CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The research design is very important to start research because includes the result of the research The researcher used descriptive research as a design method. The research analyzed the students translating of English narrative text and the result grouped by formal equivalence, dynamic equivalence. According to Creswell (2014:486), Descriptive study is a form of a survey that aims to collect the opinion or attitudes of particular population. According to Nassaji (2015:129) The goal of descriptive research is to describe phenomena and their characteristics, this research is more concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened. Thinking about the statement, the researcher decided on the natural phenomenon that occurs in the field of the studies.

In this research, the researcher uses quantitative approach to conduct the research. According to Ary et al (2014:22), Quantitative research uses objective measurement in a controlled setting to gather numeric data that are used to answer questions or test predetermined hypotheses.

In conclusion descriptive quantitative research is a form that collect opinion of some population with purpose to describe a phenomena and characteristic by instrument and analyze the data to clearly describe about the phenomena.

1. Population and Sample
a. Sampling

In collecting this sample, the researcher used purposive sampling. According to Ary et al (2014:169) Purposive sampling also referred as judgment sampling sample elements judged to be typical or representative, are chosen from the population.

b. Population

The population is the whole object to be studied. The population of this research tenth grade students of SMAN 01 Sungai Kakap.

c. Sample

The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. In this research, the researcher only uses one class as a sample. The sample is 32 students in MIPA class, tenth grade who was studies narrative text in school and have low score in translating English narrative text.

2. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection is a method used by researcher to gather the information that will support the research result. According to Kabir (2016:205), Data collection is the process of gathering a formation on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes. The researcher used indirect communication. According to Ary et al (2014:408), Indirect communication is by giving or deploying several questions to the subject of research through a questionnaire.

3. Tool of Data Collection

To understand the equivalence of student outcomes in translating English Narrative text into Bahasa Indonesia, the researcher used a documentation to gather information.

a. Documentation

According to Syahrum and Salim (2012:46), Documentation is a written record of various activities or events in the past. The document is translation result of students tenth MIPA 1 in translating narrative text. It's given by teacher to help them understand more about narrative text.

4. Validity

In order to be accountable, the data obtained must first be tested for validity. The validity used in this study is content validity. According to Azwar (2012:133), content validity is validation that is carried out by testing the test content's feasibility or relevance to competent or expert judgment. Acting as a validator in this research is Mrs. Desi Sri Astuti, M.Pd who confirms all the content. After the are declared feasible, they used in research. Validity ensures that the measurement includes a sufficient and representative set of items that express the studied concept.

5. Data Analysis

In this research, the data analysis technique used content analysis. According to Ary et al (2014:32), Content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, websites, or other documents.

a. Document Analysis

In this research, the researcher finds out the frequency of each student, and categorize it by formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence and presents the data into percentage.

Assessment rubric of translation by Nababan (2008:86)

1) Accuracy

Table 2.2 Accuracy

Translation category	Rating Category
Accuracy	Meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and the source language sentence or text are switched accurately into the target language there is no distortion of meaning
Less Accuracy	Most of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or language texts the

	source has been accurately redirected to in the target language. However, still there is a distortion of meaning or translation of double meaning or there is a different meaning removed, which disturbs the integrity message.
Non Accuracy	Meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and the source language sentence or text are switched inaccurately into the target language or deleted.

2) Readable

Table 2.3 Readable

Translation category	Rating Category
Readable	Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or the translated text can be understood by easy for readers
Less Readable	Generally, the translation is understandable by readers; but there is a certain part that must be read more than once to understand the translation.
Non Readable	The translation is difficult to understand for the reader

The formula of percentage is adopted from Ary et al. (2014:276) as below:

$$p = \frac{f}{n} \, x \, 100\%$$

p = percentage

f = frequency of students

n = total of students