

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter has been discuss the methodology of the research and the research procedure in order to answer the research question as stated in Chapter I. This chapter consists of the Research Design and methodology, Research Procedure, and a sample of the data analysis.

3.1 Research Design and Methodology

3.1.1 Research place and participant

This study has been be conducted in the one of the high school in the city which is SMA Negeri 15 Bandung located at Jl. Sarimanis 1, Bandung. This place was chosen considering the distance that is close to the writer to get access to research easily. In addition, the participants who has been be involved in this study are the students of 11 – grade IBB major. These classes are classes that have been researcher teaching in the previous period and could be said as regular classes. In terms of validity, regular classes has been be good to remember the students to conduct the research activities are like usual and it can avoid the unwanted behavior. And also, several other arguments which are an advantage of doing research with students who were taught regularly by researchers.

3.1.2 Research design

The researcher chooses qualitative case study design in order understand the experiences of the Users of Google Translate different language procedure and to categorize which translation procedure is used by Google Translate. The qualitative method aims to answer questions about the ‘what’, ‘how’ or ‘why’ of a phenomenon rather than ‘how many’ or ‘how much’. (Cochran Patto &, 2002. cited in Patton 2007, p. 3). Meanwhile, a case study is to explore in depth a program, event, activity, process, or one individual (Creswell, 2009). In Addition, a qualitative research attempts to investigate the quality of a relationship, activities, situations, or materials (Fraenkel, Wallen, & Hyun, 2012, p. 425).Furthermore, this study also attempts to find out why certain translation procedure was used in Google Translate and Human - Translation based on the characteristics of good translation proposed by several experts as stated in the literary review. In this qualitative case study design is considered appropriate since this research because of the translation procedures used in Indonesian translated from Google Translate and Human - Translation.

3.2 Research Procedures

In this section there are two parts has been be elaborated, the first part refers to the data collection techniques of this research. The second part is the explanation of the step to analyze the data gained during the research.

3.2.1 Data Collection

The researcher has been give the students a narrative text and understanding towards the study was needed to do. Thus, two data collection techniques were used in this study. First, the researcher has been print out the narrative text in English. After that, the researcher has been comparing the translation results from the students which is only one using Google Translate and the rest students using Human – Translation, several questions or questionnaire to both group in order to ask their experience when they are using Google Translate and Human – Translation which is more way effective and easy to use.

3.2.2 Data Analysis Techniques

The data has been be analyzed by showing the percentage of the translation procedure used by Google Translate and Human - Translate, which translation procedure that often used by both. Besides that, the researcher has been analyze the result of the interview to find out whether the translation of the Google Translate procedure is appropriate or not. In addition, the researcher has been do several steps in order to conduct the analysis:

- Searching the relevant theories from a textbook, thesis, journal, internet sources to support the study.
- Giving a text entitled “The Elves and The Shoemaker” to each student to translated into target language

- Reading and comparing Google Translate and Human - Translation based on the result of translation by students in both English and Indonesian language.
- Juxtaposing the English and Indonesian version of Google Translate and Human - Translation page in both English (Source Language) and Indonesian (Target Language) version.

Table 3.1 is the example of juxtaposing both English and Indonesian version of Google Translate and Human - Translation

No	English Version	Indonesian Version
1	There was once a shoemaker	Pernah ada seorang pembuat sepatu
2	Leather	Kulit
3	One evening	Satu malam
4	Christmas – time	Hari Natal
5	Cobbler	Tukan Sepatu
6	Twinkling eye	Sekejap Mata

1. Identifying the data based on each translation procedure theories by Newmark (1988); and Vinay and Dalbernet (1973).
2. Classifying and listing the text based on its translation in both English and Indonesian Language. As Stake (2010, p. 98) stated that researcher could classify each datum according to the categorical scheme.
3. Analyzing and calculating the percentage for each procedure which occurs in the result of Google Translate by this formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of translation procedure

N = Total Number of Samples

4. Discussing the result on each translation procedure which occurs on the result of Google Translate based on theories by Newmark (1988); and Vinay and Dalbernet (1973).
5. Judging and discussing the quality of the translation based on some theories as mentioned in chapter two by separating the result into two groups (the qualified and the unqualified). Drawing conclusion based on the result of the research.

3.3 Sample of Data analysis

This part shows the example of data analysis that has been be discussed Chapter IV as shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Example of English Indonesia Translation of Google Translate and Human – Translation

Source Language	Target Language	Combination
There was once a shoemaker	Dahulu sekali ada seorang pembuat sepatu	Communicative and word to word

Based on the example of table 3.1 there is a combination between Naturalization and Literal. The words “*There was once*” was translated into “*dahulu sekali*” and the words “*a shoemaker*” was translated into “*pembuat sepatu*”. The translation seems communicative and conveys the meaning of the SL. It makes the readers understand the text. As mentioned by

Robinson (1997a, p, 209, cited in Munday, 2009, p. 23) the translation should give a complete transcript of ideas of the original work and preserve the style and manner of writing should be the same character as that of the original. Furthermore, Berman (1995, p. 94, cited in Venuti, 2000, p. 219) stated that Good translation shows respect for the linguistic and cultural differences of the foreign text by developing a “correspondence” that “enlarges, amplifies and enriches the translating language”.

Thus, the TL of the example shown on table 4.3 determined the purpose of the translation, which means that the translation fulfilled The Newmark theory of dual theory of semantic and communicative methods of translation (1991)