Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter provides information about research methodology used by the researcher to conduct the research. The first section explains the discussion on research design. The second section presents the setting and participants of this research. Finally, an elaboration on data collection method and data analysis of the research is also included.

Research Design

This study aims to find out the problem that students faced when using translate Google Translate in learning process and also to find out the problems and strategies by students when using Google Translate in the learning process. The research was conducted in one of the departments of Education at one of the private Islamic universities in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

This study uses qualitative research design because this design aims to find out the problems and strategies by students when using Google Translate in the learning process. This is supported by Creswell (2012) who states that qualitative research explores problems and develop a detailed understanding of a phenomenon. In addition, qualitative research is characterized by the goals associated with understanding some aspects of social life and its methods which can generally produce words, not numbers, as data for analysis (Patton & Cochran, 2002). Even based on Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2011), "qualitative data analysis involves organizing, accounting and exploring data, in short, understanding data in terms of

participants' definition of situations, recording patterns, themes, categories and regularities. Hence, the researcher can obtain deep and detailed information based on the circumstances that occur with the students.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative methods to obtain data details. Based on Fox and Bayat (2007), descriptive research aims to provide light on current issues or problems through a process of data collection that allows them to describe the situation further fully. Qualitative methods design is type of research that can help the researcher to know the real phenomenon that occurs Thus, the results of this study will be more detailed and valid.

Research Setting and Participants

In this section, the researcher explained the place and time to do the research. The researcher also delivered the reasons for choosing a place. After that, the researcher also explained the participants of this study

Research Setting this research conducted for students who are in the Department of English Education at one of the Islamic private universities in Yogyakarta. The main basis of doing research is most of the lecturers have been using text books or journals as a media in language teaching and learning because based on the researcher experience , most of students of this English education use electronic dictionary such as Google Translate as a tool to understand the difficulty of vocabulary or meaning of the sentence in textbooks or journals. Some courses that often use the book are theoretical subjects such as research methodology, language assessment and evaluation and second language acquisition. The other reason, the lecturers strongly advise students to use the printed dictionary as a tool to assist

students when translating English texts while finding difficult vocabulary. In fact, many students still use electronics dictionary, such as Google Translate in the process of learning activities. In addition, the researcher was familiar with the place and knew the strategic place in doing research. It helped the researcher to find information for further research. That was all the reason why Islamic private university in Yogyakarta selected for conducting this research

The proposal of this research was completed in the beginning of April 2019 in which it spent seven months from the beginning of this research on October 2018. The researcher collecting data in the middle of April 2019 and analyzing data started from the begin of May 2019 within one months. Finally, the researcher arranged the report of the findings in the middle of May 2019 until the end of July 2019. Thus, this research completed and presented in defense in the begin of September 2019.

Research Participants. The researcher choose four students of the English language education student's class of 2015. There are several reasons consideration for selecting data the student. First is they have been through all the classes that use textbooks as a media in the teaching process. In addition, based on personal of the researcher experience some of them use electronic dictionary especially Google translate as a tool to find meaning from difficult vocabularies in textbook. Second is all the participants selected are class of 2015 because they have already complete the class session.

The four students as the participants in this study must conform to the two criteria that the researcher has formulated as a condition to be a participant in the study. The criteria is the students have used an electronic dictionary, especially

Google Translate which is used by them as a tool to help when translating an English text into Indonesian language. Participants are those who have met these criteria. The way to choose the participants is the researcher argued that these participants had a lot of experience when using GT in the learning process. So, from their experience the researcher can easily explored the information about the topic more deeply and detail. The researcher chose four students based on their agreement to be the participants of this research.

The researcher must protect all the identities of the participants by changing the original name of the participant into a pseudonym. The pseudonym was a non-real name of the participants written in this study in order to hide their identity because the participants' identity was confidential (Cresswell, 2012). The pseudonym names are Nana as the first participant, Nini as the second participant, Nunu as the third participant, and the Nono as the fourth participant. All the participants are female in this study and their age around 21 years old until 22 years old.

Data Collection Method

The researcher used interview as data collection methods. Interviews are qualitative research methods that attempt to explain the meaning of a general theme to the subject's life and the task of an interviewer is to understand the meaning of what the interviewee said (Kvale, 1996). The researcher conducted interviews as the aim to explore more in-depth information based on the participants' experience. Interviews allow participants to discuss their interpretations of the world in which they live, and to express how they perceive their situations of viewpoint (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011). In addition, interview is one of the precise methods of

data collection method in qualitative research because the detailed data requires an intensive atmosphere between the researcher and participants in the process of data collection method. According to Neale and Boyce (2006) "Interviews are qualitative research techniques that involve conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents exploring their perspectives on a particular idea, program, or situation". The researcher used interview to get information deep information about situation the participant when using GT in the learning process.

The researcher used the interview guideline approach technique. The guideline engineering approach is the topic of questions prepared before the interview, with the aim that the interview process is more systematic during each question (Paton, 1980) In the procedure of retrieving and collecting data, there are several steps that must be taken by researcher to conduct interviews. First, researcher have developed interview guideline, the questions prepared are the main of questions and the questions of clarifying each of these questions. Interview questions include understanding related to translation machine and translation, application of GT machine translation in the learning process, the strategies undertaken by participants when using GT in the learning process, and the problems that occur when participants used GT. All valid interview questions for use agreed compilation were consulted with research assistant lecturers

Second, the researcher contacted participants who had qualification based on participant criteria. The interview time follows the flexible time between the researcher and the participants. Prior to the interview the researcher ensure that the participants understand the rules to protect each other, as it is the researcher's

obligation to organize, and here to the various 'rules of the game' in an interview "(Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011).

Third, the interview conducted face to face and takes a maximum of 20 minutes for each participant. Then, the interview results are expected to reveal how the students' strategies to use electrical dictionary especially Google Translate in the process of translating English text into the understanding of Indonesian. In addition, it is expected that researcher can find out problems and challenges students face when using Google Translate in the learning process.

Research Instrument

The instruments of this study were interview guides, and tools recorder from hand phone. When the interview took place, the researcher used a tape recorder from a mobile phone used to record all the intermediate conversations between researcher and participants. Bahasa Indonesia was a language that researcher used to interview participants, as it was the first language for participants and researcher and it was in order to avoid misunderstanding between researcher and participants.

Researcher used interview guide type approach. The interview guide approach is a structured and systematic interview when the researcher asks questions to the participants (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011). The construction of schedule that the researcher uses for the participant was an open-ended question as an interview type. Open questions could help researcher find participants' answers orally without the researcher's disturbance by not limiting their answers. The response mode that the researcher used for participants is an unstructured response. Unstructured response

has the purpose for participants to respond the answer of question in whatever ways she/he chooses. It is one of eight list mode responses (Tuckhman ,1972).

Data Analysis

Data analysis is part of the management of the research. Data analysis would be conducted after the interview process is completed. In qualitative research how to manage data interview are analyzed using code system. A code is simply a name or label in that the researcher gives a piece of text that contains an idea or a piece of information (Gibbs, 2011). A coding is the assumption of a category label for a piece of data, which was previously disconnected or in response to the data that has been collected (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2011). The steps taken by researcher to manage the test data from open coding stage included deep interview as validation, analytic coding, axial coding, selective coding, and reporting.

The first verbatim or open coding transcribed the recording of interview in the form of text. The researcher wrote all statement in the interview with participant from recording into the transcript. The second was the validation of the transcript results to the participants in order to check and clarification whether the transcribe results based on the participant's answer. The participant checked the information contained in the transcript result based on the statement of participant. The clarification is one of the finding showed that the participant has problems "No facilities to set GT speaker, the researcher ask clarification about what is the link that used by the participant when setting web address of GT from American accent into the British accent. The third was the analytic coding or interpreting the meaning or essence of each participant's answer into the form sentences equivalent to the participant statements. The

researcher started to give code to the participant's statement that answer the research question, for example give the coding P1.1 that code meaning is code for the first participant and the first finding. Fourth was the axial coding or compaction of similar facts based on participant statements by collecting similar sentence types in the same code. After did the coding the researcher made line for similar facts or statement by participant with the other participants. The fifth was selection coding as the final process in which the researcher identified the main categories of previous data and matched the theory. After doing the axial coding, the researcher made all the statement that similarities in line into group and identified them into one categories. Selective coding identifies the core categories of text data, integrating it to form theory (Cohen, Manion, & Marrison, 2011). So, when it had completed the coding stage it would present the report results in the form of reports description and narration.