

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the steps that were taken in conducting the research. It presents the research design, participants of the study, techniques of collecting data, and ended by the data analyses.

3.1 Research Design

Since this study was designed to investigate methods, strategies and problems in translation, it was described from the perspective of the qualitative or naturalistic research paradigm (Creswell, 1994:2), embracing the characteristics of a case study. This study employed a case study.

Case study is an examination of specific phenomenon such as a program, an event, a person, a process, an institution or a group (Merriam 1988:9). This design was conducted as an attempt to gain an in-dept understanding of situation and its meaning for those involved (Marriam, 1988:9). Furthermore, a case study requires the collection of very extensive data in order to produce an in-depth understanding of the entity being studied (Borg and Gall, 1989: 402), and it is relevant to this study which is also connected with investigating a phenomenon that is problems in translating English biology text into Indonesian.

No treatment was given to the participants The methods, strategies and problems in translating English biology texts into Indonesian were identified, classified and explained . He then attempted to give a description and necessary interpretation on the data found.

3.2 Participants

The participants of this study were 3 students majoring in Biology Education of Science Education Program, School of Graduate Studies Indonesia University of Education. These students were chosen to be the participants of this study since they had experiences in translating various English Biology texts into Indonesian to fulfill one of the requirements of their study.

They also indicated that translation is a must for them, as graduate students, due to the fact that they are required not only to read but also to interpret documents with the topics are related to their field of study in order to follow advancements in science and technology.

3.3 Techniques of Collecting Data

The data were collected by ways of collecting participants' translations and interviews

3.3.1 Participants' Translations

The texts consist of different branches of Biology namely *Plant Development* and *Animal Development*. The two texts were previously discussed with the participants and agreed by them as the materials for the translation works. The participants translated the texts by their own methods and strategies. The translated texts were then collected from the participants as the major data to be analyzed.

3.3.2 Interview

Interview is a common means of carrying out qualitative data. It is a conversation with a purpose which allows us to enter into the other person's perspective (Merriam, 1988:72). Whereas Dexter (in Merriam 1988:72) says that

interview is the preferred tactic of data collection when it will get better data or more data at less cost than other tactics.

The purpose of interview is to crosscheck the vague points and to explore much more about the problems, methods and strategies of Biology text translation that cannot be gained through participants' translation. Since it cannot be observed, the interviewer has to ask the right question in the right way to get meaningful information or special kind of information. Meanwhile, Lincoln and Guba (in Moleong: 1988: 115) say that the purpose of interview is to construct people, event, activity, organization, feeling, motivation, demand, request, concern and entity as experienced in the past.

The researcher conducted face-to-face and semi structured interview to the participants to ensure the quality of the data. The interviews were carried out after the analyses of the leading data were completed.

The interviews were held on March 5th, 6th and 15th, 2007 to the three participants in one of the rooms in School of Graduate Studies, Indonesia University of Education. The questions for interviews were related to the methods, strategies and problems in translating English biology texts..

The guided questions for the interviews and the results of the interviews are attached on the Appendices in this thesis while the schedule of the recorded interviews can be seen in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1. The Schedule of Recorded Interviews

Interviewee	Place	Date	Time
Participant No.1	The third floor of Graduate School UPI	March 5 th , 2007	13.30
Participant No.2	The second floor of Graduate School UPI	March 6 th , 2007	13.30
Participant No.3	The third floor of Graduate School UPI	March 15 th , 2007	13.30

In doing the interviews, the researcher used audio tape recorder. To avoid anything unwanted, the researcher also made interviews notes.

3.4 Data Analyses

It is mentioned that the analyses of data in qualitative research is ongoing (Smith in Maxwell, 1996:34). The data in this study were obtained from interview audio-tape recording and translation analyses.

In order to get complete data, the researcher used a triangulation technique (Maxwell, 1996:75) while to enhance the validity of this study, the data from different sources i.e. interviews and participant's translation works were compared.

After the data were collected, they were analyzed by using descriptive method. The reason is that the study applied content analysis. Besides, the researcher classified the methods, strategies and problems according the types they belong to, and then they were explained.

additionally, to enhance the validity of the data analyses, the translated texts have been proofread by an expert, Eni Nuraini who is also a lecturer at Biology Education Indonesia University of Education and is a specialist in Development Biology.

In the present study, the steps of the data analyses were done as follows:

3.4.1 The Analyses of Participants' Translations

The analyses of the translated texts are based on the methods that have been adopted from Newmark (1988:45) as it is discussed in Chapter 2, while the strategies that the participants used in translating the texts were analyzed based on the strategies as suggested by Lam (see Chapter 2 page 16). The analyses of

problems in translating English biology texts which included the problems with equivalence, problems with vocabulary and grammatical problems adopted some theories from some experts as described in chapter 2. The analyses also used the principles of translation drawn from Nida (1964: 165).

3.4.2 The Analyses of Interview with Participants

To support the analyses of the data, the interviews conducted were focused on the methods, strategies the participants used and the problems that they encountered in translating English Biology text. The researcher analyzed and categorized the participants' translation based on the theories above.

