CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Settings

This research will be conduct at SMAN 9 Medan because researchers found problems at that location. This school is located on Jl. Sei Mati No. 799, Neighborhood 8 Sei Mati, Kec. Medan Labuhan, Medan City, North Sumatra 20252. Researcher choose this school because in that located the researcher find the problem that students still have difficulty learning translation properly.

3.2 Data and Data Sources

Data are facts, information, and observations collected during a study that are employed to provide information or support theories. Data can be collected through observations, interviews, tests, questionnaires, and other sources (Cresswell, 2014). The data in this study is in the form of error analysis in translating recount texts by students of SMAN 9 Medan. To select the data source for this investigation, the random sample method was used. According to Arieska & Herdiani (2018), Every person in the population has an equal chance of being chosen as a sample when using the process of random sampling. Therefore, a lottery is used to randomize the sample. Five students will be randomly selected to take part in an interview regarding their experience translating recount texts and the difficulties they encountered. Students of class XI-4 at SMAN 9 Medan participated in this research.

3.3 Research Method

In conducting this research, researchers used qualitative research. The design used in this study is a case study design. Case studies can be defined as investigations into the way an example or phenomenon functions in context (David Nunan, 1992). In addition, language research usually involves investigating the language behavior of one individual or a number of individuals over a period of

time. The author designed this research method to determine students' ability to translate recount texts.

3.4 Data Collection Techniques

To collect data for this study, researchers collected data with the following techniques:

1. Interview

Interview is a question and answer technique orally between two or more people directly or conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation is carried out in two parts, namely: the interviewer (who asks questions) and the interviewee (who gives answers to questions) (Hardani, 2020).

2. Documentation

Documentation study is a method of gathering data that involves gathering and examining written, visual, and electronic records (Sukmadinata, 2007).

3.5 Data Analysis Techniques

After the data is collected, it is analyzed using the analytical steps proposed by Miles B. Matthew & A. Michael Huberman (Miles & Huberman, 2014), namely:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and informing the raw data that appears in writing field notes. This data reduction can also help and facilitate researchers in conducting further analysis. Therefore, data reduction is a process of simplifying and transforming data from written data through editing, segmenting, and summarizing data.

2. Data Presentation

Presentation of data is an attempt by researchers to get an overview and interpretation of the data obtained and its relationship with the focus of the

research being carried out. Data display can be made in the form of matrices, graphs, tables, and so on.

3. Drawing Conclusions/Verification

And the last process of qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusions. Drawing conclusions is the activity of formulating research conclusions so that they can answer the formulation of the problem that has been formulated from the start.

3.6 The Trustworthiness of Research

According to (Saleh, 2017) there are four criteria used in testing the validity of the data, namely:

1. Credibility

Credibility criteria involve determining the reliability of qualitative research results from the perspective of participants in the research. Because from this point of view, the goal of the researcher is to explain or understand the phenomenon of interest from the participant's point of view.
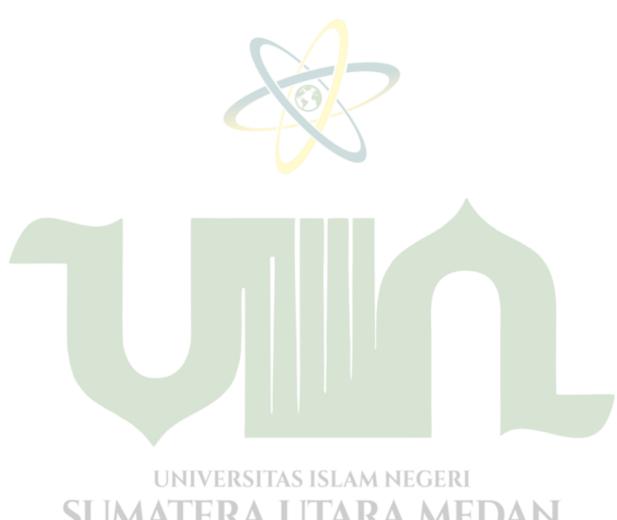
2. Transferability

Transfermability criteria refer to the level of ability of the results of qualitative research that can be generalized or transferred to other contexts or settings.

3. Constancy

Dependability is a test of reliability in qualitative research, meaning that research can be said to be reliable if other people can repeat and reflect on the research process. For this reason, researchers must convince other parties that the research carried out is correct and has been carried out according to a predetermined process through supporting evidence and the data collection stage.

4. Conformity

Comfirmability is a test of the objectivity of the research conducted. Research can be said to be objective if the results of the research are agreed upon

by many people. In a study, a suitability test is carried out by researchers by confirming the research results to several parties, including those related to the research   objectives.