

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

This chapter is intended to present some points related to research design, subject of research, source of data, place and time research, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The approach of this research is qualitative approach. The researcher needs to describe the situation, the daily process obviously, the custom reality, grounded theory, and develop the understanding by collecting some data from test, questionnaire, and interview.

In conducting the data, the researcher uses descriptive method. According to Ricard and Schmidh (2002, p.152), descriptive research is “an investigation that attempts to describe accurately and factually a phenomenon, subject or area”, which the researcher tries to give conclusion for current problems based on data, gives data, analyzes and interprets it.

Based on the statement above, the researcher concludes the qualitative research was natural research or there was no manipulation in the field setting. The researcher used qualitative approach because the researcher described, identified and explain the problems of students in translating English into Indonesian at English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty of Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin.

B. Research setting

The location of this research is at the English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of Antasari State Islamic University that is located on Jl. A. Yani km 4.5 Banjarmasin. In English Department, translation is target as one of the main subjects in seventh semester. Therefore, it is necessary to observe problems students might encounter in translation.

The students study translation are students of sixth and seventh semesters. The subjects chosen to be the respondents are 36 students from seventh semester that has passed Translation I and II in their previous semesters.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

The population in this research is the seventh semester students of English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Then, the total number of population in this research is 138 students of the seventh semester at English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who took Translation course from A, B, C, and D classes.

2. Sample

This data are conducted in November 2017. Based on the population above, the researcher used simple random sampling method. Arikunto (2006) explains that if the population of the research less than 100 person, it should be take all population. However, the population is more than 100, the researcher can take 10%-15% or 25 % or more of the population.

Therefore, the sample will be taken 25% from 138 students and it is about 34 students and it will divide in four classes like the table below:

Table 3.1 The Total numbers of seventh semester students' and students Who are Taken as the Sample

Class	Total	Sample
A	35	9
B	34	8
C	34	8
D	35	9
Total	138	34

D. Data and Sources of Data

1. Data

The data will be collected in this research is the students' problems in translating English into Indonesian at English department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

2. Sources of Data

The data in this research will be taken the students who become the sample of this research.

E. Techniques of Data Collecting

The technique of collecting data that is used in this research are:

1. Test

Test is used by the researcher to complete research data such as problems in their translation sheets, English department profile data, the data of students and employees. In this research the documents of the result of students' translating English abstract into Indonesian. There are 36 students who were asked by the researcher to translate the abstracts. (See appendix. 2)

2. Questionnaire

This technique is used to find the students' difficulty in translating English text into Indonesian. In the questionnaire, the students were asked to write the difficulties they have in translating English text into Indonesian.

There were 36 students who were participating in filling in the questionnaires. The questionnaires consist of 10 points. There are problems in structure, tenses, phrase, idiom, diction, less of vocabulary, understanding the meaning according to the context, understanding the text. (See appendix. 3).

3. Interview

In this technique , the researcher interview the students by using open ended questions related about the problem faced by the students. There were 10 students who have been interviewed by the reasearcher. The point of the interviews are have problems in translating the terminology, grammar,

understanding the meaning according to the context, understanding the text.

(See appendix. 4)

F. Data Analysis

After collecting data with documentaries, questionnaire, and interview, the data will be analyzed. Data analysis is a simplified process in which data becomes a form that can be read and understood easily. As presented on the previous page, this study is expected to identify the factors that make the students problems in translating English into Indonesian as follow:

Technique of data analysis for questionnaire is

Mean:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

P= Individual score]

F= Frequency

N= Number of item

The following is the formula to calculate the result of questionnaire that collects info about problem in translation.

The analysis of this research used case study analysis based on Creswell (1998) as follows:

1. Gathering categories

In this study the researcher determines several categories with the problems to be found, from the problems that will be found later, the researcher will divide each problem into predetermined category.

2. A direct interpretation

After looking at the data, the researcher will give a direct opinion of the findings that have been divided into several categories that have been determined by previous researcher.

3. Researchers form a pattern and find correspondence between two or more categories. In this part, the researcher will try to find a pattern and then categorized data.

4. In the end (conclusion), the researchers develop or develop generalizations. The researcher will be write conclusion from data with specific information about students' problems and develop data into generalization.