

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. Sugiyono (2006) said that qualitative study just interprets the gained data. Devetak in Ulum (2015) stated that qualitative research is an exploratory approach that emphasize in words rather than quantification in gathering and analyzing the data.

According to Mujiyanto in Ulum (2015), qualitative approach tried to expose the phenomenon that appropriate with the context through the natural data collection employing the researcher comprehend as key instrument of the research. In addition, this descriptive study tent to use inductive approach for the data analysis. Meanwhile, the descriptive method tries to explain, analyze, and classify something through various techniques: documetary and interview.

Therefore, researchers will describe the Loss and Gain, find the form of Loss and Gain, and describe about the factors of Loss and Gain in the translations produced by "Fast Translation".

B. Research setting

This researcher will focus on the translations produced by “Fast Translation” located in Bumi Mas Raya Street, Bumi Pertiwi I Banjarmasin. The owner of Fast Translation is 2 college students of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, Mr. Ahmad Baihaqi and Mr. Muhammad Rizani.

C. Subject and object of research

The Subjects of this research are 2 college students who are the translators and also the owners of Fast Translation.

The objects of this research are Loss and Gain in the translation produced by “Fast Translation”

D. Data and source of Data

1. Primary Data

The data of this research is the translations produced by “Fast Translation” and result of the interview with the 2 translators in Fast Translation.

E. Technique of collecting data

1. Documentary

In this study, the document in the intention is archived translation of Fast translation data in this study like, sentences of Loss and Gain. The data are written and collected based on the sequence of data obtained from the non-fiction and fiction text, then the researcher will classify it into English to

Indonesia or Indonesia to English, when have done the researcher will analyzed it.

2. Interview

The researcher will interview the owner of Fast Translation as the translators in relation to the techniques or method that they used, their social-culture background, education background, and some question to get deeper information in translating and the factors that influence the outcome of the translation.

F. Data Analysis

1. Data collection

The researcher collect the data related to Loss and Gain in the translations produced by “Fast Translation” the data are collected by observation, documentary and interview.

2. Data reduction

The researcher select the relevant data and focus on give the code in order to be easy to analyze and also so that the data one and the other is not mixed with each other. The researchers divided the category of the translation and determine the category of the translations. The researcher divided it into 2 general category fiction and non-fiction and also the text choose English into Indonesian. Then, the researcher gave the code to make the data easy to analyze of Loss ad Gain.

3. Data display

After the data has been given the codes and then in the analysis, then the data already in the analysis is presented in the form of a table containing the sentences of Loss and Gain. The Code of Loss: WL (Word Loss), PL (Phrase Loss), SL (Sentence Loss) and the Code of Gain: WG (Word Gain), PG (Phrase Gain), SG (Sentence Gain)

4. Drawing conclusion

After through all the steps above, the researchers draw a conclusion based on data that has been in can and in the analysis. If there is any discrepancies then the researcher will review each phase in the research from here it will look qualitative research process in the form of cycles.