relating to literature reviews on English-Indonesian translation processes through Google Translate. Analysis descriptive statistics use statistics to analyze data by describing the data.[43] Finally, the data obtained from the survey results using a questionnaire in this study will be processed using IBM SPSS 26 to determine the validity and reliability of the questionnaire instrument and further determine and analyze the results of this study.

---

[41] B. Bungin, *Analisis Data Kualitatif* (Jakarta : PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2003)

[42] Lexy Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Edisi Revisi* (Bandung : PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2012), page 6

[43] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Administrasi* (Bandung : CV Alfabeta, 2005), page 169