CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1   Research Approach

In this study, the writer applied a qualitative approach in order to analyze the translation errors found in Monuments in Surabaya. Wray (2001) defines that qualitative approach involved description and analysis, rather than the counting of features. According to Wray, The emphasis of qualitative approach is on the exploring of the strategies – the qualities. Furthermore, this approach emphasizes on the 'why' and 'how' questions, not 'what' (e.g. how financial consultants give suggestion to their clients? Is it with explanation or negotiation between two of them). In addition, this kind of research often needs longer-time observation, very detailed data, sometimes much on library research, and few numbers of subjects or participants (Wray, Trott, Bloomer, Rear, & Butler, 2001).

Based on the characterizations, qualitative approach was appropriate for this study since the writer aimed at pointing out and analyzing the errors found in the monument inscriptions in Surabaya. Counting of errors was done to support the analysis on translation errors, based on Kim's theory.

3.2   Source of Data

Case study is conducted in this study. Case study can be conducted when an individual has some behavior worth observing (Wray, Trott, Bloomer, Rear, & Butler, 2001). Furthermore, case study is particularly appropriate for longitudinal research. The writer chose monuments that spread throughout Surabaya as the

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primary source of data. Purposive sampling technique was conducted to determine samples appropriate for this study. According to Tongco (2007, p. 147), the purposive sampling technique, "also called judgment sampling, is the deliberate choice of an informant due to the qualities the informant possesses". In this case, the writer set some criteria for the samples, which are bilingual inscriptions, signs on historical buildings, open for public, easy to access, occupy the city landmarks.

Further, Surabaya is divided into five sections which are east, west, north, south, and central areas. In each section, the writer took 2 to 3 bilingual inscriptions as the representation of each area. Thus, the writer collected 13 bilingual monument inscriptions as the main data to be analyzed. The monument inscriptions were found at Balai Pemuda (2 inscriptions), PT. Pelni, Mandiri Bank (Lindeteves Building), RRI Radio Station, Plaza Surabaya, Bumi Surabaya Hotel, Tunjungan street (Pertahanan Kota Inscription), Darmo Hospital, SMPN 3, Wonokromo street (Wira Surya Agung Inscription), Governor's office, and GNI (Gedung Nasional Indonesia). The data were in forms of statues, carved stones, or information boards. In addition, these monument inscriptions are open and easily accessed by the tourists and pedestrians.

3.3   Techniques of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer took five steps and those steps were:

1.   Found the location of each monument inscription

2.   Visited the location of each monument inscription

3.   Took photos of all those monuments

4.   Selected the photos of monuments which have bilingual texts

5.   Retyped all the bilingual texts found into Microsoft Word document

3.4   Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer also took five steps and those steps were:

1.   Identified each error

2.   Categorized the errors of each monument inscription translation based on Kim's theory of major and minor errors

3.   Calculated the errors found in the monument inscriptions

4.   Interpreted the result of the findings to answer the research questions

5.   Concluded the results of findings whether the errors were mostly on major or minor