CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter focuses on a description of research design, subject and setting of the study, data and source of data, research instrument and data analysis.

A. Approach and Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive-qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative method is used when the researcher wants to describe the condition and situation of something specifically. Based on the goal of descriptive qualitative studies, it is related with this research goal that is to describe the methods and also describes the quality of students' translation which is seen from understanding and communicative meaning.

Qualitative approach is a general way of thinking about conducting qualitative research which has three major categories of data, such as depth interviews, direct observation and written documents.² In this research, the researcher uses interviews and documentation by documenting students written documents. Interview is used to answer the first question and documentation is used to answer the second research question.

¹ M. Nazir, *Metode Penelitian* (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 2003), p.55

² William M. K. Torchim – James P. Donelly, *The Research Methods Knowledge Base*, (New York: Cornell University, 2007), 159.

Regarding to the one of qualitative approach characteristic that qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and researcher is the key instrument,³ the researcher does not give any treatment, and thus, this research run as natural as possible. The researcher will analyze the process of translating news report and in the end the researcher will describe about kinds of translation methods that the students used and why the students use that methods. The researcher will also describe the quality of students' translation using their method that is seen from understanding meaning by describing the students' translation quality using each method.

B. Researcher Presence

In this study, the researcher was the nonparticipant researcher. The researcher came to the participant for interview them and met the lecturer to ask students' translation news report documents. The researcher presence was very transparent. The participants knew that the researcher was collecting data from them.

C. Subject and Setting of The Study

The subject of this study are 6th semester students of English Teacher Education Department at Education and Teacher Training faculty of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya year 2014-2015 who take Translation class. The researcher will take a class of Translation that has 19 students.

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³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatifdan R&D* (Bandung; Alfabeta, 2009), 13.

This study will be conducted to know students' methods and the quality of students' translation using that method which is seen from understanding meaning, by describing the quality the researcher will know the contribution of translation methods. The setting of the research is one of translation class of English Teacher Education Department of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya which is applies news report text translation as the material.

D. Data and Source of Data

According to Arikunto, the source of data is the place or thing in which is the researcher can observe, ask or read about related matter of the object being studied. It can be divided into person, place and documentation.⁴

There are some data about translation methods that should be collected for this research. First, is data about brief explanation of translation methods. Source of that data is some translation books or we can call literature studies. Second, is data about what translation methods that used by the students and why the students used that method can the researcher gets from the participant directly. The source of those data for this research was from the students of English Teacher Education department who join translation class by doing documentation and interview. The researcher interviewed the students according to the interview guidelines to get more information about what translation method that they used, why they use that methods, how the steps the translation

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⁴ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian* (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 1996), 123.

methods that they used. Furthermore, to get data about students' translation quality, the researcher collected the students' translated work. At the end, the researcher described students' translation quality as was seen from understanding meaning using their method.

E. Data Collection Techniques

For collecting the data, the researcher did documenting and interviewing.

1. Interview

The researcher uses interview technique to get deeper information from the participants. How the participants understanding about translation, what translation methods that they know, what methods that they use when translating news report text, how the steps they translate, why they use that method, until the researcher can conclude what translation methods that is commonly used by six semester students and also the reason. It will answer first research question that is identifying about what translation methods that used by six semester students also the reason why they use those methods.

2. Documentation

Considering to Mukhtar's statement that in qualitative research, the researcher will be relying on his research by observation that supported by interviewing and documenting that collected on the field.⁵ The

⁵ Mukhtar, *Metode Praktis Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif* (Jakarta: GP Press Group, 2013), 109.

researcher collected the students' news report text translated wok. It will answer second question which is identifying the quality of students' translation quality using those method.

Therefore, the researcher chooses documentation because by documenting the researcher can analyze the students' translated work directly. The researcher use documentation technique to answer almost the entire research question. By documenting, the researcher can analyzes, conclude and describe the understanding meaning quality of students' translation using that method.

F. Research Instrument

In qualitative, the researcher is the main instrument with equipped by some other instruments. To make the data collection easier, the researcher will use some instruments. It is strengthen by Mukhtar statement that "in types of qualitative data the researcher can gather the data by using various instruments such as observation, documentation, questionnaire, interview and it can be added by recording." In this study the researcher will use documentation and interview for collecting the data.

Research instrument is tool to guide the researcher for gathering data during the research process. To collect the data, the researcher two instruments, they were:

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⁶ Martyn Descombe. *The good, reseach guide* (open university press, 1998.), 273.

1. Interview guideline

In interview section, the researcher used note and interview guidelines. The interview guideline was designed by the researcher itself by considering and combining some theories about methods in translation (see Appendix 1).

In this study, the researcher only did one section of interview. This was a way to knowing what translation method that the students used and why they used those method. In this section the researcher and participant knew that they were did this interview to generate data based on the guideline. Or it can be called as semi-formal interview. Sometimes the researcher asks some additional question when got unclear information. The question for interview could be seen in appendix.

2. Document studies

In this study, the documents that analyzed was six semester students' of English Teacher Education Department news report translation. And then for analyzing the document, the researcher uses a translation into foreign language – scoring rubric (see Appendix 3) which are focused on understanding and communicative meaning, equivalent meaning, grammar accuracy, the use of vocabulary in target language, the correctness and the legibly of the sentence.

G. Data Analysis

Data analysis means process of separating, grouping and combining some data which is collected from the field empirically to be a structured group of information and systematic, that will cover as research conclusion.⁷ Data analysis is a process to answer the research problem. According to Sugiyono, data analysis includes:

a) Data Reduction

After got some data, the researcher reduces useless data by summarizing, choosing main data, focusing to the important thing and look for the theme directly.

b) Displaying Data

After reducing useless data, the next step is displaying the data.

- 1. First analysis, observing students answer that the researcher gets from interview section, those data are saved in filed notes. After that the researcher classifies what translation methods that are applied by the students also enclosing the reason.
- 2. Second analysis is analyzing students' translation work using *scoring* rubric translation into foreign language, that rubric is made by the researcher which was adapted from www.bristol.ac.uk and had been

⁷ Mukhtar, *Metode Praktis Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif...*, 120.

validated by a competent lecturer in translation subject, then the researcher gave score to them.

c) Drawing Conclusion

After doing analysis process the researcher makes a conclusion about what translation methods that most applied by the students and what the reasons they applied that methods. The researcher also draw the result into a diagram.

After that the researcher classifies the students' translated work based on the quality. Then the researcher describes how is students' translation quality based on the methods, by this way the researcher will know what method dominated highest score and concluded which method are suitable for translating news report text from English into Indonesian.

H. Checking Validity

To meet the validity of the findings, the researcher conducted the research to a whole Translation class. To know what translation method that used by the students, the researcher did a close interview which all the questions were checked and validated by a competent lecturer. During the interview, the researcher also brought translation methods criteria paper, so the students will not confused in identifying what method that they has been used when translating news report text.

Then to check the validity of the rubric which is to know the students' translation quality, the researcher used a scoring rubric that had been validated by

a competent lecturer also. Besides, to check the validity of findings, the researcher confirms the findings with the subjects of research and theory used in this study.

I. Research Stages

1. Preliminary research

In preliminary research, the researcher came to the translation class to observe how the students translate news report text. When the lecturer gave an exercise, some students got difficult when translating that text. The researcher wanted to get deeper information, so the researcher did an interview to know students problem when translating news report text. After doing an interview, the researcher knew students problem during translation process that they were confused to determine the method for translating news report text.

2. Research planning

In this stage, the researcher tried to organize the plan to make the study well organized. The researcher organized the research problem and topic, finding and analyzing theories that related to the topic, looking for the previous study, deciding the research methods, and finding the appropriate instrument that is used in this study. Moreover, the researcher tried to make the study valid and reliable.

3. Research

In conducting research, the researcher did all of the research procedure. The researcher did interview and collected the document that is students' news report text translation result.

4. Writing the report

In this stage, the researcher wrote the reports by reporting the finding and result of the study that she has collected from those techniques using appropriate instruments. The writing report was in the form descriptive qualitative. The researcher described the finding from interview and document study about what translation methods applied by the students and how the quality is.