

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology of the research which is mentioned in the first chapter. It consists of research design and methodologies, research sites and participants, data collection, and data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design and Methodologies

In the research, the method used is descriptive qualitative method or qualitative with descriptive approach for details. Qualitative research is a study that focuses on the materials, situations, activities, or relationship qualities which has holistic description emphasis and mostly delivered in detail (Fraenkel, et al., 2012, p.426). Moreover, descriptive approach contains description in detail (Creswell, 2012, p. 274). In other word, this method conducts a holistic description in research and is delivered by words. According to Achmadi and Narbuko (2004, p. 44), descriptive research is a research to answer and resolve recent phenomena by presenting, analysing, and interpreting data. Hence, the purpose of the research is finding out the translation methods and procedures that are used in abstract undergraduate paper, whether the quality of translation is appropriate or inappropriate based on the characteristics of good translations proposed by several experts as stated in chapter II. Thus, in order to find out the findings, the researcher considered that the qualitative case research design was appropriate to be used in the research, mainly in analysing the translation methods and procedures used in translating abstract of undergraduate paper.

There are five general characteristics of qualitative research based on Fraenkel, et al. (2012, p. 426-427): first, the natural setting is the direct source of data, and the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research. Second, qualitative data are collected in a form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Third, the qualitative researchers are concerned with process as well as product.

Fourth, qualitative researchers tend to analyse their data inductively. And the fifth, the major concern of qualitative research is how people make sense out of their lives.

This method is used because the qualitative research is expected to be the way of getting a deep understanding and comprehensive result, focusing on the small scope of research (Cresweel, 2012, p. 128). Furthermore, according to Maxwell (cited in Pratama, 2006, p. 32-33), added five purposes of qualitative research as follow: first, understanding the meaning of the participants in the research, the events, situations, and actions involved with and the accounts of their life and experiences. Second, understanding the particular context within which are participants' acts and the influences that this context has on their actions. Third, identifying unanticipated phenomenon and influence and generating new grounded theories. Fourth, understanding the process by which events and actions take place. And fifth, developing casual explanation.

Thus, the researcher assumed that descriptive qualitative method was relevant to be used in the current research. In addition, the researcher identified both the translation methods and procedures in abstracts of undergraduate papers through collecting the sentences and categorizing them based on their types.

### **3.2 Research Site**

The research site for the research was one of the public universities in Bandung. The data used in the research were the translation of abstracts of Undergraduate papers. There were eight abstracts collected for the research. The result of the research would be useful to improve the quality of abstracts translation in Indonesia University of Education students' undergraduate papers. Therefore, those abstracts are representative of each faculty in Indonesia University of Education and the chosen abstracts were selected randomly from all majors in Indonesia University of Education.

### 3.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the research used research instrument which contained eight abstracts of undergraduate papers. There were also several steps done by the researcher as the research procedures to collect the data for the research. Moreover, the research instruments and procedures used in the research would be elaborated as follows.

#### 3.3.1. Research Instruments

The research instruments used in the current research were eight documents from each faculty in Indonesia University of Education. It consisted of: 1) one abstract was taken from the Music Education major as a representative of the Faculty of Art and Design Education, 2) one abstract was taken from the France Education major as representative of the Faculty of Language and Literature Education, 3) one abstract was taken from Resort and Leisure Management major as a representative of the Faculty of Social Science Education, 4) one of the abstract was taken from Computer Science major as a representative of the Faculty of Mathematics and Science Education, 5) one of the abstract was taken from *Tata Busana* (fashion) Education study program as a representative of the Faculty of Engineering and Vocational Education, 6) one of the abstract was taken from Sport Science study program as a representative of the Faculty of Sport and Health Education, 7) one of the abstract was taken from Psychology Education major as a representative of the Faculty of Education, and the last 8) one of the abstract was taken from Management major as a representative of the Faculty of Economy and Business Education. The data in the research were collected randomly and were taken from UPI repository website.

In the research, the researcher analysed the abstracts based on the Newmark's theory of translation. The researcher identified, classified, and listed the sentences on its translation in both Indonesian and English. The translation methods which would be analysed are word-for-word, literal, faithful, free,

communicative, idiomatic, semantic, and adaptation. Furthermore, the translation procedures which would be investigated are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shift/transposition, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction/expansion, paraphrase, couplets, and notes, addition, glosses.

### **3.3.2. Research Procedures**

The following are the steps done by the researcher in collecting the data. The elaboration of the research procedures of the study are elaborated as follows.

The first step was saving the copied abstracts of undergraduate papers that were taken randomly. There were eight abstracts taken as representative of each faculty. Then, it was followed by observing and comparing the abstracts in Indonesian and English version. Next, the researcher was collecting, classifying and listing the phrases of each abstract. As Stake (2010, p. 98) stated that researcher could classify each data according to categorical scheme. Therefore, there are 77 sentences found in eight abstracts to be analysed for its translation methods, and 70 phrases found to be analysed for its translation procedures. Afterwards, the researcher was identifying and analysing the Indonesian and English version and also comparing the Indonesian and English version based on Newmark's Translation Theory (1988). Further explanation of the analysis of the translation methods and procedures was presented in the next sub-topic, Data Analysis.

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

The data of the research were eight abstracts of Indonesia University of Education undergraduate papers. The data were classified through a simple table in each page. The core component analysis of the translation was sentences for translation methods and phrases for translation procedures. The researcher identified the

translation methods and procedures applied in translating in each sentence and phrase through using translation theory proposed by Newmark (1988). Thus, the methods and procedures commonly used in translating the phrases and sentences then were calculated.

As a beginning step, the source text (ST), which is in Bahasa Indonesia, was chosen as the population of the data and the abstracts were taken as the sample. Then, the STs were compared with the target text (TT) which is in English. Next, the translation products were analysed to find the method and the procedure of the undergraduate theses from Bahasa Indonesia to English. Afterward, the conclusion was taken based on the analysis of the translated sentences found. Below are the examples of the analysis.

#### 1. Analysis of translation methods

This is one of sample abstracts in UPI Undergraduate Papers. This belongs to one of graduated-student of UPI Resort and Leisure Management major.

No	Indonesian Version	English Version
1.	<i>Bandung juga memiliki potensi wisata seni.</i>	Bandung also has tourism potential of art.

Based on data above, the source language (Indonesian version) was translated within word-for-word translation. In word-for-word translation method, the words in source language was preserved and translated singly by their most common meanings. It was aimed to understand the mechanics of the source language or to interpret a difficult text as a translation process.

#### 2. Analysis of translation procedures

No	Indonesian Version	English Version
1.	<i>Tehnik triangulasi</i>	Triangulation technique

Based on point number one, the source language was translated into couplets. Couplets, triplets, and quadruplets combine two, three, or four procedures for distributing the single problem. *Tehnik triangulasi* becomes “Triangulation Technique” is couplets that combine shift/transposition and naturalization translation procedures. There was one of the sample phrases which used couplets translation procedures.

### **3.5 Concluding Remark**

This chapter has been reviewed the research design and methodology, research site and participants, research data collection, research instrument, research procedures, and data analysis techniques. Further, the findings and discussion are presented in the next chapter.