

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter the writer would like to explain about research design, subject of study, instrument of the study, and research procedures.

3.1 Research Design

In this study the writer used descriptive method to find out the students' ability in translating a narrative text from Bahasa Indonesia into English. Descriptive method is one of the research methods that is used to describe the fact found in a study (Tony, 1989: 87). The method aims at giving or explaining a situation to be observed in this research. In this case, the writer has been analyzed the students' translation in order to explain their ability in translation.

3.2 Subject of the Study

The subject of the study is the eleventh grade students of SMAK Lamaholot Witihama in the school year 2018/2019. The total number of the eleventh grade students is distributed in two classes. But for this study the writer already choose one class. The number of students in this class is 12 students. The writer has treat all of them as the respondents. The reason of choosing Science class as the subject of this study is that the students in this class have sufficient knowledge of English based on the information of their English teacher.

3.3 Types and Sources of Data

In this study, the writer used the qualitative data. It concerns with quality or meaning of the data. The data are in the form of written data. The type of data that is investigated in this study is the primary data. The primary data are obtained directly from the students in form of writing the translation as the answer to the text written in Indonesian. The source of data is the eleventh grade students of SMAK Lamaholot Witihama in the school year 2018/2019.

3.4 Research Instruments

In this study the writer used a test as the instrument. The test was in the form of translation. The writer gave the students a narrative text written in Bahasa Indonesia and they were asked to translate it into English. The title of this text is *Toba Lake*, a folklore from North Sumatera. The writer chose this story because it is suitable for the students' level. The writer gave the students 90 minutes to translate the text.

3.5 Methods and Techniques of Data Compilation

Data compilation is one set of methods in conducting this study. It is specified into some techniques to be more operational. The techniques in detail are presented in following.

1. Preparing the test in the form of Indonesian text.
2. Asking the students to translate the text into English.

3. Getting the students worksheets.

3.6 Methods and Techniques of Data Analysis

The writer took some steps in data analysis, as presented in the following.

1. Checking the student's translation.
2. Identifying bad translation and good translation based on their sentences.
3. Classifying the student's translation into good or bad translation based on Nida and Taber's idea.
4. Identifying the areas of difficulties found by the students in translating the narrative text.
5. Discussing the data.
6. Making conclusion.

3.7 Methods and Techniques of Reporting the Result of Data Analysis

Presenting the result of the analysis in a scientific writing is in form of formal and informal (Sudaryanto, 1993: 145). Formal presentation is in form of tables, diagrams, etc. Informal presentation is in form of verbal explanation or verbal description. Due to the characteristics of the data and analysis of this study, the presentation data is informal, that is verbally described. The informal presentation is in form of presenting the data analysis in verbal descriptions and explanation, even interpretation.