

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents Research Design, Data, Subject of Study, Technique of Data Collection, Trustworthiness of the Data and Data Analysis.

A. Research Design

The research design is an important part of the research. A research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing data in order to answer questions. Creswell (2012:3) states research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing. Ary (2006:470) said the research design is the researcher's plan of how to process to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in the natural setting. The present research used descriptive research design. Narbuko and Ahmadi said that (2010; 44) descriptive research is the research which tries to solve the existing problem based on data including displaying data, analyzing and making an interpretation. Descriptive research is scientific research that describes event, phenomena, and fact systematically dealing with certain area or population.

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach does not involve counting and dealing with numbers but it is based more on information expressed in words as description, accounts, opinions, and feelings (William, 2006). As stated by Karasar (2009), descriptive research is used to

describe a current situation that exists in the past or exists now in the way it is. Using this design, the researcher was to gain the information about the types of students' strategies in translating the narrative text, the most dominant of students' strategies in translating the narrative text, and how the students' use the strategies in of translating the narrative text.

B. Data

Data are information collected by the writer to answer a research problem. Cresswell (2008:3) states, research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue. Moleong (2011:157) stated that kinds of data divided into words and behavior, written documents, photos, and data statistics. Talking about the data, Ary (2006:454) suggested that the data collected in qualitative, researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations, and so on. Arikunto (2006:118) suggested that data are all of the facts and members that can be used by the researcher as information, whereas information is the result of the data process that is needed to be used. The data of the research belonged to qualitative data. They were the results of identifying the translation strategies used by students, and the statements from the students dealing with their reasons and how they used the strategies in translating the narrative text.

Meanwhile, the subject of the study refers to the source from where the data are taken. As stated previously, the data belonged to qualitative ones; they were in the description of the form of words. According to Arikunto (2006:118),

the sources of data are subject where data can be gained. Sources are some subjects that are possible to give information in order to give representative data. There are three classified data sources, they are a place, person and paper. In this research, the researcher got data through distributing the questionnaires on page 57, assigning the students to translate a text on page 75 and doing an interview with the fourth-semester students of English Education Department of C class on page 83. Hence, the data source of this research was categorized as a person data source.

C. Subject of Data

The research was intended to know the students' strategies in translating the narrative text. The subjects of the research were the students who have been getting a translation class. They were the students of the fourth semester of C class of English Education Department. The class consists of 40 students. The researcher got the data from 23 students who answer questionnaires and translating the narrative text. The researcher conducted interviews with 8 students.

D. The technique of Data Collection

Collecting data is a crucial step in doing research. It is a process of selecting data done by using some research instruments or by applying some methods of collecting data. There are four techniques of data collection method that are commonly used in qualitative, they are "observation, interview, documentation, and questionnaire". In this research, the researcher employed

distributing questionnaire and doing an interview as the technique to obtain data.

Each of the technique of data collection was described below:

1. Distributing questionnaire

Questionnaire in this study was in the form of questions consisting of thirty-two questions. The questionnaire was distributed to the students of the fourth semester of English Education Department at IAIN Tulungagung to identify the strategies that they employed in translating the narrative text. The class consists of 40 students. From 40 students who were given a questionnaire, only 23 students wanted to fill out it. The students answered were almost the same. From the results of the questionnaire, the researcher interviewed the students to know their reason why they used these strategies and to dig up deeper into each strategy and the problems they had when they used the strategies.

2. Assigning the students to translate a text

After distributing questionnaires, the researcher provided an English narrative entitled "Bacon and Wool: Farmer Bob". The researcher distributed a narrative text to twenty-three student. The students were instructed to translate the narrative text into the Indonesian language. Then, the students' translations were analyzed to identify the strategies they employed in translating text by using strategies that proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995).

3. Doing Interview

The last step was doing the interview. The interview is method that widely used for obtaining data. It is a way to gather data on subjects' opinion, beliefs, and feelings about the situation in their own words. The interview was done to

students whose the translation's results were good. Moreover, the interview was also done to the students whose answers in the questionnaires were different from the practices they used in translating a narrative text. The researcher did an interview with eight students and it had nine questions. The researcher used structured interview and semi-structured interview. Structured interview is interview of questions that are structured according to the written questions and there are no additional questions. For semi-structured interview is the researcher given additional questions when there are unsatisfactory answers. From these interviews the researcher can know the students' reason why they used these strategies, and can dig up deeper into each strategy and the problems they had when they used the strategies.

E. The Trustworthiness of The Data

Trustworthiness is verification of the data as the process of checking, confirming that the data were trusted or valid. There are four techniques for verifying the data in qualitative research. They are credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability. This study used credibility as the technique of data verification. Credibility or truth value includes how well the researcher has established sureness in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context. Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness accuracy of the findings. The researcher checked the credibility by using methodological triangulation. This method was used to check the trustworthiness of the data by employing two methods of collecting data; distributing the questionnaire, and

doing an interview. Both of the methods were designed to know students' strategies in translating the narrative text. The questionnaires were about the students' translation strategies used when they did the translation. The subjects were interviewed to get clearer and deeper data. The data from the research question about how the students' strategies used in translating the narrative text.

F. Data Analysis

The model of data analysis that the researcher used is an interactive model by Miles and Huberman. As exposed by Miles and Huberman (1984: 23) the flow of analysis follows an interactive analysis model. In this research, the process analysis is done in 3 stages, they are:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written field notes or transcription. The step in analyzing data in this research was: (a) the researcher collected the data through questionnaire and interview, (b) the researcher transcribed and selected the data by referring to the research problems. In other words, the irrelevant data were discarded and the relevant data were included.

2. Data display

Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. The ways of presenting data simply in the form of words, sentences, narratives, table, and graphics in order to the researcher mastered in the data collected as the basis of taking the appropriate conclusion.

After reducing the data about students' strategies in translating narrative text, the researcher displayed those selected data in the form of table and description.

3. Conclusion drawing

Drawing conclusion is the last procedure of analyzing the data of the research. Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made a temporary conclusion. Furthermore, it must be a perfect conclusion. Making a conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of good statements. The conclusion drawn can be started from a tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed. Meanwhile, verification means testing the provisional conclusion for their validity. In this research, the temporary conclusion became the final conclusion and final drawing conclusion. The temporary conclusion was supported by the fact in the field. So, the conclusion was analyzed continuously and verified the validity to get a perfect conclusion. Finally, the researcher drew the final conclusion. Hence, the temporary conclusion became the final conclusion.