

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter, the researcher would like to discuss about the methodology of the study. Some materials are included as the methodology of the study. Those discussed materials are stated as the following: research design, research setting, object, data, technique of data collection and data analysis.

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

This research analyzes the result of written text translation product using descriptive qualitative method. It will analyze text in the English short stories that translated to Indonesian language by students of the sixth semester of English Education Department class D at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. It is supported by a statement Cresswell (2012, p.16) that qualitative data is collecting data based on words from a small number of individuals so that the participants' views are obtained. Cresswell (2012, p.18) also adds: In qualitative research typically you gather a text database so the data analysis of text consists of dividing it into groups of sentences, called text segments, and determining the meaning of each group of sentences.

In this research, the method that was used in this research was discourse with content analysis. The researcher compared the source language which is English short stories entitled "Art" by Anton Checkhov, "The Girl without Hands" by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, and "The Door" by E.B White with translation of the short stories by students who are translated into Indonesian. To determine the translation techniques, the researcher used Molina and Albir's theory about translation techniques.

The researcher chose data, namely several translation texts which were translations of short stories by students of the sixth semester of English Education Department class D at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, made interpretations to interpret existing data according to the context to find out what techniques used by students, then analyzed the new data by presenting the data in tables and descriptions.

## **B. Research Setting**

The research was conducted in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. It is located on Jl. Jendral Ahmad Yani KM 4,5 Banjarmasin. The researcher analyze the techniques used by sixth semester students of the English Education Department in their translation which had 5 classes, namely A, B, C, D and E. In this research, the researcher only analyze the results of translation short stories by class D students because from the five classes in the sixth semester of English Education Department, only students of class D who have the documents translated from the short stories they got in the previous semester in translation class.

## **C. Object**

The researcher was intended to identify the techniques used by students in translating short story. The object of this research are translation texts produced by students of English Education Department class D at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.. The class consists of 33 students and they have 6 short story titles that they translate, in one title containing 5/6 students who translate it. The researcher only took 3 short story titles which were translated by 17 students as a sample in this research because out of 33 students's works only 17 students still had document from their translation short story and also their translation is easier to understand to be used as a sample in this research.

## **D. Data**

### **1. Data**

Data are information collected by the writer to answer a research problem. Ary et al. (2006, p.424) states that the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in form of words or pictures rather than number and statistics. Ary et al. (2006, p.425) also adds that the data collected are the participant experiences and perspectives; the qualitative researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations, and so on.

The data in this research are words, phrases, and sentences on short stories entitled “Art” by Anton Checkhov, “The Girl without Hands” by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, and “The Door” by E.B White which is translated by students. It aims to uncover the techniques used by students of the sixth semester of English Education Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

### **2. Source of data**

Sources of data are subject where data can be gained. Polkinghorne (2005, p.141) states that three major sources of qualitative data : interviews, observations, and documents. The source of data in this research are written documents from the results of translation short stories by students of the sixth semester of English Education Department class D at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

## **E. Techniques of Data Collection**

According to Ary et al. (2006, p.431) states that the most common data collection methods used in qualitative research are (1) observation, (2) interviewing, and (3)

document or artifact analysis. The researcher may use one or more of these methods in a study. In this research, the researcher collect the data from document.

## Document

Ary et al. (2006, p.442) explains that qualitative researcher may use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. Document analysis can be of written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspapers, transcripts, birth certificates, marriage records, budgets, letters, e-mail messages, etc.)

In this research, document is taken based on the written documents from the results of translation short stories by 17 students' works of the sixth semester of English Education Department class D at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

## **F. Data Analysis**

According to Ary et al. (2006, p.481) data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, of information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted Ary et al. (2006, p.481). According to Miles and Huberman (1994, p.10) define analysis as consisting of three concurrent flows of activity : data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

### 1. Data Reduction.

Data reduction is refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpes, sorts, focuses,

discards, and organizes data in such a way that "final" conclusions can be drawn and verified. In this research, there were four steps of the researcher reduces the data as seen in the following:

- a. The researcher collect the data through the written documents from the results of translation short stories by students of the sixth semester of English Education Department class D at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.
- b. The researcher got the data from 17 students' works to be sample of this research because only they still had document from their translation short story and also their translation is easier to understand to be used as a source of data in this research. The researcher got the data from class D students who sent their translation short stories via whatsapp messages.
- c. The researcher transcribed and selected the data by referring to the research problem.
- d. The researcher answers the research problem with selected the techniques used by students based on Molina and Albir's theory.

## 2. Data Display.

The second major flow of analysis activity is data display. Generically, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. Looking at displays helps us to understand what is happening and to do something either analyze further or take action based on that understanding. After reducing the data about students' techniques in translating short story, the researcher displayed those selected data in the form of table and description.

## 3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification.

The third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification. "Final" conclusion may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size

of the corpus of field notes; the coding, storage, and retrieval methods used; the sophistication of the researcher; and the demands of the funding agency, but they often have been prefigured from the beginning, even when a researcher claims to have been proceeding "inductively". Data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification as in terwoven before, during, and after data collection in pararel form, to make up the general domain called "analysis". In this research, the researcher concluded the data about techniques of translation from the results of translation short stories by 17 students' works of the sixth semester of English Education Department class D at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin which is has been verified based on Molina and Albir's theory.