

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by qualitative research. Cresswell (2007) explained that qualitative research as quoted below:

“Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyze words, reports detailed views of informations, and conducts the study in natural settings”

In this research, the researcher much focused on phenomenan of human problem that is found in translating collocation in undergraduate abstracts.

Meanwhile, the method of this research was qualitative descriptive. This method allowed the researcher to conduct in-depth about existing document and tend to explain phenomena. Lambert (2002) mention that qualitative descriptive research straight forward description of a phenomenan. Therefore, the researcher conducted qualitaive descriptive to describe phenomenan of human problem in translating collocation in undergraduate abstract.

B. Research Setting

The researcher took a place at Department of English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training UIN Antasari Banjarmasin A. Yani street Km.4,5 South of Borneo 70235, Indonesia. The researcher took the setting of the research by considering UIN Antasari Banjarmasin was one of the most famous and oldest universities in Banjarmasin. Also, the researcher looked at English department as a facilitator of people who want to be English Teacher and should be make a good outcome over it.

C. Subject and Object of the Research

1. Subject

Subject of this research were 2017 Undergraduate Thesis Abstracts at English Department UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. It had been chosen by using purposive sampling that is categorized by finding the thesis abstract that has a collocation translating mistakes on them, there were 7 abstract as the samples in this research. The researcher considered to take undergraduate thesis abstract from graduates year 2017, because this researcher was conducted from 2018 and the last graduation years was 2017.

2. Object

Object of this research were Collocation Translating Mistake on Undergraduate Thesis Abstract at English Department UIN Antasari Banjarmasin and the problems in translating lexical

collocation on 2017 Undergraduate Thesis Abstract at English
Department UIN Antasari Banjarmasin

D. Data and Source of Data

1. Data of research

Considering the problem of this research was to find out the mistake on undergraduate abstract, the researcher collected the data from the undergraduate abstract.

2. Source of Data

In this research, the researcher analyze the mistake from undergraduate abstract. The data were taken from document of undergraduate thesis abstract on graduates year 2017. The researcher compile the abstract from UIN English Department Library in Student Acces Center (SAC) and Institutional Digital Repositiry (IDR) UIN Antasari Banjarmasin library by searching and downloading soft-file abstract.

E. Research Instrument

Considering this research was qualitative reseach, the main instrument of this research was human instument. According to Sugiyono (2014), human instrumen means tthe researcher acted as the research instrument itself. In this research, the researcher used the reseacher's knowledge about collocation and the theory of collocation equipped with

the mistakes tables to collect the data and reduce the data. The researcher also gave suggestion table to give brief explanation about collocation.

There would be some aspects on that table. At first “source language”, that would be a sentence or clause consisting the mistake in English. At second, “target language” that is a sentence of clause in Indonesia taken from the translation of the undergraduate abstracts. Then, there is “mistake” column. In this column, the researcher would write what kind of collocation mistake that was found. The last column would be suggestion, the researcher would give the suggestion that was correct based on the researcher’s knowledge and the theory about collocation.

F. Technique of Data Collecting

The researcher used documentary technique in collecting the data. The technique is used to get the data, which is the undergraduate thesis abstract.

Practically, there were three steps of process of collecting data as follows:

1. First, the researcher downloaded and compiled the undergraduate abstract from UIN English Department Library in Student Access Center (SAC) and Institutional Digital Repository (IDR) UIN Antasari Banjarmasin library..

2. Second, the researcher read the abstracts for several times to find out the data that will be studied. The researcher read the English abstracts and Indonesia abstracts to compare their translation and to find out their mistakes.
3. Third, the researcher collected the resources that are needed to process out the data in the form of documents.

G. Data Processing and Analysis

According to Creswell (2007) there are 6 steps in analyzing qualitative data follow as:

1. Organize and prepare the data for analysis.

In this step include searching, downloading and optical scanning the material and typing up the notes that would be done by the resesacher. The reseacher only took the abstract that was found collocation translating mistake on that.

2. Read or look at all the data.

To find the main idea or sense of the information of the data and the reflective possibility of the whole meaning the reseacher looked at all the data and started to find the data about collocation translating mistake.

3. Start coding all of the data

Coding is an bracketing the data process to involve the categories.

In this part, the research would have done categorizing the mistakes of collocation translation then the reseacher categorized the problems.

4. Make a description by using the coding process.

To shape the code into a general description that is supported by diverse quotation and specific evidence, the reseacher argued that the the mistakes was true and the problem was the cause of the mistake. In arguing the mistake the researcher was helped by COCA (Corpus of Contemporary America), Oxfort Collocation Dictionary and some online engine search machines to find the fact such as google database and google NGram.

COCA(Corpus of Contemporary America), according to Oxford, is the first huge multi-varian based corpus. Corpus is a sample of naturally occurring language which collected as a electronically stored file. It is designed to track and to be up to date the recent language changing. There are more than 400 million words corpus gathered from spoken, fiction, popular magazine, newspaper, and academic journal. The balanced genre year to year is the strengh of The COCA English. COCA English also said as gouted below:

“After discussing the corpus design, we provide a number of concrete examples of how the corpus can be used to look at recent changes in English, including morphology (new suffixes

–friendly and –gate), syntax (including prescriptive rules, quotative like, so not ADJ, the get passive, resultatives, and verb complementation), semantics (such as changes in meaning with web, green, or gay), and lexis—including word and phrase frequency by year, and using the corpus architecture to produce lists of all words that have had large shifts in frequency between specific historical periods.”

On the COCA official website itself is written that, “The corpus contains more than 560 million words of text (20 million words each year 1990-2017) and it is equally divided among spoken, fiction, popular magazines, newspapers, and academic texts

The researcher besides using COCA also used Google Ngram. Stepenh Roth mention on hid article entitled *Fashionable Functions. A Google Ngram View of Trends in Functional Differentiation (1800-2000 in 2014,*) “Google Ngram viewer is an online graphing tool which charts annual counts of words or sentences as found in the largest available corpus of digitalized books.” On the same article he also mention that Google Ngram Viewer consist of more than five million books or 500 billion words that is published since 1800 AD.

The researcher will use both COCA and Googke Ngram to analyze what the mistake is.

5. Represent the description and the themes

To represent data into a chronology of even or visuals tables about the information, the reseacher made a tabulation to explain the mistake of translating collocation. Also the reseacher describe what the mistakes

are, what the correct form from that mistakes are, and what analysis that the reseacher explain are. Also, in this part the researcher did analysis what kinds are the problem that probably is a cuase to the mistake based on the theory.

6. Making an interpretation in qualitative research

In this part, the researcher made a simple interpetation by making a conclusion paragraph to tell “What the lessons were learned from this research”. In this part, the reseacher not only gave a conclusion but also the reseacher made a suggestion about this research. (Lincoln & Guba, 1985)