

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter describes the details of a series of research methods, including the research design, source of the data, research instrument, data collection, data analysis, and triangulation.

A. Research Design

Creswell (2013) states that compared to quantitative research techniques, qualitative procedures show a different method of doing academic investigation. Different philosophical presuppositions, research strategies, and techniques for gathering, analyzing, and interpreting data are used in qualitative inquiry. Even though the methods are similar, qualitative procedures use text and image data, have special data analysis steps, and depend on a variety of inquiry strategies.

Based on the theory above, a comparative descriptive qualitative design was employed to investigate and compare the translation errors from the translation results of the tools under examination. The utilization of qualitative methods allowed for the collection of rich, nuanced, and context-specific data, facilitating a deeper understanding of the research phenomenon. By employing a comparative descriptive qualitative design, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research topic, shedding light on the comparative translation errors between GT and IGT. By utilizing the error typology presented by ATA, this approach aims to compare and describe objects according to existing facts to see the resulting translation errors in comparison.

B. Data Source

In terms of the purpose of this study, namely comparing IGT and GT in their ability to translate text. The data utilized in this study was obtained from the social media platform Instagram. Specifically, the data was taken from Instagram captions in the news text genre posted by the *@Radioandika's* account. These news text captions are automatically translated by IGT and also copied for translation using GT. The *@Radioandika's* account was selected as a data source due to its active dissemination of news in Indonesian and its substantial following of 113 thousand followers. Smartphones served as the primary tool for accessing and exploring IGT and GT for the purpose of collecting data. The selected captions were purposefully chosen, taking three captions from the categories of economy, education, and military news. The news of the economy was released on June 2, 2023; the news of education was released on September 10, 2022; and the news of the military was released on May 28, 2023. In addition, *@Radioandika's* account has not been widely researched regarding news feeds on Instagram. The news text was chosen so that the data is more varied because the news text has a complex level of sentences.

C. Data Collection

According to Glaser and Strauss (1967), theoretical sampling is a systematic approach that enables the capture of qualitative data for the purpose of constructing a new theory. They defined it as a sampling process in which the researcher collects, codes, and analyzes data while

making decisions on which data to collect next and where to find them. This approach allows for the development of the theory as it emerges throughout the research process. The process of data collection through theoretical sampling is driven by the evolving theory itself rather than any other variables (Coyne, 1997).

In collecting the data, there were several stages carried out in this study. The data for this research was taken from three Instagram posts from *@Radioandika's* account. The principle underlying purposeful sampling is based on the idea that samples containing rich information should be deliberately chosen in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the phenomena being studied (Shaheen et al., 2016). The samples were selected purposefully, that is, the ones that conform to the generic structure and language features of a news text. Three distinct types of news were selected for analysis: economic, educational, and military news. The inclusion of these diverse news categories was deliberate and aimed at capturing a comprehensive range of perspectives and insights from different angles. By examining news items from these varied domains, the data obtained can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the overall news landscape and its impact on society. This approach allows for a nuanced exploration of the variables under investigation, facilitating a comprehensive analysis that considers multiple dimensions and contexts. The next stage was translating the texts into the target language. The text in each post was copied and pasted into GT and translated into English. As for the IGT, the “See Translation” button was

utilized to generate the translation. The translation results were then coded and further processed for analyzed and coded within different tables as categories of errors using the error typology framework analysis. Explanations/corrections were set in each table to compare and explain the difference between IGT and GT. The frequency of occurrences of all sources of errors were calculated to establish the comparison.

D. Research Instrument

Research instruments are essential for collecting and completing research data. In this study, the captions analysis method collected from IGT as data sources. The captions from Instagram, along with documentation of the translation results from IGT and GT, serve as instruments alongside the researcher herself. This study used documentation from the captions of the Instagram @Radioandika's account.

Additionally, the researcher served as an instrument through her expertise, knowledge, and interpretation of the documents. By employing documentation analysis and the researcher as instruments, this study aims to compare the translation outcomes obtained from GT and the IGT to assess the translation errors present in each.

E. Data Analysis

To achieve optimal outcomes, the collected data will be thoroughly analyzed. The analysis involves examining the translation results obtained from both GT and IGT to compare their respective translation errors. This process entails evaluating the translation outcomes using the error

typology framework provided by the ATA. The use of ATA error typology is based on its comprehensive categorization of translation errors and its utilization as a standardized error marking framework for professional translator certification.

Subsequently, the translated outcomes are coded and classified according to the 2021 ATA standard framework. Following the coding process, a comparison is conducted between the frequency results obtained from GT and IGT to determine which tool exhibits superior translations.

F. Triangulation

Triangulation refers to the utilization of two or more methods to collect data in a study. The aim is to verify and improve the validity of the collected data. Triangulation can be categorized into various types, including data triangulation, expert triangulation, theoretical triangulation, and methodological triangulation (Denzin, 2006). This study used expert triangulation. The purpose of using expert triangulation was to ensure the credibility of the qualitative analysis. By involving experts, it aims to thoroughly examine research findings. In this study, the researcher analyzes some of the findings presented in Chapter four.