CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is to provide the description of the steps that are taken to conduct the study. The description involves research design, data and data sources, method of collecting data and instrument, and method of analyzing data. This research aims to find the reasonable answer to the research problems in the previous chapter in order to clarify the problems.

A. Research Design

In conducting research, the researcher needs research design. Arikunto (2010:10) argues that research is a scientific activity in order to develop and enrich the knowledge. Research is an effort for understanding and solve the problem scientifically, systematically, and logically (Ali, 1985:5), so it needs research design. Research design is a plan of collecting and analyzing data economically and harmonically related to the objective of research (Nasution, 2006). Some experts have different opinion about what is mean by research design. According to Creswell (2009:3), research design is plans and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis.

In this research, the researcher uses qualitative approach because this study focuses on the analysis or interpretation of the written material in context. Materials can include textbooks, newspapers, magazines,

papers, films, manuscripts, articles, etc. The material of this study focused on some idioms that appear in poetry which become the task from their lecturer. Ary (2010:424) states that the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics.

The researcher uses design of descriptive method which is a method of research that attempt to describe and interpret the objects in accordance with reality. The descriptive method is implemented because the data analysis is presented descriptively. Ali (1985:124) states that descriptive research is applied to solve the current problem by starting the problem, collecting and analyzing the data to answer the problem and arrange conclusion of the research. Problem in descriptive research are related with real condition or fact. Surakhmad (2004:47) states that a descriptive method talks about some possibilities to solving the actual problem by collecting data, arranging or classifying data, analyzing and interpreting them.

(Bodgan and Taylor 1975:5) stated that descriptive qualitative data is research procedure which produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of humans and their behavior can be observed that the background as a whole. This method attempts to present data from the perspective of the subject or observed group. The result of the study is to find out the ability of sixth semester students taking translation course at IAIN Tulungagung in translating idiomatic expressions found in poetry.

B. **Data and Data Sources**

Data is raw material that needs to be processed to produce the information, both qualitative and quantitative data that show the facts. On the other side, data is material information about the object of study something. The data can be found by observation, interview, documentation, etc. Hence, the data of this study will be gained by documentation which will be a collection of poetry translation assignments from the sixth semester of students taking translation course at IAIN Tulungagung. The data will be in the form of Indonesian Translation done by the studens. The data will give the information about the quality of Indonesian Translation done by the students. After collecting the data, the researcher will analyze the students' tasks. The researcher then conducting interview to the students about their translation techniques that might affect the quality of their translation. The data will be in the form of the students' answers in interview.

The data source of this research is the sixth year English Educational program students who are taking Translation Course at IAIN Tulungagung. The data source of this research is the students who had learned about translation, because they have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researcher to be studied which dealt with the theory, description and application of translation. The type of sampling technique used in this research is purposeful random sampling. Gay (2000:123) states that random sampling is a good way to process the

sample selection as it gives each individual in a defined population an equal and independent chance of being selected for the sample. He also adds that the sample for descriptive research is at least 10%. This research use about 30% samples of the population. The bigger the sample the least mistakes could be seen in generalization. Therefore, the researcher found that the amount of population is 51 students consist of two classes, A and B. It means that the researcher decided to choose 15 students from both classes.

C. Technique of Data Collection

This section discusses the data collection technique that are used in this research. According to Maykut and Richard (1994), strategies to collect the data in qualitative research can be applied by some methods, such as observations, in-depth interview, group interviews, documents and other source qualitative data, or field notes. To obtain the required data, two methods are applied. To reach the objectives of the research, the researcher will use document analysis/documentation and in-depth interview in collecting the data.

To answer the first research question, researcher use the documentation method. The researcher collected assignments from the respondents. The assignment taken was the Weekly Task of the Literary Text Translation course. The documentation used to collect data is then

reviewed. The documentation used in this study includes the task of translating poetry of students.

The other method that will be employed in this study is in-depth interview. This one is to answer and obtain deep information to answer the second and third research question. The interview is conducted via online video/voice conference on WhatsApp due to this pandemic situation of COVID-19. The interviewees are the 15 students taking Translation Course at sixth semester in IAIN Tulungagung.

In choosing the students, all of the students were identified. Then, the researcher took several pieces of papers than spilt up those papers into 51 parts. All of the names and classes of population were written on each paper. After that, all papers were rolled. Last, one by one the split of papers were pick up by the researcher until she got 15 students as the sample of the research. These 15 students would represent all of the sixth year English educational students who are taking translation course of English Department at IAIN Tulungagung.

The researcher will conduct the interview based on the interview guide below, which has already been validated by the advisor of this research:

Table 1. Interview Guide

Interview Guide		
Translation	• Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories	**Notes:**

	about how the writing should be translated? • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation?	
Translation Procedure	• How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use?	
The Poem	• Do you really understand the poem? • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already reflected the message in it? • Do you find any kind of Idiom in the poem?	
Idiom	• Do you know idioms? • Have you ever found idioms in the poem? • Do you know that sentence "..." (it is later based on the idioms found in their poems) in the poem is idiom? • How do you translate them?	
Translation Material	• Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? • What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? • What can you learn from taking the translation course? • What have you learned about translation?	

	• What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations for our translation course?	

After the researcher obtain information from data in which become the purpose of research, the researcher will draw conclusions about what is the answer of research problems in the form of description.

D. Technique of Data Verification

This part discusses the data verification of this study. The researcher applies triangulation for this study. Nomran K. Denkin defines triangulation as a combination of various methods used to study interrelated phenomena from different perspectives.

Triangulation is used in this study as a way to improve the measurement of validity and strengthen the credibility of research findings by comparing them with different approaches. Triangulation used is triangulation of data source, in addition to interview, the researcher also use document analysis method. Various information obtained through the two techniques, it will give birth to the freedom of knowledge to obtain reliable truth in this study.

The validity of instrument of this research. The key instrument of this study is the researcher herself and secondary instrument is the Interview Guide for conducting the interview. For instrument to be trusted, their validity and reliability must be tested. In this case, the researcher uses the

construct validity test. To test the construct validity, expert opinions can be used. The expert in this study is the advisor of the researcher to conduct this study. The advisor were asked for her opinions about the instrument that had been prepared. After preparing lists of questions for conducting the in-depth interview, the researcher asked the advisor of this research to give feedbacks and suggestions in order to be able to build the interview guide properly.

The basic theory of interview guide making is as follow:

BASIC THEORY OF THE INTERVIEW GUIDE MAKING

In this study entitled *"An Analysis of Translation Ability of the Students Taking Translation Course at IAIN Tulungagung in Translating Idiomatic Expressions Found in Poetry",* it needs a basic knowledge from respondents of what the translation is. The first variable that needs to be known is how far their understandings about Translation. And to assess whether a translation a person has is already good or not, it will require the knowledge of good translation characteristics. Therefore, the researcher took the basic theory for making the interview questions below based on the experts' theories of good translation characteristics.

Amira Osman (2017) says that to make good translation, certain factors should be taken in to consideration. As cited in Miremadi (1993:74) the French scholar Dolet (1509:1546) suggests that, in order to produce an adequate translation, a translator should, "avoid the tendency to translate word for word'', since word for word translation, as Dolet explains,

''misinterprets the original content and spoils beauty of its form''. From here, the variable that needs to be known to know a person's translation ability is what translation procedure they are use.

Good translation is not only translating the meaning, but also the sense of the language. It aims to make the language sounds naturally after being translated into the target language. Larson (1984, p. 6) elaborates that the best translation is the one which:

1) Uses the normal language forms of the receptor language.

2) Communicates, as much as possible, to the receptor language speakers the same meaning that was understood by the speakers of the source language.

3) Maintains the dynamics of the original source language text.

To sum up, translation which communicates the same message as the source language using the natural grammatical and lexical choices of the receptor language is the translators' goal.

E. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher does some steps to analyze the data. First, researcher examine students' tasks about English idioms that found in their task of poetry which translated into Indonesian. The researcher will check the meaning of idioms interpretation found through the trusted website *https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com* where more than 12 billion visitors use it as an online translation dictionary. Then, the

researcher gives a value where the researcher will conclude it as a percentage, basen on this formula:

$$P = F/N \times 100\%$$

Where P: the percentage of students' personal ability

F: total score

N: maximum score

In analyzing the students' ability in translation the researcher measured it using the theory below:

Rushansah (2013) classified the level of students' ability in translation, she divided it into four levels, namely:

Table 17. Level Mastery

Scale	Categories
80%-100%	Excellent
60%-79%	Good
50%-59%	Fair
0%-49%	Poor

The researcher also begins to analyze what strategies that is used in translating idioms based on Baker (1992), which are: Using an idiom of similar meaning and form, Using an idiom of dissimilar meaning and form,

Translation by paraphrase, and Translation by omission. The researcher will also discuss about what translation methods students are likely to use to translate sentences based on the Newmark's Translation Methods: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

Third, if there are many misinterpretations that occur, the researcher will note the number of misinterpretations that occur and then the researcher will conduct the in-depth interview to gain information why they do the misinterpretations in interpreting some idioms in the context of poetry and record the students' answers.

Finally, the researcher lays down all the answers from the student interview and draws conclusions and generalization.