

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes the methodology of the research, and describes the data sources, procedures of the research, and reason for choosing the procedures.

3.1 Research Design

The method of the research is descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive qualitative method is relevant to the research because the research involves the collection and analysis of the data for the purpose of exploring the existing phenomena. As stated by Fraenkell and Wallen (1993, p. 380) “The qualitative research is a research study that investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations or materials.” Qualitative methods use descriptions and categories (words), for examples, open ended interviews, naturalistic observation, and document analysis. The writer analyzed the data one by one or in detail.

Bogdan and Knopp (Fraenkell and Wallen, 1993) described five characteristics of qualitative method. First, the natural setting is the direct source of data, and researcher as the key instrument in qualitative research. Second, qualitative data are collected in the form of word or pictures rather than numbers. Third, qualitative researchers are concerned with process as well as product. Fourth, qualitative researchers tend to analyze their data inductively. Fifth, how people make sense out their lives is a major concern to qualitative researchers.

3.2 Techniques of Collecting and Analyzing the Data

In doing the research, some steps in collecting data were applied by the writer. First, the writer applied a close reading strategy to identify the data contained in the text, both the original and translated versions of the *Quick Reference Compaq Notebook PC* as the target population. Second, the writer did a library research to collect and to study some supporting theories and reliable references which were related to the research. Third, the writer numbered of every data. Fourth, the writer selected the representative samples using the random sampling method proposed by Fraenkell and Wallen (1993). Last, the writer copied down the data in a list and put them side by side (original and translated versions).

After having the required data, this research analyzed those data doing some steps. First, the writer studied some supporting theories which were related to the research such as books and other reliable sources as well. Second, the hundred selected samples as representative data were presented in tables. Third, the hundred selected samples were interpreted and analyzed using Newmark's theory to find the translation methods and procedures applied in translating this manual book. Dictionaries and books have been used in analyzing the data. Third, the writer classified the translation methods and procedures based on the translation methods and procedures proposed by Newmark, and found their frequencies. Fourth, the writer determined the percentages by presenting all numeric data as a simple scaling for translation procedures by using this formula: **P (Percentage) = F (Frequency) : N (Number of translations) x 100%**. Fifth,

the writer discussed the data findings to observe what translation methods and procedures applied in this manual book, and the reasons of the translator for choosing the translation methods and procedures. Last, the writer drew conclusions which included the answers of the research questions from what the writer had observed and discovered throughout the research.

3.3 Population and Sample

Population is the group of interest to the researcher, the group to whom the researcher would like to generalize the result of the study (Fraenkell and Wallen, 1993). The population of the research is the original and translated versions of *the Quick Reference Compaq Notebook PC*. The population is 494 sentences.

Simple random sampling method was applied in this research to select representative samples because not all the population was analyzed. A simple random sample is one in which each and every member of the population has an equal and independent chance of being selected (Fraenkell and Wallen, 1993). The advantage of random sampling is that it is very likely to produce a representative sample.

The writer selected 100 sentences from 494 sentences as the representative samples. As stated by Fraenkell and Wallen (1993) that a minimum subject of a descriptive study is 100 subjects. The samples are selected using a table of random number as displayed below:

Table 1.1 the Table of Random Numbers

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 50 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 450 |
| 5 | 55 | 105 | 155 | 205 | 255 | 305 | 355 | 405 | 455 |
| 10 | 60 | 110 | 160 | 210 | 260 | 310 | 360 | 410 | 460 |
| 15 | 65 | 115 | 165 | 215 | 265 | 315 | 365 | 415 | 465 |
| 20 | 70 | 120 | 170 | 220 | 270 | 320 | 370 | 420 | 470 |
| 25 | 75 | 125 | 175 | 225 | 275 | 325 | 375 | 425 | 475 |
| 30 | 80 | 130 | 180 | 230 | 280 | 330 | 380 | 430 | 480 |
| 35 | 85 | 135 | 185 | 235 | 285 | 335 | 385 | 435 | 485 |
| 40 | 90 | 140 | 190 | 240 | 290 | 340 | 390 | 440 | 490 |
| 45 | 95 | 145 | 195 | 245 | 295 | 345 | 395 | 445 | 494 |

(Fraenkell and Wallen, 1993)

3.4 Research Procedure

This research focused on the analysis of the translation methods and procedures in *the Quick Reference Compaq Notebook PC*. The analysis was conducted by using qualitative method which presented ways of interpretation in the form of description. In doing this research, some steps of collecting and analyzing the data were done. After the data were collected, 100 selected samples as representative data were taken to be analyzed. Then, the data were interpreted, analyzed and classified based on the translation methods and procedures proposed by Newmark to find out what kinds of translation methods and procedure applied in translating this manual book. Last, the writer drew conclusions which include the answers of the research questions from what he had observed and discovered throughout the study.

Each sample of this study is analyzed as follow, for example:

Source Language

Target Language

You can access Help and Support by selecting **Start** > Help and Support
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*Anda dapat mengakses Help and support dengan memilih **Start (Mulai)** > Help and Support (Bantuan dan dukungan)*
p. 1

The word ‘Start’ in the sentence above is translated into *Start (Mulai)* in the target language. The translator provided additional information in the target language (TL). The additional information is put in brackets within the TL text. The translator intended to make the reader understand the direction to operate the product. If the direction is directly translated into the TL, the reader will not understand since the direction in the product is published in the SL. So, the procedure used in translating the word is notes, additions, and glosses. Then, in translating the sentence, the translator used the method of word-for-word. It can be seen that the TL word order is similar to the SL word order.

