

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research designs are different types of inquiry within qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods that provide specific procedures for research. This study used descriptive qualitative research design by Creswell (2018). It was because the data of this study was texts in form of audio transcripts. Qualitative methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse designs (Creswell, 2018). Qualitative research deals with words rather than numbers. The data collection type of this study is private documents in the form of audio transcripts of FB Loneliness Project conducting interviews in Bahasa Indonesia then to be translated into English. Then, the data presented in form of text and I interpreted the findings. The data that emerge from a qualitative study are descriptive or in form of text. In the qualitative study, data are reported in words (primarily the participant's words) or pictures, rather than in numbers (Creswell, 2018). It further on the data analysis steps and the methods, used for presenting the data, interpreting it, validating it, and indicating the potential outcomes of the study.

3.2 Object of the Study

The study analyzed audio recordings of conversations in Bahasa Indonesia conducted by the respondent and moderator of the Facebook Loneliness Project to gather qualitative data for interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Audio interview transcripts were analyzed in Indonesian as Source

Language (SL) and English as Target Language (TL), so they were both in Indonesian and English text.

3.3 Role of the Researcher

As a researcher, I took possession of various roles as listed below:

- 1) As a data collector. I identified and collected data which were transcripts of audio recordings in Indonesian and translations of transcripts that had been changed into English.
- 2) The second role was a data classifier. I classified the data based on Molina & Albir (2002) classification and put it on the table.
- 3) The third role as an analyst. I analyzed research data in the form of transcripts both on the source text and the target text version.
- 4) The fourth role was as an interpreter of findings. I interpreted the result based on the data I had observed.
- 5) Finally, I made the report of this study. The report contained a detail explanation of the findings.

3.4 Type of the Data

This study aims to identify and analyze the use of translation techniques by the non-certified translator from the Akhil Education Centre (AEC) Semarang translation institute in translating transcripts of participant dialogue recordings in the Facebook Loneliness Project conducting interviews in Indonesian by the Insight Asia Research Group. The study used audio transcripts in Indonesian and translated transcripts output in English.

The data obtained from spoken text during an interview are transcribed into written format, for example:

(389) ST: Seperti, ketika kita di organisasi, kita ada pengajian.

TT: It's like, when we're in an organization, we have Koran Recital.

The data provided above was extracted from spoken text that was transcribed into written form through audio transcription. Subsequently, the transcript was translated into English as the target language. Every sentence was meticulously analyzed and scrutinized to ensure that the translator implemented the appropriate translation techniques in accordance with the guidelines proposed by Molina & Albir (2002).

3.5 Instrument for Collecting Data

Tables are used as instruments to collect data for the study. There were two table used. The first table exhibits the data classification. Whereas the second table, data tabulation, displays the various types of translation techniques along with their frequencies and percentages. The following table were the example of the instrument for collecting data of this study:

Table 3.1 Data Classification

Datum Number	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)	Translation Techniques
1.			
2.			

In table 3.1 Data Classification Form, there are four columns in total. The first column is datum. The next side consists of the source text (ST) in this case is the Indonesian version of the text; Then, the third column contains the target text (TT) in this case is English version of the text. The last column mentions the translation technique used in each datum based on the translation technique classification of Molina & Albir (2002).

Table 3.2 Data Tabulation

Datum Number	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentages
1.			
2.			
TOTAL			

The table displayed above shows the various types of translation techniques along with their frequencies and percentages. The table is arranged in descending order of frequency without any additional analysis.

3.6 Procedures of Collecting Data

There are five transcripts of translations obtained from Akhil Education Centre (AEC) Semarang. But I take two transcript traslation output only using random sampling technique. It means that, each data has an equal probability of being selected from the population, ensuring that the sample will be representative of the population. According to Creswell (2018), because the data in form of text are so dense and rich, all of the data cannot be used in a qualitative study. Thus, in the analysis of the data, I need to “winnow” the

data (Guest et al., 2012 cited in Creswell, 2018). Winnowing the data is a process of focusing in on some of the data and disregarding other (ibid.307).

For this study, data were collected in five steps as follows:

1. Listen to audio recordings of participant interviews with resource persons while adjust the speech in the recording with the transcribing output which is still in Indonesian.
2. Compare a collection of audio recording transcript documents both in English and Indonesian form.
3. Collecting data from both Indonesian transcripts and English versions.
4. Putting the data into the table of data classification form.
5. Classified the data based on the translation techniques classification by Molina & Albir (2002) translation techniques.

3.7 Procedures of Analyzing the Data

1. Organize and prepare the data for analysis. This involves both in Indonesian and English transcription version.
2. Read or look at all the data. This stage involves analyzing the collected data to identify its tone, general ideas, and credibility.
3. Starting for coding all of the data. This step involves preparing the data for analysis. It includes segmenting text data collected earlier into categories and labeling those categories with a term. In this case, I analyzed each data using Molina & Albir's (2002) classification of translation techniques and recorded the results in the 3.1 table instrument.

4. Generate a description and themes. It requires a detailed rendering of information about the findings produced during the data categorization process. The categorization is based on the previous classification of translation techniques by Molina & Albir (2002). The reason is that this theory is more suitable and representative than other relevant theories to describe translation product quality.
5. Interpret the meaning of descriptions. The last step, but not least, is interpreting the findings. This step focuses on drawing meaningful and relevant conclusions from the analysis results and comparing them with the other previous studies. It is the crucial stage to provide unambiguous responses to the research questions. Additionally, this step allows deriving actionable insights from the conclusions, which can be used to achieve the desired goal.

3.8 Techniques of Reporting Data

The Data Classification table (see table 3.1) presents the classification results which classified based on the translation technique classification of Molina & Albir (2002) by putting ST and TL based on the theory used and placing them in the Datum Number column of the table above. Furthermore, it presented by the data tabulation (see table 3.2). Then, all representative data of the study are reduced and described in detail.

a. Data Reduction

Reducing the amount of data classified into a particular technique by taking 1-2 data from other data that has a similar context as a

representative. For example, the data classification shows there are 33 data which classified into Adaptation translation technique. Within the 5 data, I only picked 1 to 2 data from the other data which had similar context.

Adaptation

(389) ST: Seperti, ketika kita di organisasi, kita ada pengajian.

TT: It's like, when we're in an organization, we have Koran Recital.

b. Data Description

In this process, this present study described and analyzed the finding in the data. The data reduction process involves transforming the representation of data from a reduced form to a narrative one. This step ensures that the information is presented in a clear, concise, and easily understandable manner. For example:

Adaptation

(8) ST: Terimakasih ibu-ibu sudah mau hadir di sini sesuai undangan kami.

TT: Thank you ladies for coming here on our invitation.

This adaptation technique shows that the translator translated the word of source text by adapting the context of target text. The word 'ibu-ibu' was translated into 'ladies' because it is suitable with English culture to mention ladies (ibu-ibu).