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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A.Design of the Research

The method used in this research was a descriptive method. It is a kind of method that involves the collection of data for purpose is describing existing condition (Syafi'i:2014). The descriptive method is also kind of quantitative research that identifies a research problem based on trends in the field or on the need to explain why something occurs. In line with the statement, Creswell (2012:338) said that describing a trends means the research problem can be answered best by a study in which the researcher seeks to establish the overall tendency of responses from individuals and to note how this tendency varies among people.

The researcher used a quantitative correlation design as researcher's research design. According to Fraenk and Wallen (2005:45), correlation research seeks to investigate the extent to which one or more relationship of some types data exist. Creswell (2012:338) also points out researcher used the correlation statistical test to describe and measure the degree of association (or relationship) between two or more variable and sets of scores. Correlational designs provided an opportunity for researcher to predict scores and explain the relationship among variables. In other words, correlation design is used to find out the correlation between two variables (in this research, variable X is students' translation and variable Y is students' reading comprehension).

B. Time and Location of the Research

This research was conducted on February 2017. This research was conducted at MTs Ummatan Wasathan Islamic Boarding School of Technology Riau.

C. The Subject and Object of the Research

a. Subject

The subject of this research was the eighth grade students of MTs Ummatan Wasathan Islamic Boarding School of Technology Riau.

b. Object

The object of this research was the correlation between students' translation and their reading comprehension.

D. Population and Sample of the Research

The population of the research was the eighth grade students MTs Ummatan Wasathan Islamic Boarding School of Technology Riau. They consisted of three classes VIII Pa1, VIII Pa2, and VIII Pi. The total number of population was 57 students.

Tabel III.1
The Population of the eighth Grade
Students of MTs Ummatan Wasathan Islamic Boarding School of
Technology Riau

No.	Class	Male	Female	Total
1.	VIII Pa1	16	0	16
2.	VIII Pa2	20	0	20
3.	VIII Pi	0	21	21

In this research, the researcher considered that the population was less than 100 persons. Therefore, The researcher used total sampling technique in

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determining the sample of the research. According to Sugiyono (2015:85), total sampling is a technique of taking sample in which the amount of sample is equal with population. Moreover, Arikunto (2006:112) states that if the total population is less than 100, it is better to take all of them as the sample but if the total population is more than 100 persons, the sample can be taken between 10 - 15 % or 20 – 25 % or more.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Test

In order to collect the data and information from the sample in this research, the researcher gave two kinds of test namely English-Indonesia translation test and reading comprehension test. Moreover, it is explained more detail as follows:

a. Translation test

In this research, the researcher used writing test for collecting the data on students' ability in translation. The researcher asked the students to translate a narrative text from English to Bahasa Indonesia. The scoring process was done by two raters who acted out of the researcher, they were Mr. Idham Syahputra, M. Ed. and Mrs. Kurnia Budianti M.Pd.

b. Reading comprehension test

According to Heaton (1988: 107), there are seven ways in assessing reading comprehension. They are matching items, true/false items, multiple choice items, completion items, rearrangement items, cloze procedures and open-ended and miscellaneous items. In this research, the

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researcher used multiple choice test. The multiple choice (four-option) questions is the commonest way of assessing reading (Alderson, 2000:204). It is one of the suitable test for testing students' reading comprehension. The following table presents the blue print of multiple choice items that were used in collecting the data, the data is described for each indicator:

Tabel III.2
The Blue Print Test of Reading Comprehension

No	Indicators	Total Item	Number of Item
1	Identify the topic in narrative text	5	1, 6, 11, 16, 21
2	Identify the generic structure of narrative text	5	2, 7, 12, 17, 22
3	predict the reference of narrative text	5	3, 8, 13, 18, 23
4	Identify the language features of narrative text	5	4, 9, 14, 19, 24
5	Justifying the information in narrative text	5	5, 10, 15, 20, 25

After the test, the researcher took the total score from the result of reading comprehension test. According to Arikunto (2013:281), the classification of student's reading comprehension can be seen below:

Tabel III.3
The Classification of Students' Score

Score	Categories
80-100	Very good
66-79	Good
56-65	Enough
40-55	Less
30-39	Fail

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F. Techniques of Data Analysis

In order to find out whether there is a significant correlation between students' translation ability and their reading comprehension, the data was analyzed by SPSS 17.00 program on Pearson Product Moment formulate. Pallant (2010:129) states that if the significance 2-tailed value is bigger than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$) this indicates that there is no violation of the assumption of equality of variance and that equal variances are assumed for variable concerned.

To determine the level of correlation between two variables, the researcher used the following categories from Hartono (2008:80)

Table III.14
The Interpretation of Correlation Coefficient

No	Coefficient Interval	Level of Correlation
1	0.00-0.200	Vary Low
2	0.200-0.400	Low
3	0.400-0.700	Medium
4	0.700-0.900	Strong
5	0.900-1.000	Very Strong