CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter clarifies the description of the steps that was taken to conduct the study. The description involves the approach and research design, subject of the research, research location, data and source of data, data collection technique, research instrument, data analysis technique, checking validity of findings, and also research stages.

A. Approach and Research Design

This research used qualitative descriptive approaches to find out the research question. Creswell defined qualitative research as an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem.⁴⁰ According to Ahmadi, the reason behind the use of qualitative method that is the research is to describe the phenomenon, which is the data used are opinion (interview), behavior, or document, and never be analyzed with statistics' pattern instead of in descriptive form.⁴¹ Dealing with these statements, a qualitative descriptive research aims to describe a definite situation happened in daily routine. Based on the aim of qualitative

⁴⁰ J.W. Creswell, "Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design Choosing Among Five Traditions", *ELT Journal*, Vol. 1, 1988

⁴¹ Rulam Ahmadi, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruz Media, 2014.

descriptive research, it is related with the goal of this current study that is to describe the language interference in students' translation.

Qualitative approach has three major categories of data, such as in-depth interviews, direct observation and written documents in conducting a qualitative research.⁴² In this research, the researcher uses all the major categories which are interview, direct observation, and written documents. The major of the data source is from written documents, while interview and observation is to strengthen the data.

B. Subject of The Research

The study involved a number of English Teacher Education Department students in the sixth semester or those who take Translation class and have already learnt some of Linguistics skills in UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya faculty of Education and Teacher Training.

The numbers of the students involved for the subject of this study were taken from translation class. There are 25 of students' English translations which will be analyzed. The 25 students' English translations are taken from the students who are from one class who had different method in translating the article from Indonesian language to English and involved in the process of obtaining information, needs analysis, and tryout phase.

⁴² Torchim and Donnelly. 1999. *The research Knowledge Base Part 1* (Cornell University: Custom Publishing, p.8

C. Research Location

This research took place in Sunan Ampel Islamic State University's English Teacher Education Department of Surabaya, or widely known as ETED of UINSA Surabaya. It is located in very strategic area thus, it can be found easily by any transportation. The researcher conducted the research in ETED of UINSA Surabaya because the students in the department are able to take Translation course only when they have already finished pre-requisite courses. Besides, the research about language interference, especially semantic interference, is done for the first time in that department. It is important to do research about language interference to enhance the students' quality in the department. The researcher needs to observe students' first language interference in their translation work only when they have already learnt linguistic skills.

D. Data and Source of Data

1. Types of Data

Primary Data

- a. The first primary data of this research is documentation. The data are the students' English translation works. The students translated Indonesian articles to English. They use different methods and have different knowledge capability.
- b. The second data of this research was interview of the students whose works were analyzed for this research. This data were used to

strengthen the first data and to make sure the probability occurred during analyzing the data.

2. Source of Data

The primary source of data in this research was the translation document of English Teacher Education Department students who take Translation class and the interview to strengthen the first data. In this case, the researcher analyzed the students who were from one class and translated Indonesian articles to English. The document gives some data which was needed to answer the research question.

In addition, the second data was the students of Translation class who were interviewed to obtain and strengthen the first data dealing with the Indonesian language interference of them. There were various probabilities occurred when analyzing the semantic interference. Thus, it was needed to interview the students to strengthen those probabilities.

E. Data Collection Technique

In this research, the data were collected trough the document of students' translation. Before conducting this research, the researcher has observed some documents of students' translation who took Translation class in 2014 even semester. The richer data of the research was collected after passing the thesis proposal examination.

The detail processes of collecting the data are as follow:

- a. To answer the first and only research question, what is the first language interference in students' translation of English Education Department, the researcher collects the document of students' translation of an article and thesis proposal's background of the study from Indonesian language to English. The researcher observed the document and analyzed it based on the theory explained in chapter 2.
- b. To strengthen the data, the researcher interviewed some students to obtain the secondary data. While interviewing, there was a recorder to record all the conversation between the interviewer and interviewee.

F. Research Instrument

The researcher used some instrument to obtain the data, which are:

1. Document

The documents were collected after the researcher passing thesis seminar proposal examination. The document was used to observe and analyze the Indonesian semantic language interference of students in English Teacher education Department who took Translation class in 2015 even semester. 2. Interview

The interview method was a flexible procedure that allowed for examining of the researcher's probabilities. The researcher used interview method to strengthen the first data. After analyzing and observing the data, the researcher interviewed some students to make the data of this research clearer and richer. Besides, the interview method used in this research was only to strengthen the probabilities made by the researcher.

G. Data Analysis Technique

The researcher analyzed the collected data in descriptive qualitative approach. The data was presented in the form of description. The researcher obtained the data trough documentation and interview. The data collected from those techniques are as follows:

The researcher used a dictionary to obtain the validity of the findings. The dictionaries which were used were Oxford Advanced American dictionary, 8th edition (2011) and *Glosarium Istilah Asing-Indonesia, Pusat Bahasa Deprtemen Pendidikan Nasional Republik Indonesia.* The researcher also discussed the research findings with the lecturers who are more expert in English field.

First of all, the researcher collected some students' translation from 2014 even semester to prove whether the students' work contained the semantic interference or not. For further research, the researcher came and joined the translation class to know how students learnt about translation for three meetings. After collecting a brief information about language interference, the researcher collected the students' document about English translation; a translation of articles from Indonesian language to English. To maintain a balance data, the researcher collected the data from two Indonesian article translated to English.

After finding the semantic interference in students' English translation, the researcher rechecked those words or sentences which contain the semantic interference using the dictionary; Oxford Advanced American dictionary 8th edition (2011) and *Glosarium Istilah Asing-Indonesia, Pusat Bahasa Deprtemen Pendidikan Nasional Republik Indonesia.* For the analysis of the research finding, the researcher explained in more detail about the use of the words which contain semantic interference, the probability of the reason why the students chose these words, and also other words which more accurate to be used other than the current words. The researcher also categorized the semantic interference into two categories, which are sign interference caused by false cognates and redundancy. The researcher explained the differences between both categories of semantic interference in discussion point after concluding the research findings explanation.

H. Checking Validity of Findings

In this study, the researcher checked the validity of findings by using triangulation technique. Maniam in his research quoted from Denzin about triangulation. He identified several kinds of triangulation, which were convergence of multiple data sources, methodological triangulation, and investigator triangulation.⁴³ The researcher used triangulation technique to crosscheck the research findings. The findings were linked to the theories in related review literature. The researcher also used dictionary and discussed to more expert lecturers to ensure the findings before the advisors checked these findings.

The collected data based on observation and interview. It was related with some theories which have provided in the literature review. The researcher also confirmed the collected data to the observed English.

I. Research stages

The researcher conducted this study with some stages. The detail stages are:

1. Preliminary research.

The researcher had a mini research of students' Indonesian translation in 2014's odd semester in order to proof the language interference occurred in students' work. Due to the semester curriculum which was no assignments of translating from Indonesian language to English, the researcher analyzed the students' Indonesian translation from English. However, in the students' work, the researcher found some language interferences and decided to continue this research.

2. Decide the research design

⁴³ Mahendran Maniam, "The Influence of First Language Grammar (L1) on the English Language (L2) Writing of Tamil School Students: A Case Study from Malaysia", *Language in India*, Vol. 10, April 4th 2010, 98-99.

The researcher decided the research design for this research after coming up with the title and the theme of this research. The researcher also considered the research question to decide the research design.

3. Join Translation class for three meetings

The researcher joined the translation class in order to see direct situation of students learning how to translate.

- 4. Conduct the research:
 - a. Collecting data

After the students finished the assignment of translating an article from Indonesian language to English, the researcher collected the data and started to analyze it.

b. Analyze the first data

The researcher analyzed the data after the data were collected. The researcher classified the data based on the theory explained in chapter 2, related review literature.

c. Interview

To ensure and make the data become richer and clearer, the researcher interviewed the students. The researcher obtained the data from interviewing the students was also to strengthen the probability made during analyzing the data.

d. Combine the first data and interview

After collecting the data, analyze it, and also interview the subject of the study, the researcher started to classify the data based on the theory explained in chapter 2 and also discuss the research finding. The researcher explored the research finding in discussion point.

e. Conclusion

The researcher concluded the research after data analyzing.

