CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research used quantitative design by using descriptive method. The researcher used descriptive method because it describes the students' quality in translating English text into Indonesian.

B. Location and Time of Research

The location of the research was at IAIN Parepare on Jln.Amal Bakti No.8 Soreang. This research focused at the seventh semester in academic year 2019/2020. The researcher did the research about two months for this research, because the researcher needed several times to collect and analyze data.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

The population of the research was the seventh semester students of English Program of IAIN Parepare in academic year 2019/2020. The totals of population were 109 students. The population chosen by the researcher because the researcher wanted to know how is translation quality of English program student who is in a short of time will encounter scientific paper which means will need a lot sources in English form to do it.

Table 3.1 The Total Students of English Program 2017 of IAIN Parepare

	Gender		
Generation	Male	Female	Total

2017	22	87	109

(Source: Administration of Tarbiyah faculty of IAIN Pare-pare)

2. Sample

From 109 students of English Program in academic year 2019/2020 as population, the researcher took 30 students as samples because 30 is a minimal number for a quantitative descriptive research, used non probability sampling, namely accidental sampling. It because the researcher took the data during the pandemic, so the researcher spread the instrument to English program student who is in the seventh semester that the researcher found at that time.

D. Instruments of the Research

To find out and describe the students' translation quality as the first problem of this research, the researcher gave a test. An English text that the researcher adopted from British Council website. The text was an opinion text that the students have to translate by using their own word. Then to support the result of translation process and to find out the second problem the researcher distributed questionnaire to the students. The questionnaire also helped the researcher to recognize what factors hampered the students in translating English text into Indonesian.

E. Procedure of Collecting Data

In collecting data, the researcher used some ways as follow:

1. The researcher gave an English text to the students that they have to translate by their own capability.

2. After the students finish the test, researcher collected the answer sheets of the students.

3. Then, the researcher gave questionnaire to the students about what factor that hampered them in translating English text.

4. The researcher got conclusion based on the result of the test and questionnaire.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

1. Analysis of the Test

To analyze the data in test process, the data collected through the test that have analyze by using quantitative analysis with statistical calculation. The researcher applied the statically analysis by following the procedures below:

1. Scoring Students' Correct Answer[1]

The data of the researcher's observation result for the student's activity during the test process will analyze by using the pattern as follows:

$$\text{The students final score} = \frac{\text{Students' corret answer}}{\text{total items of the test}} \times 100$$

Table 3.3 Assessment Rubric of Translation[2]

a. **Accuracy**

The category of Translation	Score	Parameters Qualitative
Accurate	3	Meaning words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text language sources accurately transferred into the target language; the same no distortion of

[1]Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, (Fourteenth ed.), (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta,2010).

[2]Mangatur Nababan, Ardiana Nuraeni and Sumardiono, *Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan*.Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra.

		meaning.
Less Accurate	2	Most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language text has been transferred accurately into English target. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or translation double meaning or no meaning eliminated, which disrupt the integrity of message.
Inaccurate	1	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text of source language are not accurately transferred into the target language or remove.

b. Acceptable

The category of Translation	Score	Parameters Qualitative
Acceptable	3	Translation feels natural, technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to the reader, phrase, clause, and sentence already used in accordance with the rules of the target language.

Less Acceptable	2	Generally translation already feels natural, but there are some problems in the use of technical terms, or slight grammatical errors.
Unacceptable	1	Translation unnatural or feel like a work of translation, technical terms used are not commonly used and familiar to the reader. Phrases, clauses andthe sentences that used not in accordance with the rules of the target language.

c. Readibility

The category of Translation	Score	Parameters Qualitative
Readable	3	The word, terms, phrases, sentences or the text of the translation is easy to understand.
Less Readable	2	Generally the text of translation understandable for the reader, but there is some part that we have to reread to understand it.
Unreadable	1	The translation is hard to understand.

Meanwhile, to conclude the final category result of the students' translation quality the researcher used scoring scale from Rudi Hartono.[3]

Table 3.4. Scale of Students Translation Quality Proposed by Hartono

Category	Score
Very Good Translation	86-90 (A)
Good Translation	76-85 (B)
Adequate Translation	61-75 (C)
Less Translation	46-60 (D)
Bad Translation	20-45 (E)

2. Finding out the mean score

To find out the mean score of each test, the researcher will use the following formula:

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

[3] Rudi Hartono, *Model Penermejamahan dari Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia* (Yogyakarta: Diandra Pustaka Indonesia, 2014).

Notation:

$\overline{X}$ = The mean score

$\sum X$ = Total number of students score

N = Total number of the students.

2. Analysis of the Questionnaire

The data of the questionnaire are analyzed by percentage technique and draw a conclusion from that. Calculated the percentage of factors that hamper the students by using the following formula:
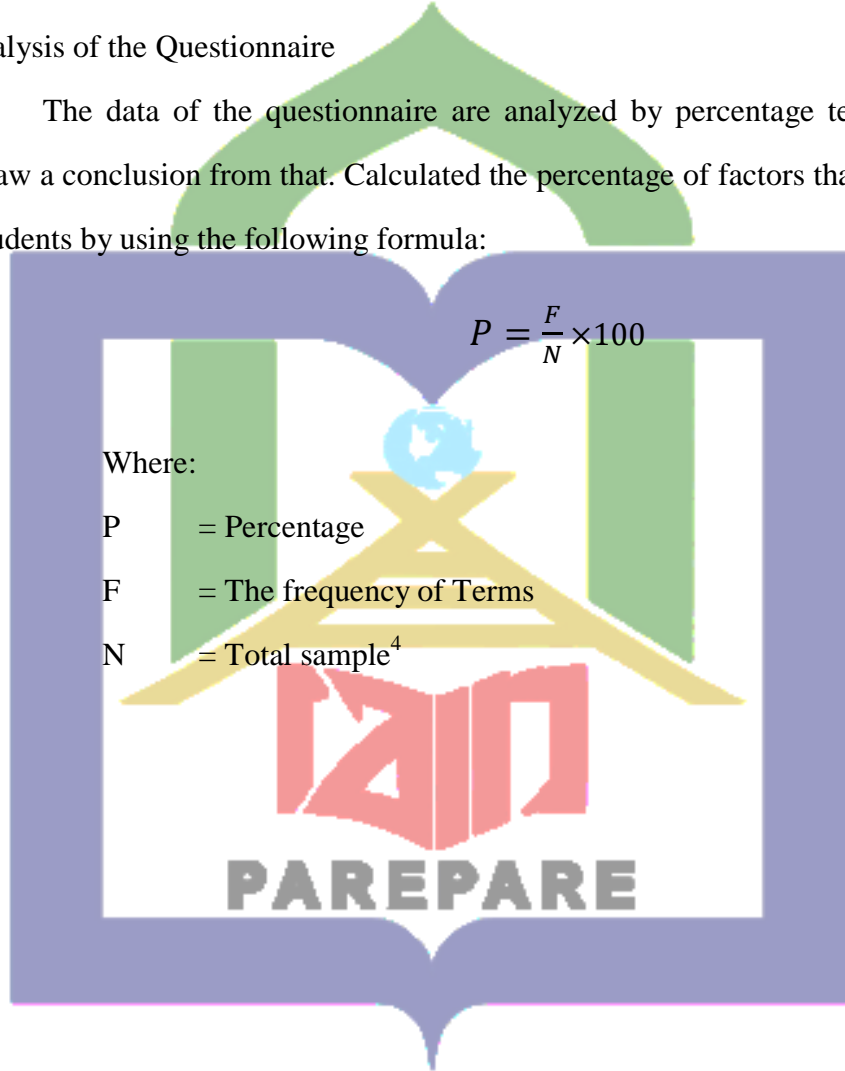
$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

Where:

P   = Percentage

F   = The frequency of Terms

N   = Total sample[4]

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[4]L. R. Gay, *Educatioal Research Competencies for Analysis and Applications, Second Edition* (Columbus Ohio: Person Merrill Prentice Hall, 1981), p. 282.