

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the elaboration of the research methodology employed in this study. This chapter consists of three sections, namely research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study was a part of a larger research project that sought to examine rhetorical moves and steps as well as translation techniques in abstracts of across degrees students at Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Therefore, this study was designed as a qualitative comparative study since it is aimed to investigate and compare rhetorical move realization of across degrees abstracts written by students of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. A comparison was done to the employed translation technique in translating Indonesian into English abstracts of the students. The results of the analysis were presented in the form of tables followed by explanations. This study used Hyland's (2000) model of Five-Move Analysis to analyze the rhetorical move pattern of Indonesian English abstracts. Meanwhile, Molina and Albir's (2002) framework was used to analyze the translation technique in students' English-translated abstracts in the final academic papers.

3.2 Data Collection

A corpus of sixty abstracts written by university students was taken from an online repository of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia as the main data source for this study. The data were randomly selected based on the range of publications which was from 2017 to 2020. Across degrees students' final research report abstracts from the latest year range were chosen because the research was intended to examine the current trend of rhetorical move patterns and the translation techniques used. Respectively, twenty abstracts were written by undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate students in the social science field. Thirty abstracts were written in Indonesian and thirty others were the English translation version of each

abstract. The use of parallel abstracts, Indonesian and English translated versions, was intentional to investigate translation techniques used to translate the abstracts from Indonesian into English.

In collecting the data, the first step was determining the subject field and year range for data that will be analyzed. The second step was collecting 30 Indonesian and 30 translation versions of each qualified abstract from the online UPI repository. Afterward, the whole text of each selected abstract was copied from the online repository page. Then, the texts were saved in a word file format to be analyzed. Table 4 below shows the description of the data source.

Table 4 Description of Data Source

Data	Language	Publication Year	Number of Abstracts
Undergraduate (S1) thesis abstract	Indonesian	2017-2019	10
	English translation version		10
Graduate (S2) thesis abstract	Indonesian		10
	English translation version		10
Postgraduate (S3) thesis abstract	Indonesian		10
	English translation version		10

3.3 Data Analysis

This study employed Hyland's (2000) five-move analysis model and Molina and Albir's (2002) as the guideline to investigate the rhetorical move realization

and translation technique in the abstracts respectively. Sentences were the unit of analysis. Therefore, the process started with breaking down each abstract into its constituting sentences. The sentences were moved into a table, consisting of seven columns: number, sentence, move, step, voice, tense, and verb. First, researchers identify the main verb of each sentence. Afterward, the sentences were labeled according to their corresponding move. All the moves were categorized into steps. The moves used as the labels, along with the steps, of this study were Move 1 (M1) Introduction which establishes the context of the paper and motives of the research, Move 2 (M2) Purpose which indicates purposes, thesis, or hypothesis, outlines the intention behind the research, Move 3 (M3) Method which explains the design, procedures, assumptions, approach, and data of the research, Move 4 (M4) Product which states the main findings or results, and lastly, Move 5 (M5) Conclusion which provides interpretations of the result or give wider implication. Table 5 demonstrates the data analysis of Move and Step.

Table 5 Sample Data Analysis – Rhetorical Move and Step

Abstract no. 1						
Language : English						
Degree : Undergraduate (S1)						
Year of Publication : 2017						
	Sentence	Move	Step	Voice	Tense	Verb
A	The research was conducted at the directorate academic of a university in Bandung City.	3	1	PV	Past	Was conducted
B	The problem under research is the employee performance that has not been optimal.	1	1	AV	Present	Is
C	Two dimensions of working environment, namely the physical	1	2	AV	Present	Are

	work environment and the social work environment are factors that are assumed to have influences on employee performance.					
D	Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyse the influences of physical work environment and social work environment on employee performance, both partially and simultaneously.	2	-	AV	Present	Is
E	The research employed an explanatory survey method.	3	2	AV	Past	Employed
F	Data were collected using a Likert scale questionnaire distributed to <i>30 employees</i> as respondents to this research.	3	2 (<i>1</i>)	PV	Past	Were collected
G	The collected data were analysed with descriptive and regression analyses.	3	3	PV	Past	Were analysed
H	The results of descriptive analysis show that the physical work environment was at the category of good, the social work environment at the category of very good, and employee performance at the category of very high.	4	-	AV	Present	Show
I	Meanwhile, the results of regression analysis indicate that the physical and social work environments had significant and positive influences on employee performance, both partially and simultaneously.	4	-	AV	Present	Indicate

J	To optimize employee performance through physical and social work environments, the institution should pay attention to the colour management in the working rooms and attempt to improve quality and harmonious relationship among co-workers.	5	4	AV	Present	Should pay
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After analyzing the move and step manifestation, other tables were made to analyze the translation technique. The tables consist of four columns: Number, sentences in Source Language (SL) or Bahasa Indonesia, sentences in Target Language (TL) or English, and translation techniques. The Indonesian and its English-translated sentences were compared to determine the translation technique using Molina and Albir's (2002) theory as the guideline. In total, three tables were used to analyze each abstract; one table for analyzing the move realization of English version abstracts, the other one for the Indonesian version, and the last one for analyzing the applied translation technique. Table 6 demonstrates the data analysis of translation techniques

Table 6 Sample Data Analysis – Translation Techniques

Abstract no. 1			
Language : Indonesian - English			
Degree : Undergraduate (S1)			
Year of Publication : 2017			
	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Strategy
A	Penelitian ini dilakukan di Direktorat Akademik sebuah universitas di Kota Bandung.	The research was conducted at the directorate academic of a university in Bandung City.	Literal translation, calque

B	Permasalahan yang dikaji dalam penelitian ini adalah belum optimalnya tingkat kinerja pegawai.	The problem under research is the employee performance that has not been optimal.	Literal translation, established equivalent
C	Dua dimensi lingkungan kerja, yakni lingkungan kerja fisik dan lingkungan kerja sosial merupakan faktor yang diduga memiliki pengaruh terhadap kinerja pegawai.	Two dimensions of working environment, namely the physical work environment and the social work environment are factors that are assumed to have influences on employee performance.	Literal translation
D	Oleh karenanya, tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa pengaruh lingkungan kerja fisik dan lingkungan kerja sosial terhadap kinerja pegawai, baik secara parsial maupun simultan.	Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyse the influences of physical work environment and social work environment on employee performance, both partially and simultaneously.	Literal translation
E	Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survey eksplanasi.	The research employed an explanatory survey method.	Literal translation
F	Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dengan model skala likert yang diberikan kepada 30 orang pegawai sebagai responden dalam penelitian ini.	Data were collected using a Likert scale questionnaire distributed to 30 employees as respondents to this research.	Transposition
G	Data yang terkumpul dianalisa dengan menggunakan analisa deskriptif dan analisa regresi.	The collected data were analysed with descriptive and regression analyses.	Literal translation

H	Hasil analisa deskriptif menunjukkan bahwa lingkungan kerja fisik berada pada kategori baik, lingkungan kerja sosial berada pada kategori sangat baik, dan kinerja pegawai berada pada kategori sangat tinggi.	The results of descriptive analysis show that the physical work environment was at the category of good, the social work environment at the category of very good, and employee performance at the category of very high.	Literal translation
I	Sedangkan hasil analisa regresi menunjukkan lingkungan kerja fisik dan lingkungan kerja sosial memiliki pengaruh yang positif dan signifikan terhadap kinerja pegawai baik secara parsial maupun simultan.	Meanwhile, the results of regression analysis indicate that the physical and social work environments had significant and positive influences on employee performance, both partially and simultaneously.	Literal translation
J	Untuk mengoptimalkan kinerja pegawai melalui lingkungan kerja fisik dan sosial, institusi sebaiknya memperhatikan aspek penataan warna pada ruangan kerja, serta berusaha meningkatkan kualitas hubungan harmonis antara sesama rekan kerja	To optimize employee performance through physical and social work environments, the institution should pay attention to the colour management in the working rooms and attempt to improve quality and harmonious relationship among co-workers.	Literal translation, established equivalent

Once the analysis was finished, the results were compiled to be tabulated in Microsoft Excel. The obtained data were translated into the form of tables or figures representing the manifestation of moves, steps, and translation techniques. Adapting Suherdi et al.'s (2020) way of presenting the findings, the study used the term 'occurrence' for the number of moves and steps appearing in the abstracts, meanwhile, the term 'salience' refers to the number of abstracts featuring a particular move or step to present and explain the results of the analysis. In terms

of salience, Kanoksilapatham's (2005) criteria were applied to categorize the Move and Step into three groups based on the percentage of salience. Afterward, to acquire the conclusion, the researcher examined the whole move and step realization pattern and translation technique of the whole data. Next, the researcher also examined the analysis results of each degree level abstracts both in English and in Indonesia to find the differences in rhetorical move preferences and translation techniques employed among the three degrees. Finally, from the obtained data and the findings, the researcher drew up the discussion and conclusion of the study.