CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents: the research design, the data source, the instrument, the data collection, the data analysis and the trustwortiness of the data analysis.

A. The Research Design

There are many kinds of research design. It depends on the purposes of the research. But, the fundamental goal of a research design is to develop a set of method and procedures that will answer the research question or test the research hypothesis with a high degree of confidence.

In this case, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative study since it describes students' translation by applying prepositional adjustment. In a descriptive qualitative study quality of the subject of investigation is the main emphasis, not the quantity of the subject of investigation.

B. The Data Source

Sampling essentially refers to choosing a portion of the target population for the research. The selection of a research sample has important consequences for the validity of research findings. [1]Because of this description the researcher focuses on the students of translation lecture on sixth semester of STAIN Kediri in academic year 2012-2013. There are 4 classes which more 100 students were observed. The subjects were chosen to obtain the data and to answer the problem of study about prepositional adjustment.

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[1]George R. Bieger. P. 97

C. The Instrument

To obtain the data, the researcher used some instruments. The main instrument is the researcher himself. In qualitative research, the researcher has major role to get the data. The researcher is an important instrument, because here the researcher has to interview the subject to get information. The other instrument is interview guide. It helped the researcher to do interview with the students. Before doing interview, the researcher prepared his questions in interview guide. The last instrument is a recorder. This instrument helps the researcher record the interview in order to get the valid data.

D. The Research Method

According to the instruments of the study above, the appropriate ways to collect the data are trough test and interview.

1. Test

In order to collect the data, the researcher conducts translating test. Translating test is kind of pragmatic language testing.[2]The purpose of pragmatic language testing is to make understanding about source language consist of the context of source language and the information of source language. Translation is also being first category of understanding of source language. The researcher uses the translation test to know the students' understanding of language and to obtain the information related to the translation of prepositions.

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[2] John. W. Ofler. *Language Test at School* (Applied linguistic and language study). (London: Longman, 1979). 28

2. Interview

The researcher also interviewed the students during the translation process. The interview was held face to face between the students and the researcher. The researcher used free interview and guided interview to collect the data. Here the researcher asked directly to the subject about what the subject thinks during translation.

E. The Data Analysis

The data which had collected from the test, and interview is further analyzed by some procedures as follows:

1. Data checking and scoring

In data checking and scoring, the students' answer sheets are checked to get the scores. The researcher used the exact word method in scoring the test. It means that only answer used by the researcher was considered correct, otherwise all were scored as answer.

2. Score calibration

In processing the data, the researcher needs to categorize the data. First was developing coding categories. The researcher used percentage. The researcher analyzed statistically by the following formula to get percentage.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} X\ 100\%$$

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of the answer

N = Number of subject

To know the students' ability in translation, the researcher classified each of student text based on the rubric of translation assessment below:

Table 3.1: the rubric of translation assessment

Predicate	Number	Indicator
Almost Perfect	86-90 (A)	Translation is almost perfect, the delivery is reasonable, the result almost does not feel like a translation, no errors, no errors in spelling, no deviation in preposition, no wrong use of the term
Very Good	76-85 (B)	Translation is very good, no distortion of meaning, there is no stiff translation, there are one or two prepositional or spelling errors
Good	61-75 (C)	Good translation, there is stiff translation but not more than 15% of the total text, grammar errors are not more than 15% of the whole text, there are one or two non-standard terms, there are one or two spelling or preposition error
Adequate	46-60 (D)	Adequate translation, it feel like atranslation, there are several stiff translations but not more than 25%, there are translation errors but these are not more than 25%, there are terms that do not use

		rawor less clear.
Bad	20-45 (E)	Bad translation, it is felt as a translation, there are many rigid translations, distorting the meaning and use of the term error is more than 25% of the entire text.[3]

F. The Trustworthiness of the Data Analysis

In order to validate the data analysis, trustworthiness of the data analysis is needed in which it involves two cases: authenticity and triangulation.

1. Authenticity

Authenticity is the way to validate the data analysis in which the researcher gives chance for the subject to tell about what about subjects think about the translation through interview. By using interview, the researcher is able to get wide information from the subject.

2. Triangulation

Triangulation is one of the most commonly used and best known ways of checking for validity. The aim of triangulation is to gather multiple perspectives on the situation being studied.[4] So there is not contradiction. It is used for supporting a finding by showing those

[3] Farida Ariyani. *Lexical Adjustment in English-Indonesia Translation*. Skripsi tidak diterbitkan. Kediri: STAIN Kediri. 2009.
[4] Anne Burns. *Collaborative Action Research for English Language Teachers*. UK: Cambridge University Press. 1999. P. 164

independent measures of it, at least do not contradict it.[5] In this study, the researcher uses investigator triangulation in which the researcher asks people who are capable of evaluating the data analysis.

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[5]Matthew B. Miles. *Analysis Data Kualitative.* By Tjejep Rohidi. Jakarta: VI Press. 1992.