

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter discusses the research design of the study, the subject of the study, the source of data, the research instrument, the data collection method, the data analysis and triangulation.

#### **A. Research Design**

According to Creswell (2013: 3), research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue. Descriptive qualitative research is attempted to investigate a phenomenon or try describe and interpreting areal object (Aisah, 2015: 20). The present research uses a descriptive qualitative research design since it describes the quality of students' translation in translating descriptive text. This is relevant to Creswell's statement that descriptive studies are design for finding fact about actual phenomena through the process of collecting data, classifying data, analyzing and interpreting based on the analysis result. The data in this research is collected, classified, analyzed and then drawn into the conclusion.

#### **B. Subject of the Study**

The subject of the study are the first grade students of MAN 5 Kediri in the academic year 2019/2020. The school is located at Jalan Raya Kandat 151 Kediri, Jawa Timur. The students of X MIA-1 are chosen to be the subject of the present study because the students of the class have been taught about writing descriptive text. The class contains of 36 students. However, only 22 students participate completely in the present reasearch.

### **C. Source of Data**

The data is obtained from the students' writing in translating descriptive text. The data in this research are the students' worksheets in translating two descriptive texts titled Taj Mahal and Cuban Rondo.

### **D. Research Instrument**

The research instrument of the study are documents. The documents are descriptive texts written in source language that is English. The descriptive texts are taken from *Buku Paket Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA/SMK/MAK Kelas X Edisi Revisi 2017*. There are two descriptive texts used in this research. The first text is titled Taj Mahal. The second text is titled Cuban Rondo. One text has 3 paragraphs which is contained of 18 sentences. The total sentences from two texts are 36 sentences. (See Appendix 1).

### **E. Data Collection Method**

The data is collected through translation tests. The students are not allowed using any kind of dictionaries during the tests. The translation tests are held two times. One descriptive text is for one test and it needs 30 minutes for each test. There are some steps to collect the data. Firstly, the students are given two times of translation test. Secondly, the students' worksheets are gathered and analyzed. The last step is interpreting the data.

### **F. Data Analysis**

The present research use two theories, they are Nababan's theory to find out the quality of translation and Rachmadie's theory to find out the translation

procedures. The translation procedure theory of Sabrony Rachmadie is explained in the chapter II above.

The data is processed in a qualitative way to find out the quality of the students' translation. This study uses Nababan's translation quality assessment from *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra* (2012), to analyze the quality of translation on descriptive texts. The very first step is to check the accuracy of the translation. The indicator of translation accuracy according to the theories from Nababan (2012:50) is in the form of the table below.

**Table 3.1 Nababan's Translation Accuracy Assessment Instrument**

<b>Translation Category</b>	<b>Accurate</b>	<b>Less Accurate</b>	<b>Inaccurate</b>
<b>Qualitative Parameters</b>	The word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language texts accurately transferred into the target language; absolutely no meaning distortions.	Most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language texts have been transferred accurately into the target language. However, there are still meaning distortions or double-meaning translation (ambiguous) or eliminated meaning, which interfere with the integrity of the message.	The word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language text are not accurately transferred into the target language. Deliberately omitted.
<b>Score</b>	3	2	1

The second step is to check the acceptability of the translation result. In order to reach the high level of acceptability, the translator should discover the

meaning from the source language and express it in target language naturally. The result of the analysis is to find out the translation acceptability from English utterances into Bahasa Indonesia in the descriptive texts, whether the language features are appropriate or not. The present study uses category indicator to describe the translation acceptability level based on the theories of acceptability by Nababan (2012). The indicator of acceptability is in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2 Nababan’s Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument**

<b>Translation Category</b>	<b>Acceptable</b>	<b>Less Acceptable</b>	<b>Unacceptable</b>
<b>Qualitative Parameters</b>	The translations are natural; the technical terms are commonly used and familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences are in accordance with the rules of Indonesian language.	In general, the translation already feels natural; however, there are few problems in the use of technical terms or grammatical errors.	The translations are not natural; the technical terms are not commonly used and not familiar to the readers; phrases, clauses and sentences are not in accordance with the rules of Indonesian language
<b>Score</b>	3	2	1

Four tabulations are made to score the students’ translations (See Appendix 4). The score in the indicator above is for one sentence. For example in both texts, Taj Mahal and Cuban Rondo, there are 18 sentences in each text. The subject of the study are 22 students. The highest score for one student is 54 which is obtained from 18 sentences multiplied by the score 3 (accurate/acceptable). The highest score for one sentence is 66 which is obtained from 22 students multiplied

by the score 3. The same scoring method is also used in scoring the acceptability criteria.

The present research also uses an average score to decide on the quality of translation for one sentence and also to decide on the overall quality of translation for one text. The average score of the accuracy criteria is obtained from the total accurate/less accurate/inaccurate sentences of both texts then divided by 2. Then the score is multiplied by 3 for the accurate category, multiplied by 2 for the less accurate category and multiplied by 1 for the inaccurate category. The average score is found from the total score divided by 396 sentences.

To complete in interpreting the data, this study uses a percentage and average methods. The formulas can be seen as follow :

Percentage formula:

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

Notes :

P: Percentage

F: Accuracy/acceptability sentences

N: Total sentences

Average formula:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{N}{n}$$

Notes :

N : Total score of average criteria (accuracy/acceptability)

n : total sentences of one text

### **G. Triangulation**

The qualitative study needs the validity of the data. Actually the validation of the data analysis designates quality of the researcher's result. In qualitative study there are some ways that can be chosen to develop the trustworthiness of the data. One of them is triangulation. According to Sutopo in Hanifah's study triangulation is the most common way that is needed to develop the trustworthiness of the data in qualitative study. According to Patton in Hanifah's study that there are four kinds of triangulation. They are: (1) Data Triangulation, (2) Investigation Triangulation, (3) Methodological Triangulation, and (4) Theoretical Triangulation.

Two kinds of triangulation are used to obtain the validity of the data in this study. They are investigator and theoretical triangulation. The investigators give a correction and advice to the result of analyzing done by the researcher. Furthermore, the correction is used to be a reference or guide in interpreting the data. This research uses two investigators. The first investigator is Mr. Moh. Mukromin, S.Pd. as an English teacher in MAN 5 Kediri. The second investigator is Mr. M. Afifi, S.Hum, M.Pd. as a lecturer of English department in IAIN Kediri. The theoretical triangulation is used in scoring the data. The theory of translation

quality is developed by Mangatur Nababan that are two parameters of translation quality; accuracy and acceptability.