CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the methodology of the research. This chapter consists of several steps, they are: research design, setting and participant, techniques of the data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research used a qualitative approach. According to Balihar Sanghera, qualitative research is collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data by observing what people do and say. In line with Sanghera, Fraenkl and Wallen (1993) said, "Qualitative study is a method to investigate the quality of relationship, activities, situation, or materials." They also stated that the data in qualitative study were collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers.

Cresswell (1994) defined a qualitative study as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting.

Denzin and Lincoln (1994) identified qualitative research:

"Qualitative research is multi-method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials case study, personal experience, introspective, life story interview, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts-that describe routine and problematic moments and meaning in individuals' lives."

In the term of the method, the writer used descriptive method. According to Surakhmad (1994:14),

"Metode Deskriptif membicarakan beberapa kemungkinan untuk memecahkan masalah yang aktual dengan jalan mengumpulkan data, menyusun atau mengklasifikasikannya, menganalisa dan menginterprestasikannya".

Alwasilah (2002) also asserted that:

"Penelitian deskriptif ini mendeskripsikan karakteristik atau ciri-ciri kelompok, kejadian, atau fenomena. Teknik-teknik deskriptif lazimnya dipakai untuk mengukur tiga hal, yaitu (1) eksistensi dan distribusi berbagai tingkah laku atau karakteristik yang terjadi secara alami; (2) frekuensi kemunculan kejadian yang terjadi secara alami; (3) hubungan serta besarnya hubungan-hubungan yang mungkin menjadi perhatian peneliti.

3.2 Setting and Participant

Since this research was conducted to find how English Education students translate children storybook, whether the translation's work is natural and accurate or

not, the participants involved are ten English Department of Indonesia University of Education's students, who had taken all of the translation classes.

This research also tried to find the methods they used in translating a text and the problems occured in the process of translating. Hence, the students are believed to have been familiar with all translation things.

3.3 Techniques of the Data Collection

In this study, the data were collected by analyzing the text, collecting some documents that were needed for the study, and interviewing.

a. Analyzing the Text

To begin with, the writer read the original text carefully in order to analyze word order, common structures, cognate words, lexical words, colloquial words, and onomatopoeic words that related to naturalness and accuracy of the text. This is the primary data. Then, the writer read the original translation and compared it to the text.

b. Collecting Documents

Secondly, the writer collected the document (students' translation work) as a secondary data. Here, the writer read the translation's work and analyzed the methods they used in translating a text. The writer also analyzed the aspects of naturalness; word order, common structures, cognate words, lexical words,

colloquial words, and onomatopoeic words of the work. The writer tried to find out whether the translation's works had fulfilled all of the criteria or not.

c. Interviewing

The writer gave some questions to the participants in order to get additional data. As stated by Balihar Sanghera, "Participants are asked to respond to general questions and the interviewer or group moderator probes and explores their responses to identify and define people's perceptions, opinions and feelings about the topic or idea being discussed and to determine the degree of agreement that exists in the group."

These are two questions given:

1. What are the problems that exist in translating the text?

2. How do the students solve the problems?

This study used semi-structured interview. As declared by Nunan (1992:149), in semi-structured interview, the interviewer has a general idea of where she/he wants the interview go, and what should come out of it, but does not enter the interview with a list of predetermined questions.

3.4 Data Analysis

The data analysis in this study was an on going activity. According to Sugiyono (2005), data analysis in a qualitative research is an on going activity that

occurs during the process of investigation rather than the result after the process of investigation.

Firstly, students had to translate three children stories; *Little Lily at Flower land, Little Lily at Candy land,* and *The sky is falling!* The three stories consisted of 106 sentences, which were then analyzed in terms of the translation methods used by students in translating the stories. Further, since this study was focused on the naturalness and accuracy of students' translation in translating children stories, the collected data were analyzed in terms of the aspect of naturalness and accuracy based on the theory from Newmark (1988).

Afterwards, the collected data from the interviews were analyzed to reveal students' problems in translating and solutions they used in solving the problems. The data were categorized into several points related to the research questions; those are the problems faced in translating the stories and the strategy used in making the translation sounds natural and accurate.