

## CHAPTER 3

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Design

This research was conducted by using a qualitative approach, precisely case study. Kirk and Miller define that “qualitative research is certain tradition in social science that fundamentally depends on human observation in their own area and relates on those people in their language and event” (Moleong in Margono, 1996: 36). Besides, Fraenkl & Wallen (1993: 380) state that qualitative research is the research studies that investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials. Then, Van Dalen (1978: 295) says that “a case study is similar to a survey, but instead of gathering data concerning a few factors from a large number of social units, investigators make an intensive study of a limited number of representative cases”. The basic approach of the case study is to deal with all relevant aspects of one thing or situation, with the unit for study an individual, a social institution or agency, a community or cultural group.

This research is regarded as a case study due to its investigation that was only conducted in English Department of UPI, particularly the 7<sup>th</sup> Semester Students of English Department. Afterwards, the data were analyzed by using descriptive method. Descriptive research involves collecting data to test hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current status of the study subject. According to Good (1963: 244), “descriptive studies may include present facts or current conditions concerning the nature of a group of persons, a number of objects, or a class of events, and may involve the procedures of induction,

analysis, classification, enumeration, or measurement”. Best (1981: 108) mentions characteristics of the descriptive research studies that distinguish them from the others as follows:

1. They are non-experimental, for they deal with the relationships between non-manipulated variables in a natural, rather than artificial, setting.
2. They involve hypothesis formulation and testing.
3. They use the logical methods of inductive-deductive reasoning to arrive at generalizations.
4. They often employ methods of randomization so that error may be estimated when inferring population characteristics from observations of samples.
5. The variables and procedures are described as accurately and completely as possible so that the study can be replicated by other researchers.

### **3.2 The Respondents of the Research**

Twenty of 7<sup>th</sup> semester students of English Department in UPI were selected as the respondents. The reason why the writer chose them as the respondents is because they have taken the Translating-Interpreting program. So, the writer assumed that they have knowledge about translation theory and practice.

The writer had the respondents to translate the political texts in Political Education book by Robert Brownhill & Patricia Smart (1989) which were chosen randomly. The texts consisted of four texts or 25 sentences. The reason for

choosing this book is because it talks about politics and contains many political terminologies, so the texts in this book can represent the political text.

### 3.3. Techniques of Collecting the Data

The writer conducted some techniques of collecting the data in this research. Firstly, the writer chose the texts as the instrument and then decided the students as the respondents. Afterwards, she had the respondents translate the texts into Indonesian and then distributed the questionnaires to them. There were 5 questionnaires in the instrument in order to get the data.

According to Good (1963: 270), “questionnaire is generally regarded as a form distributed through the mail or filled out by the respondent under the supervision of the investigator or interviewer”. Then, he mentions that there are two forms of questionnaire, which are the closed (categorical) and open-end (inviting free response) questionnaire. Meanwhile, Van Dalen (1978: 154-155) mentions three forms of questionnaires as follows:

- a. Closed form, or structured, questionnaire consists of a prepared list of concrete questions and a choice of possible answers.
- b. Open form questionnaire permits the respondents to answer freely and fully in their own words and their own frame of reference.
- c. Pictorial form presents respondents with drawings or photographs from which to choose answers, and the directions may be given orally.
- d. Combination of these forms of questionnaires.

In this research, the writer used the open-end questionnaire, so the respondents can answer or respond the questions freely. The questions in questionnaire were related to their translation, such as the difficulties of translating that text and the differences in translating political science text and non-scientific text.

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

The collecting data were analyzed by employing several ways. Firstly, the writer analyzed the texts translated by the respondents in terms of the procedures of translation. The writer attempted to find out the most common procedures used by the respondents in translating the political texts. Those respondents' translation procedures were grouped based on Newmark's translation procedures as mentioned in Chapter 2.

Then, to find the difficulties faced by the respondents in translating the political texts, the writer analyzed and transcribed the collected data from questionnaires. The data were categorized into based on the research questions formulated in this research. Afterwards, the writer drew conclusions based on the data gained.