

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.1 Location and Time of Study

1.1.1 Location of Study

This research was conducted at SMK N Binaan Medan Jl. Karya Dalam No. 26 Medan. The reasons of the researcher assigns the school as a research location because of some considerations as follows :

- a. The researcher found the problem which was related to the title of the research.
- b. The willingness of the school to give research permission.
- c. The students have low ability in translating English sentences to Indonesian.
- d. The students of SMK N Binaan Medan can represent the population of study.

1.1.2 Time of Study

This study was conducted in even semester of Academic Year 2017/2018.

1.2 Source Data and Subject of Research

In a study, data sources and research subjects is a very important thing. Data sources and research subjects that have been researched by researchers described as below :

1.2.1 Source Data

Spradley named the population term as a social situation, or a social situation consisting of three elements: place, actors, and activities that interact synergistically.

social situations, can be at home with family and activities, or people on the street corner who are chatting, or at work, in a city, village, in a school, or a country's territory.¹

Elements of social situation also there is in data source. Arikunto said that data sources are objects, things, people or places researchers observe, read, or ask about data.

The source data of this study was the result of students translating English sentences to Indonesian. So, the social situation of the research study was the sentences that will be translated to Indonesian by students at eleventh grade of SMK N Binaan Medan.

1.2.2 Subject of Research

Subjects of research in this study were sentences that have translated by students at eleventh grade of SMK N Binaan Provsu Medan Academic Year 2017/2018. The total number of sentences were 2200 sentences or 220 students who become social situation.

According to Arikunto that if the subject is less than a hundred, better taken all so that his research is a population. But if the number of large subjects, can be taken between 10% - 15% or 20% - 25%.²

So, Sampling based on the number of sentences result of the students translation, 15% of total number was 310 sentences or 31 students.

1.3 Research Method

Research method is basically a scientific way to get data with a specific purpose and usefulness. The scientific way means that the research activity is based on scientific traits,

¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2009), p. 297

² Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2006), p. 130

namely rational, empirical, and systematic. So, the method of research in a certain field (education) can be interpreted as a scientific way to get data objective, valid and reliable with the purpose can be found, proved and developed a knowledge so that in turn can be used to understand, solve, and anticipate problems in the field of education what meant is.

This study used a qualitative approach. The qualitative research of his attention is mainly directed to the substantive theory of theories based on concepts arising from empirical data. Data collection resulting from research is not the numbers, but in the form of words or descriptions of something called descriptive research. So, this research is qualitative research.

1.4 Instrument of Collecting Data

In principle research is to make measurements, then there must be a good measuring tool. Measuring tool in research is usually called research instrument. So, the research instrument is a tool used to measure natural and social phenomena observed. In qualitative research, the instrument or research tool is the researcher itself. Researcher is an effective instrument of collecting data, because in qualitative research data was collected participant.³

Researcher as a key instrument with the help of supporting instruments in the form of student translation sheet and analysis table of difficulties in translating English sentences to Indonesian by using Translation Quality Instrument (Nababan's Model). The student translation sheets used to obtain the student's translation results to obtain data which will then be analyzed. The analysis table of translation difficulties will be used to classify the data obtained from the translations of the students.

³ Tohirin, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Pendidikan dan Bimbingan konseling*, (Jakarta: PT Grafindo Persada, 2012), p. 62

The classification of data is done based on the criteria in order to facilitate in data retrieval and data analysis. The criteria that used to determine the difficulties in the results of the students translation at the eleventh grade of SMK N Binaan Medan was the accuracy (meaning and message), acceptability (grammatically), and readability (understanding of the reader) in the result of translation.⁴

The test that used by researcher to get the criteria's values is 10 English sentences. Those should be translated into Indonesian. The researcher made 10 questions based on the validity of test:

“Content validity is concerned with what goes into the test. Thus, the degree of content validity in a classroom test relates to how well the test measure the subject matter content studied and the behaviours which the test tasks require. A test eill have high content validity if the items are representative of the population

should be decided by considering the purpose of the assessment, and then drawn up as a list known as a content spesification.”⁵

Therefore, the test has been compiled and compared based on the subject matter that has been taught in SMK Binaan PROVSU MEDAN. If the lecturer provides an examination outside the prescribed lesson, then the test instrument does not have any content validity. But the tests used in this study have been in accordance with the material being studied in that school.

Table 3.1

Table of Translation Quality Assessment

Name of Students	Score		
	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability

⁴Farida Repelita Wati *Op. Cit.*,. 60-64

⁵Wilmar Tinambunan, *Valuation of Student Achievement*, (Jakarta: P2LPTK, 1988), p. 12

	(meaning – message)	(grammatically)	(understanding of the reader)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Table 3.2

The Instrument of Judging the Translation Accuracy

Categories of Translation	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Accurate	3	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or subtitles sources are routed accurately into the target language; same once there is no distortion of meaning

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Table 3.4

The Assessor Instrument of Translation Readability Level

Categories of Translation	Score	Qualitative Parameters
High Level of	3	Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences

Readability		or subtitles can be easily understood by the reader.
Medium Level of Readability	2	Generally the translation can be understood by the reader; but there are certain parts that must be read more than one times to understand the translation.
Low Level of Readability	1	Translation is difficult for the reader to understand. ⁷

1.5 Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of searching and systematically compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, translating into units, synthesizing, arranging into patterns, choosing which is important and studied, and made conclusions so easily understood by self and others.⁸

Data analysis conducted in this study was by data collection, data identification, data classification, and verification / inference. The ways to do the data analysis are :

1. Read the sentences that translated by students.
2. Assess the translation result by using Nababan's Model.
3. Classify values into tables (accuracy, acceptability and readability).
4. Write the results of the analysis into the analysis table.
5. Summarize the results of data based on the study criteria table

Formula that used by researcher to take the conclusion of the difficulties in translating English sentence to Indonesian :

⁷ Mangatur Nababan dkk, "Pengembangan Model Kualitas Terjemahan". Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra. Vol. 24 No.1, Juni 2012, p. 50-51

⁸ Sugiyono, *Op. Cit.*, p. 299

$$p = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$$

Where :

p = The percentage of difficulties

f = frequency (the total of values average in a category)

n = The total of all sentences

After using the formula above, every sentence was scored based on the accuracy, acceptability, and readability before. In all of aspects, the highest score is 3 and the lowest is 1. So, the difficulties of translating in the results of the students translation are clarified based on the following assessment criteria.

Table 3.5

Assessment Criteria

Interval Percentage	Position
30%	High (there is no difficulties in translating)
20% - 29%	Standard (there are some difficulties in translating)
10% - 19%	Low (there are many difficulties in translating) ⁹

⁹ Mangatur Nababan *Op. Cit.*, p. 57