

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presented of research method. It covered; research design, unit of analysis, source of data, research instrument, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

#### **3.1. Research Design**

To analyse abstract translation in the Journal *Tarbawi*, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method. It means that she only conducts library research to explain, describe, and analyze the data. This research is kind of qualitative research. It does not deal with the testing of a theory or hypothesis and it does not deal with numeric data or variable and its relationship but it deals with understanding of theory (Dornyei, 2010: 52). Moreover, Cresswell (1994: 145) defines that qualitative method deals with gaining the words or pictures. It neglects computing numbers and statistics. Besides, data is obtained from quotes of documents, interviews, field notes, and sometimes from experts in videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communication. The qualitative researcher likes to interpret description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations, and so on. Based on the explanation above, the data of this study is obtained from the words, phrase and sentence in the abstract of journal *Tarbawi*.

However, the writer also uses quantitative method. It is used to compile the finding with a simple counting by presenting the percentage. Sugiyono

(2013: 39) said that each methodology can be used to complement the other within the same area of inquiry, since they have different purposes or aims.

### **3.2. Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis in this research is translation techniques in the abstract translation of *Journal Tarbawi: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*. The journal consists of abstract with two language; Indonesian and English. This research will be analyzing the techniques used by the journal writer in translating the abstract.

### **3.3. Source of Data**

In this research, there is only one primary data which directly gained by researcher from main source. Primary data of this study is taken from the journal entitled *Tarbawi: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*. The data is in the form of abstract both English and Indonesian version. To support in analyzing the data, several translation books and some journals which are related to translation technique are prepared.

The data of the research is in the forms of words, phrases, clauses, sentences which are taken from the *Journal Tarbawi: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* volume 16 for second edition and volume 17 for first edition. It consists of several titles. The writer only takes 11 titles from the journal since it has represented the whole data of the journal and it is enough to know what translation techniques are used by the author. Besides that, it is accordance with time limitation of the study. Those data are as follows:

Table 3.1: Source of Data

No	Research Tittle	Author	Year
1	Nilai-Nilai Budaya Sekolah dalam Pembinaan Aktivitas Keagamaan Siswa SD Negeri 9 Mendo Barat	Iqbal, et al	2020
2	Pemikiran Ibnu Khaldun tentang Pendidikan dan Relevansinya dengan Pendidikan Dunia Modern	Al Manaf	2020
3	Persepsi Orangtua dalam Upaya Memotivasi Anak Untuk Menjadi Orang yang Ber Akhlak dan Berprestasi	Karani	2020
4	Pengembangan Manajemen Pemasaran Jasa di Pondok	Sopiali and Heru	2020
5	Pengembangan Manajemen Keuangan Pesantren Balekambang Jepara dan Amsilati Darul Falah Bangsri Jepara di Era Digital	As'ad	2020
6	Pengembangan Manajemen Kurikulum Pondok Pesantren Modern Adh-Dhuha Berbasis Yatim dan Du'afa	Putro	2020
7	Studi Penelusuran Alumni dan Respons Stakeholders Progam Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan UNISNU	Saefudin et al	2019
8	Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter Berbasis Komunitas Masyarakat melalui Perempuan Fatayat NU di Era Globalisasi	Surachman	2019
9	Pengembangan Instruksional Design Mata Pelajaran Fiqh Kelas VI dengan Model Addie di MI Muhammadiyah 5 Surabaya	Fajriyah	2019
10	Kajian Teori Behavioristic Stimulus dan Respon dalam Meningkatkan Minat Belajar Siswa	Sudarti	2019
11	Urgensi Penanaman Karakter Islami Melalui Pendekatan Altruism Pada Remaja Awal: Prospek dan Tantangan	Maisyannah	2019

### 3.4. Research Instrument

The instrument of this study is the researcher herself which is called as human instrument. The primary instrument is the researcher who gains, collects and analyzes the data. There are four roles used by the researcher to do this research. Firstly, the researcher is as an observer, it means that she

has to read the abstract both Indonesian and English version thoroughly. Secondly, as a data collector the researcher collected the data from the object of the study, that is an abstract both English and Indonesian version. All the data, then, are organized in a table to make it easier to analyze.

Thirdly, the researcher acts as an analyzer, it means that she has to analyze the data carefully based on Molina and Albir's translation techniques. There are 18 translation techniques based on Molina and Albir; namely adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. Finally, the researcher is as reporter, she reports the result of data analysis by providing percentage and description or discussion.

### **3.5. Technique of Collecting Data**

The writer uses the following steps to collect the data from journal *Tarbawi: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* as follows:

1. Reading the abstract content both English version and Indonesian version intensively and carefully in order to comprehend the content thoroughly.
2. Identifying the data. The data are identified by the techniques of translation used in the abstract
3. Classifying the data. The data are classified into 18 techniques.
4. Analyzing the data. The data are analyzed based on the translation technique.

5. Presenting and discussing the result of the analysis.
6. Concluding the research.

### 3.6. Technique of Analyzing Data

After the data have been collected, the researcher analyzes the data by categorizing the data based on the table below:

Table 3.2: Data Analysis Form

Code	Tittle of journal	Source text	Target text	Translation technique
1	Nilai-Nilai Budaya Sekolah dalam Pembinaan Aktivitas Keagamaan Siswa SD Negeri 9 Mendo Barat	Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui nilai-nilai budaya sekolah dalam aktivitas keagamaan yang diterapkan di <u>SD Negeri 9 Mendo Barat</u> dalam bimbingan keagamaan.	This study aims to study the cultural values of schools in religious activities that are applied in <u>SD Negeri 9 Mendo Barat</u> in religious guidance.	Borrowing
2		Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif dan kualitatif dengan subjek penelitian <u>kepala sekolah, wakil kepala sekolah, guru sekolah dan siswa.</u>	This study uses descriptive and qualitative references with research subjects of <u>principals, school representatives, school teachers, and students.</u>	Transposition

In table 3.2, there are five columns. From the left side, the first column is the code of the data. The second column is journal title which describes where the data is taken from. Then, the next side contains the Indonesian version of the abstract. It consists of some paragraph in abstract; whereas the fourth column

contains the English version. Every abstract usually contains several translation techniques. Thus, the researcher analyzes each paragraph from the abstract. Then, the last column describes the translation technique of each datum.

Afterwards, the researcher sees the dominant translation techniques used in translating abstract. The data will be presented in the following table:

Table 3.3: Data Tabulation Form

No	Translation technique	Frequency	Percentage
1			
2			
Total			

