

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Method

In this research the researcher would like to use descriptive analytical method. According to Kothari in (Wibowo and Suyudi 2015) Descriptive analytical method, therefore, is a method in which the research uses the available facts or information in order to give descriptions and critical evaluation of them. Meanwhile, analytical method is the kind of research method using facts or information which are already available and which analyzes those facts or information. According to Nunan “Descriptive analytical method is a research which the method of data collection is non-experimental or real-time recording that generates naturally occurring data” (Nugrahani 2013).

After determining the brief description of research, the researcher will design the research. The design of the research is consider as the strategy to arrange the research on the characteristic of variable and the objective that researcher used to obtain a valid data. In this research, the researcher will take descriptively the data from the student’s translation task. The researcher would like to focus on collecting, analyzing, describing, and concluding the data from the table instrument.

B. Source of Data

The main data of this research are taken from the translation course task of the sixth semester student of English Department in Muhammadiyah University of Metro Academic year 2019/2020. The researcher will take composition works of translation task with permission of translation lecturer from sixth semester students in English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Metro.

The topic of the translation task will take from the article. Through that task, the researcher will find out the answer research questions in chapter I. The researcher will use saturated sampling technique. Saturated sampling technique is a sampling technique where all members of the population are used as sample, Sugiyono (Fitria and Ariva 2018). Therefore, numbers of sample that will use in this research are 26 sixth semester students of English Education Study Program in Muhammadiyah University of Metro.

C. Data Collecting Technique

The researcher would like to find 26 students sixth semester of English Education Study Program in Muhammadiyah University of Metro through translation task. To make concrete the data, the researcher should use collect the data and do interview.

To collect the data, the researcher should make the instrument to organize the students' task that the researcher has provided. The researcher will organize the results of the student task through the table as bellow:

Table 1. Data Analysis of ST into TT (Indonesia into English)

Respondent	Code		Amount
Derivational Morpheme			
Inflectional Morpheme			
Total			

Table 2. Measuring Standard ST into TT (Indonesia into English)

No.	ST	TT			
		Bound Morpheme			Morpheme
		Root	Affix		
			Derivational	Inflectional	
1	Paling Kecil	small		-est	smallest
2					
3					
4					
5					
Amount					

So, the types and the percentage will be known. After get the data, researcher will do interview the student who uses the most bound morpheme in his/her task based on measuring standard to find out the strategies that applied

by the student and to find out cause of a certain bound morphemes dominate in used by the student.

D. Data Analyzing Technique

In this research, the researcher will use some technique to analyze the data:

1. Organizing

The researcher grouping the students' translation task related to bound morpheme that they use by entering data into a table to make it easier for researcher and readers to understanding the data.

2. Making Percentage

The researcher will make a percentage of the data that has been organized and entered into a table. Percentage is a fraction whose denominator is always 100. x percentage is represented by $x\%$, than to express x/y as a percentage is $x/y = (x/y \times 100) \%$. For example: $\frac{1}{4} = (\frac{1}{4} \times 100) \% = 25\%$ (<https://www.bankexamstoday.com/2015/07/percentage-tricks.html>, n.d.). The researcher would like to implement the formula to find out derivational, inflectional, and bound morpheme percentage in chapter 4.

3. Interview

Interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic, Estenberg in (Sugiyono 2014).

Before do the interview, the researcher would like to make ranking based on percentage level category to decide who are the respondents that will interviewed by the researcher. The researcher will do interview to supporting data using Unstructured Interview, according to Esterberg in (Sugiyono 2014) there are three kinds of interview:

- a. **Structured Interview**, an interview in which questions are given structured to students. Because this interview is used as a data collection technique, if the researcher already knows for sure about what the information will be obtained.
- b. **Semi Structured Interview**, this interview including in-depth interview, the application of this interview is more released than structured interview.
- c. **Unstructured Interview**, this interview more released than all of the types of interview. The researchers do not use interview guidelines that have been arranged systematically and completely. The interview guidelines only the point of the problem that will give by the researcher.

Unstructured interview that researcher will use:

Questions prepared by researcher:

1. Based on the results of the students' translational assignments given by the lecturer, which of you belongs to the most use of bound morpheme, have you learned about morpheme last semester?
2. Can you explain just a little about morpheme and bound morpheme?
3. What is your strategy to apply bound morphemes in your translation task?

The use of these questions does not have to be sequential, but rather adjusts the flow of conversation between the researcher and the resource person. The above question is provided as a guideline to get the core information that researchers want to get from sources based on the interests needed in research. Then the number of questions can be more than the number of questions provided.