

## CHAPTER III

### M E T H O D O L O G Y

#### III.1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT STUDY

In doing this thesis the writer does an observation at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Bahasa Asing (STIBA) Satya Widya. It is located at Jalan Bendul Merisi Rejo Aman II/23 Surabaya. The writer chose this college randomly among the other colleges in Surabaya which take foreign languages as their subject.

Actually, STIBA Satya Widya is managed by Yayasan Satya Widya, besides Akademi Pariwisata (AKPAR) and Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi (STIE). This college has two level degree programs, Strata One (first-degree) program and Diploma program (non-degree). And English is the major subject there.

#### III.2. RESPONDENTS

The respondents of this study are the students of diploma program who took translation in the last semester. There are 42 students who take this subject. Translation is given in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th semester, so it is considered that they are appropriate for this study and expected they will make a good translation so that it can be used as data.

### III.3. SAMPLING

The translated materials made by respondents are used as samples here. Actually, there are several methods of choosing samples, such as random sample, stratified sample, area probability sample, proportional sample, and purposive sample. But in this thesis, the writer uses the purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is done by picking out the subject not based on strata or an area, but it is based on a certain purpose [Suharsimi Arikunto, 1983], *e.g.*, in this study, the writer purposes to know how the respondents manifest tenses in translation from Indonesian into English.

Suharsimi (1983: 107) also stated that if the respondents is less than 100, so all the respondents should be taken as sample. Whereas, if the respondents is more than 100, the sample which can be taken is about 10-15% or 20-25% of all the respondents. Based on this theory, the writer uses all the translated materials made by respondents as sampling.

### III.4. TECHNIQUE OF DATA COLLECTION

In the previous chapter it has been mentioned that the data for this study are obtained from the field research. The writer does it by giving the respondents a translation exercise. It is given in the class as a quiz, in order that the respondents do it well and honestly.

The exercise consists of ten problems each of which shows a different instrument. These ten problems are divided into two group. The first group is problem (01) until problem (04), they are in statement forms with time-adverbs (adverbs) and different aspects.

- (01) Dia (pr) pergi ke gereja setiap Minggu pagi. (habitual aspect)
- (02) Dia (lk) sedang menulis ..sepucuk surat sekarang. (durative aspect)
- (03) Tony tidak membaca majalah tadi malam, dia membaca koran. (punctual aspect)
- (04) Pada hari Rabu yang akan datang anak perempuan saya genap berusia 17 tahun. (incomplete or futurative aspect)

The second group is problem (05) until problem (10), they are in narrative form. Nida and Taber (1969: 132) defined that "*Narrative is structured principally around one or more chains of related events.*"

Labov (1972:360) also wrote "... *the minimal narrative is a sequence of two clauses which are temporally ordered ...*". From those ideas, it can be said that the form of the problems in the second group is narrative because each of them shows the related events one to another, although there are only two clauses.

Each problem in this group also indicates the different instruments of aspects related with Kaswan-

ti's theory about verbal nuances.

- (05) Dari dalam laci dikeluarkannya sebuah kotak berwarna hitam. Diserahkannya kotak itu ke tangan Natasia. (punctual, factual aspect)
- (06) Di kantor itu Pak Amat bekerja. Ia member-sihkan ruangan, menyediakan minuman untuk para karyawan, dan mengantarkan surat-surat. (habitual aspect)
- (07) Seandainya aku menyelesaikan studiku, aku akan memiliki titel dan mendapatkan pekerjaan dengan mudah. (nonfactual aspect)
- (08) Dokter Indra telah memeriksa ibu, kemudian dituliskannya sebuah resep dan diberikannya kepadaku. (chronological aspect)
- (09) Dalam pertunjukan opera para pemain menya-nyi dan menari. (habitual simultaneous aspect)
- (10) Robert merebahkan tubuhnya sambil menatap langit-langit kamar. (durative simultaneous aspect)

The writer uses the instruments above to make the data analysis, so she is able to determine what tense patterns which should be used in translation and make a decision whether the respondents make tense errors in their translation or not.

### III.5. TECHNIQUE OF DATA ANALYSIS

The writer uses the descriptive method in analysing the data which have been obtained. Here, she tries to make the data presentation and present everything which is found when doing data analysis. This analysis is carried on systematically :

- Make data presentation about the verbal aspects which are found in every clauses in SL text and determine the tense patterns which should be used in TL, then translate the SL (Indonesian) into TL (English).
- Observe the data and identify the errors related with tense manifestation which occur in translation, then calculate the total errors made by each respondent.
- Make a group of the respondents based on their total errors. The 1st group is less than 5 errors, 2nd group is 5 until 10 errors, and 3rd group is more than 10 errors.
- Identify the other phenomena which occur in translation from Indonesian into English and finally make the conclusion of the data analysis.

## CHAPTER IV

# DATA ANALYSIS