CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the writer would like to discuss research design, subject of the study, types and source of data, research instrument, method and techniques of data compilation, and techniques of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This studywas conducted for the purpose of finding out the ability in translating narrative text from Indonesian into English by the ninth grade students of SMPN Derokmasin. The writer used descriptive qualitative method. The method aimed giving or explaining a situation to be observed in this research. In this case, the writer analyzed the students' translation in order to explain their ability in translation. It will be classified as GOOD or BAD.

3.2 Subject of the Study

Subject is a group of respondents from whom the researcher get data. The writerwas conducted this study at the ninth grade students of SMPN Derokmasin, in the school year 2019/2020. The students weretreated as the respondent to do the translation. The total number of the ninth grade students was 30 which were distributed in one class. For this study the writer only chose 20 students in this class. The writer gave 30 pieces of paper and 20 pieces of them were written number 1-20 to the students. The studnts who got papers with number 1-20 became the respondents of

the study. The reason of choosing this class is that the writer assumed that the students in this class had sufficient knowledge of English.

3.3 Types and Source of Data

Type of data investigated in this study is the primary one. The primary data were directly gotten from student's answer sheets. The data were also in form of writing of the translation done by the students. The source of the datawas the students of class 1X of SMPN Derokmasin in the school year 2019/2020.

3.4 Research Instrument

The instrument for obtaining the data of this study was in form of a test on translation. The writergave the students a narrative text of folktale written in Bahasa Indonesia and the students were asked to translate it into English. The title of the text was Teman Sejati (British Course, 2014).

3.5 Method and Techniques of Data Compilation

Data compilation is one set of method in doing a study. The method is specified in the following techniques.

1. Preparing the Test

   The test was prepared in form of narrative text in Bahasa Indonesia.

2. Administrating the Test

   The researcher went to school to give the test to the students. The researcher asked the students to translate the narrative text written in Bahasa Indonesia into English.

3. Collecting the Test Result

The data in form of answer sheets of students in doing translation were collected to be later analyzed.

3.6 Techniques of Data Analysis

Data analysis of this study is specified into some techniques, as presented in the following.

1.   Correcting the students answer sheets to see right or wrong.

2.   Classifying the student's translation to be GOOD or BAD. The criteria of a Good translation has been stated in the theory as proposed by Nida and Taber (1974: 99), as shown below.

a. Dynamic equivalence means that the form is restructured in different syntax and lexicon but presents the same meaning.

b.   The restructuring is fully justified, for it is the closest natural equivalence of source language text.

The criteria of a Bad translation has also been stated in the theory as proposed by Nida and Taber (1974: 99), as shown below.

a. It is not Dynamic equivalence. It means that the form is restructured in different syntax and lexicon presents the same meaning.

b.   It is not restructuring and fully justified, for it is the closest natural equivalence source of language text.