

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the following sub topic: (1) method of research; (2) operational definition; (3) participant of the study; (4) data collection; (5) data analysis; (6) establishment of trustworthiness.

3.1 Method of Research

This research was used a qualitative study with a case study approach design. Cresswell (2012) states that a case study is the design of inquiry found in many fields, especially evaluation, in which the researcher develops an in-depth analysis of a case, event, activity, process, or one or more individuals. In conducting the study, I used semi-structured interview and observation to describe the phenomenon happening regarding to the students' problems in translating Indonesian text into English. In the data analysis, I transcribed and recorded the utterances from the students in describing the phenomenon through manuscript interviews and recorder.

3.2 Operational Definition

The title of this research is “**Indonesian Undergraduate EFL Students’ Problems in Translating Indonesian Text into English: A Case study at One Islamic State University in Palembang**”. In order to avoid misunderstanding, there are two keywords that needs to be explained. They are as follows:

Translating problem is defined as the matter of difficult in the activity of transferring a meaning (content and culture) from the source language into the target language.

EFL Students is the students who learning English as the foreign language.

3.3 Participant of the Study

I conducted the study to the sixth semester students of English study program at UIN Raden Fatah Palembang. The participant of this study was all the sixth semester students of English Education Study Program in the academic year 2018-2019. In selecting participant of the study, purposeful sampling was used from the students who had the lowest scores in translation class. I took 3 students who had lowest score in translation as the sample of this research. Patton (1990) states that the logic and power of purposeful sampling lies in selecting information – rich cases for study in depth, Information – rich cases are those from which one can learn a great deal about issues of central importance to the purpose of the research.

3.4 Data Collection

The data were collected by using a semi structured interview. Fraenkel, Wallen and Hyun (2011) state that semi-structured interviews are verbal questionnaire. I interviewed the students to answer the questions about the things that matter from them in translating problem from Indonesian text into English. The interview questions consisted of 11 items which identify the students' problems in translating Indonesian text into English.

In interviewing process, I prepared the instrument of interview on students' problems in translating Indonesian text into English. In this study, the interview protocol was used as an instrument in interviewing the participant of the study. Then, I transcribed the result of interview verbatim to facilitate subsequent data analysis. I asked the students with open-ended question and recorded their answer to described and analyzed what participants respond in that situation.

3.5. Data Analysis

After collecting the data through an interview, the data were being analyzed by using thematic data analysis. According to Braun & Clark (2006), thematic analysis is a method for identifying, analyzing, and reporting pattern or themes within data.

3.5.1 Analysis on Students' Problems in Translating Indonesian Text into English

To measure the causes on students' problems in translating Bahasa Indonesia text into English, analysis from students' interview was arranged into the findings of the study. In analyzing the interview, some steps suggested by Baker (1989) will done. They were finding out: equivalence at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence and pragmatic equivalence.

The data from interview in this study was voice transcription. There were several steps employed in this study to analyzed the recorder in order to answer the question. What are the problems faced by the undergraduate EFL students of UIN Raden Fatah Palembang in translating Indonesian text into English?.

First step, the voice record of interview was being replayed for several times so that I can translate and transcribed into English transcription. Then, the interview transcription was returned to the participants in order to make sure that the students was in agreement with the data which was obtained and used from them. After that, the interview transcription was analyzed by using thematic analysis and classified it into some themes and codes of Translation Equivalences. Then, the last step was presenting the result of the data analysis into description.

3.6 Establishment of Trustworthines

In this qualitative research, I used trustworthiness for validity the data. Mills (2007) mentions that trustworthiness is the validity of the data collection and analysis method in qualitative research. In this study, I conducted member checking. Creswell (2009) argues that member checking to determine the accuracy of the qualitative finding through taking the final report or specific descriptions or themes back to participants and determining whether these participants feel that they are accurate.

In member checking, I analyzed the data from the interviews. To verify the accuracy of the data, I returned the transcribed of interviews data to the students involved for checking. This way was to make sure that the students was in agreement with the data which was obtained and used from them. Then the participants allow me to use data that come from them in this research.