

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research design

Because this research is about students' ideology in translation, the suitable approach to conducting research is with the qualitative descriptive design to determine the influence of translators' ideology on translation. The reason for choosing this method is because the data sought is not related to the amount of a value, but assesses the perspective of the participants to obtain a detailed picture of the strategies applied by the students of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin when translating source language text into the target language, which is descriptive data about their ideology in translation, as explained by Sugiono (2005).

B. Research Setting

The research took the place in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin which is located on A. Yani Street, Number Km. 4,5, Banjarmasin. This university was chosen because apart from their level of English language proficiency which is by the research plan. This university also provides English subjects by participating in applying translation as part of learning, which is a translation course.

C. Participants

The participants for this research are the students of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin with translation II as one of their courses. The participants are also Tarbiyah and Teacher Training students from the 2020 batch who have chosen and were currently taking the Translation II course in 2023. The reason why the researcher chooses the participants because not only researcher need students from

university as the participants, but the researcher also considers the students' level of understanding in English to be in line with the expected level researcher need because students have been taught and understand the theories for translating in Translation I. Apart from that, learning in Translation II is more towards the practice of translating, so it is easy to get the translation product as documentation. Moreover, class A and class B were chosen as research participants because the lecturers who guided them were the same. Meanwhile, because Class C had a different lecturer, there are concern if it would interfere with the performance of the process and the final results of the research. There were 29 students in class A and 27 students in class B. However, in the research, samples were taken by selecting students with the best grades in their class with the view and reason that they were able to translate text well enough to meet the desired criteria so that they could be used as representatives of their class. And from here, 13 students were selected from class A, and 9 students from class B.

D. Data

The data needed by the researcher to analyze the ideology of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin students in translation based from the use of translation method found in the translation text. Which mean, the data comes from the conclusion of descriptive-analytical, which assesses the translation results. The translation results would be analyzed to identify the translation method found in the text first before conclude the ideology contained in the students' translations. Translation ideology is classified into its ideology such as foreignization and domestication by Venuti (2004). While for translation methods is classified based on Newmark's (1988) theory.

In retrieving available data, it is necessary to have observers as a data source. The source of the data is the subject that is observed to get the results of the research. In this research, data could be obtained from students of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the translation II course.

E. Techniques of Data Collection

Data collection uses the documentation method, namely data in written form, such as archives (Nawawi, 2005). In this case, the archive in question is an archive of data from the results of the translation of the students of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the translation II course to translate the text that has been given. There are a few data gathering approaches used in this study. They are as follows: gather the text that had been translated by students as documentation, then recognizing the translation process as a reflection of the subject text's translation ideology. This study's data is gathered in

the following ways: Students are asked to translate the ST into TT. Identifying the technique of translation, Using the procedure, displaying and concluding the translators' translation ideology.

F. Data Analysis

The researchers recognized the translation technique based on the idea of Newmark (1998), which is known as the V diagram when studying the paired translations. In analyzing the data, the documentation come from English formal text translated into Indonesian which comes from the students' middle test assessment. The data were analyzed by making analyzation, to find the translated data. display data is displayed in the form of a comparison between the source text and the target text for each sentence and then categorized according to the method of translation used to determine the ideology used by the students. The researcher verified by re-examining each data and the suitability of its categorization for the validity of the research results. And so, in this research, the researcher performs several procedures in stages to get the right result data, which include:

1. Data Collection: In this section, the researcher collect documentation in the form of text that has been translated by students.
2. Analysis: The translation results from the students were then checked. Translating methods were used to measure and determine the ideology used by students in translating the text.

3. Conclusion: by using the analyzations that have been obtained from the data findings, the researcher draws conclusions about the translation methods in the translation of the students of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the Translation II course and determine the translation ideology based on the translation methods.