**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**3.1 Research Design**

 This research was descriptive qualitative reserach. Descriptive qualitative research is design to obtain information concerning the qurrent status of phenomenon. Descriptive research describes what it is. It involves the description, recording, analysis, and interpretation of conditions the exist.

 This research belonged to descriptive qualitative research, since the data are information about students’ grammatical problems in translating Indonesian into English and the way how they solve their problems.

 The key instrument of this research in the researcher herself, so the researcher can get information as much as possible both predicable and unpredictable data as Moleong (2001:123) says in Andini (2007:12).

**3.2 Subject of the Research**

 The subject of this research consists of 3 students. They were be the students of 4th semester at English Department of Universitas Muslim Nusantara Medan. They were be chosen because of three consideration. Namely: They have been studying translation subject, they have higher score in translation, they are found of reading novel and they have more understanding in translation.

**3.3 Data Source of the Research**

 There are two data source used in this research, namely, interview and list of collocations in the semantical collocations, list of collocations in the lexical collocations and list of collocations in the grammatical collocations. Thus, the data source in this research are novel, interviews and documentations.

 The test given was used to know their understanding about collocations found in novel ‘Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire’. There are several collocations found in Harry Potter that was expected to be understood by the EFL students, namely: semantical collocations, lexical collocations and grammatical collocations. In details, list of collocations in the semantical collocations, it seen in table 3.1

**Tabel 3.1**

**Table of List Collocation in the Semantical Collocations**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **NO** | **Collocations** | **Translation** |
| 1 | Its face | Di dindingnya |
| 2 | Over looking | Menghadap  |
| 3 | Run-down  | Tidak terurus |
| 4 | Odder Report | Laporan ganjil |
| 5 | Lord-ship | Yang Mulia |

Moreover, the list collocation expected to be understood by the students.

Clearly, it is showed in table 3.2

**Tabel 3.2**

**Table of List Collocation in the Lexical Collocations**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **NO** | **Collacations** | **Indonesia** |
| 1 | Foot-steps | Langkah Kaki |
| 2 | Frank had no telephone | Frank tidak mempunyai telephone |
| 3 | Gardener Riddle`s | Tukang kebun  |
| 4 | Misty orange light | Cahaya jingga redup |
| 5 | Dark wizard  | Penyihir hitam |

 Last, the list of lexico grammatical collocations. In details, list of collocations in the lexico grammatical, it visualizes in table 3.3

**Tabel 3.3**

**Table of List Collocation in the Lexico Grammatical**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **NO** | **Collacations** | **Indonesia** |
| 1 | Still called | Masih menyebutnya |
| 2 | Its windows boarded | Jendela-jendelanya masih ditutup papan |
| 3 | On a fine summer`s morning | Di musim panas yang cerah |
| 4 | Harry put his face into his hands | Dari dulu dia itu aneh |
| 5 | Always thought he was old | Membenamkan muka kedalam tangan |

 Then researcher gave some questionsand took an interviews from the students. Interviews are the process of obtaining information for the purpose of research by means of Questions and Answers between the client or the interviewer using. Estebertgin Sugiono (2014) defined an interview as a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through Q & A, so that it can be constructed in a topic. From the technique above, the researcher got an ease to collect the data than to share questioners to the subject, because in this research the object is the understanding in translation collocations by students. From this technique the researcher also knew more students’ problem in speaking.

 Interviews which use to search data in this research are with the use of two kinds of questions, namely:

1. Questions about students' understanding in finding collocation data in chapters I and II in the novel, include:

* Can you mention the semantic collocations sentences contained in the novel!
* Can you mention the semantic collocations translation sentence!
* Can you mention the sentence lexical collocations contained in the novel!
* Can you mention down the translation of the lexical collocations sentence!
* Can you mention the lexico-grammatical sentence contained in the novel!
* Can you mention the translation of the lexico-grammatical sentence!
1. Questions about understanding general students to chapter I and II in novel `Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire`, comprise:
* Where did the event occur?
* Mention the characters in the novel!
* Explain the plot used in the novel!
* Explain the characteristics of the novel characters!
* Explain the conclusions of chapter I and chapter II!
	+ 1. **Documentation**

 Documentation, which is done to obtain direct data from the place of research, includes relevant books, important, activity reports, photographs or data relevant to the research. The data that the researcher collected wasthe data about the school, lecturers, students, curriculum, facilities and infrastructure education.

**3.4 Technique of Data Collection**

 Data collection procedure is the most important step in this current research, because the main goal in research is to find data. Without knowing the techniques of data collection, the researchers will not get data that meets the established data standards. Afrizal (2016) claimed that in qualitative research, the researchers used data collection techniques that enabled them toget as many human words and deeds as possible.

The way to find data from this research, the author used several techniques, namely:

1. Asked students to read the novel `Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire.
2. After students` reading, students` were asked to translate collocations sentences given by researchers.
3. Data obtained from students' understanding were compared with collocations translations from the author.
4. After that the author can find out students` understanding of translation collocations.

**3.5 Technique of Analyzing the Data**

Still in Sugiono, Bodgan (2014) states that data analysis is a maneuver process and systematically compile data obtained from interviews, field notes and other materials, so that it can be easily understood, and findings can be informed to others.

 Miles and Humberman (2014:246) states that there are three activity in qualitative data analysis. They are data reduction, data display, conlusion drawing / verification. The steps are arranged to make the researcher easier in analysing the data. There are : reducing the data, displaying the data, analysing the data and interpreting the data to answer the research problem, finally drawing the conclusion and giving suggestion. For the explanation they were:

* + 1. **Reducing the data**

 For the first, the researcher made transcript of recorded data and written the data, choose data which was needed, identified types of collocations in novel.

* + 1. **Data display**

 The second steps, the researcher analyzed the types of collocations by using Ibid`s and Rosamund`s theory of types of collocations. The researcher displayed the data about the students understanding on colocations found in novel.

* + 1. **Drawing / Verification**

 The last steps was conclusion drawing/verification. After the data displayed, I made a comparison of each translation of each student's collocations sentence to the actual meaning of the novel's translation sentence to find out the understanding of the translation collocations students.

**3.6The Trustworthiness of Research**

In relevance to qualitative research design, the data must be entered the trustworthiness criteria. According to Lincoln & Guba (1985:32), “There are four general evaluation of research to check the trustworthiness of data, namely truth value, known as credibility, applicability is generally known as transferability, at last, consistency and neutrality which are generally know as dependability and conformability”.

 Theory of triangulation used in this research because this research has more than one theory in discussing the problem. In this research, the researcher used types of translation shift theory and translation techniques in translating the novel ‘Harry Potter and the Goblet of fire’.

**3.6.1 Credibility**

Credibility which means the confidence in ‘truth’ of the findings, it depends less on sample size than on the richness of the information gathered on the analytical abilities of the researcher (Patton, 1990:489). For making this data and findings are credible the use triangulation technique.

Triangulation involves using multiple data sources in an investigation to produce understanding. It is a method for collaborating findings and a test for validity. This assumes that a weakness in one method will be compensated for by another method, and this is always possible to makesome between different account. Rather than seeing triangulation as a method for validation or verification, qualitative researchers generally use this technique to ensure that an account is rich, robust, comprehensive and well developed.

Patton (1990) identify four types of triangulation.

1. Methods of triangulations, checking out the consistency of finding generated by different data collection methods. It is common to have qualitative and quantitative data in a study. These elucidate complementary aspects of the same phenomenon. Often the points were these data diverge are of great interest to the qualitative researcher and provide the most insights.
2. Investigator triangulation, examining the consistency of different data sources from within the same method. For example, at different pointsin time, in public vs private settings, comparing people with different view points.
3. Investigator triangulation, using multiple analysis to review findings or using multiple investigator. This can provide a check on selective perception and illuminate blind spots in an interpretive analysis. The goal is not to seek consesus but to understand multiple ways of seeing the data.
4. Theoretical triangulation, using multiple theoretical perspectives to examine and interpret the data.

So, the researcher choose theoretical triangulation. The theoretical triangulation is by cross checking the data with some theories provided by the expert.

**3.6.2 Transferability**

Transferability is similar with the applicability of the findings. It can be achieved by providing detailed description or displaying comprehensive description of both the process and the result of the research. It is done to enable the readers in evaluating the extent to which rhe conclusion drawn are transferable to other times, setting, situation, and people. This transferability helps the reader see the research can be transferred to different seeting or can be applied in the receiving context of situation.

So, the researcher can transfer trhe knowledge in types of translation shift if translating the novel ‘Harry Potter and the Goblet of fire’ translated into Indonesia and the dominant techniques used in it.

**3.6.3 Dependability**

Dependability shows the consistency of the findings. Lincon and Guba (1985:317) “Do purpose one measure which might enhance the dependability of qualitative research, as a result of consistency criterion or dependability of research finding”*.*

In this research, the researcher was discussed the interpretation and conclusion with the researchers consultants in order to examine the process, the product or data, the findings, interpretation and recommendation. In this case, all the activities or the research processes are reviewed paying attention to the consistency and reliability of the data.

**3.6.4 Conformability**

In line with the trustworthiness criteria, the accurateness of data or confirmability of data can be found confirming the finding to the reality. In other words, the researcher made sure that the findings are shaped by the theory of the data, and not the researcher`s bias, motivation or interest. To make the research confirmable, an audit trail will be made which consist of raw data, reduced data and reconstructed data. The researcher showed the collected data to the readers by displaying some of the data such as the full content of the novel ‘Harry Potter and the Goblet of fire’.