CHAPTER 3
RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive case study as the design. Yin (2003) described a descriptive case study that is generally used to provide the researchers with a rich description of the phenomenon being studied. A descriptive case study is deployed as a case study is generated since it gives a kind of research that enhances a vision of life in its complexity (Thomas, 2021). Furthermore, it can be used to investigate the university students' strategies in performing translation activity.

3.2 Setting and Participants

This research was conducted at one of the universities in Tasikmalaya. It aims to reveal the students' strategies in performing translation activity using news in the Translating and Interpreting course during the 4th semester of the 2020 academic year. The participants involved in this study were four students who had completed the translating and interpreting course. The participants were selected based on their academic grades from highest to lowest based on lecturer and peer recommendations from this course. The most important they agreed to participate in this study voluntarily. The participants were two male and two female students. In this course the students were required to transform or change a local news that uses Indonesian into English. The result of the translation was collected into Google Drive then the link sent to the lecturer of this course as a final assessment. The things that are changed from source news to destination news consist of grammatical elements, culture, including changes in sentences or words from the source language (L1) to target language (L2).

3.3 Data Collection

The data collection technique used by the researcher in this research was semi-structured interviews carried out through voice recording. The semi-structured interview was chosen by the researcher because it uses a guide accompanied by questions and topics to be discussed so that researchers can explore the topic in depth and fully understand the answers from participants

(Harrell & Bradley, 2009). Interviews were addressed to four student participants of the 2020 English Education Department who took Translating and Interpreting courses.

The process of interview was recorded by the researcher and the result of the interview transcribed by the researcher to highlight the statements that focus on the research questions of the study.

The researcher conducted the interview using an interview design technique adapted from Adams (2015):

1. Selecting participants and arranging interviews

This phase focused on the items that must be prepared for the interview. Such as selecting participants based on the terms and criteria. Group members will participate in the interview. The researcher will contact them to request and schedule an interview time.

2. Drafting questions and the interview guide

The interview questions were adapted from Bathgate (1985). There are seven steps in translation process such as tuning, analysis, understanding, terminology, restructuring, checking, discussion.

3. Starting the interview

The interview was conducted in the participants' first language Indonesian, so they could express their thoughts freely without possible language barriers and prevent confusion and miscommunication among the participants. In this phase the researcher request permission to record this interview. Researchers will explain the research, including the title, research emphasis, and others, before the interview begins. The researcher employed a Xiaomi Mi A1 through whatsapp audio recorder to capture the discussions that took place in this way. The interviewer then instructed the participant to speak freely.

4. Polishing interview techniques

Each participant was questioned for 30-60 minutes per session. Then, it started with a question from the question list. Because of the participants' willingness, the online interview was completed by using smartphone.

5. Analyzing and reporting a semi-structured interview

In this step, the researcher looked over the findings and verified the authenticity of the data obtained from the interview. Additionally, the data was translated and transcribed. Thematic analysis will be used to examine the data.

3.4 Data Analysis

The The data from the interview is analyzed by using Braun & Clarke (2006) thematic analysis concept. Thematic analysis is an analytical procedure to analyze, manage, represent and inform themes that are contained in a data set (Braun & Clarke, 2006). This strategy is highly useful when a study seeks to analyze in detail the qualitative data they have to identify the interconnections of patterns in a phenomenon and explain the extent to which a phenomenon happens through the lens of researchers (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006).

There are six phases of thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006):

1. Familiarizing yourself with the data

    The interviewer's information will be transcribed, and the original version will review for data accuracy. then, the researcher is going to examine and rereads the transcriptions to look for interesting ideas or crucial words for analysis.

2. Generating initial codes

    The data that can help answer the researcher's question will be noted, underlined, and transferred into initial codes. Each item represented by participants and will be colored and highlighted by the researcher which resulted in the initial codes.

    Here are examples of interview transcriptions and the initial codes generated for the data.

Transcriptions	Initial Codes
Untuk memahami suatu konteks, saya memahami dulu isi beritanya pertama dengan cara membuat transcript nya.	Familiarized with the context
Untuk proses penerjemahannya, apabila ada beberapa kata yang tidak saya pahami,	Involving translation

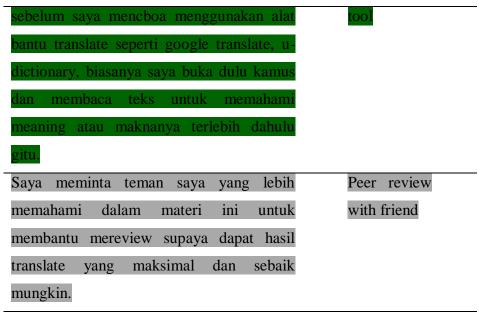|	
sebelum saya mencboa menggunakan alat bantu translate seperti google translate, u-dictionary, biasanya saya buka dulu kamus dan membaca teks untuk memahami meaning atau maknanya terlebih dahulu gitu.	tool
Saya meminta teman saya yang lebih memahami dalam materi ini untuk membantu mereview supaya dapat hasil translate yang maksimal dan sebaik mungkin.	Peer review with friend

Figure 1. Generating initial codes

3. Searching for the theme

In this step, the researcher will start by organizing and combining the various codes into topics that were thought to be highly interesting.

Familiarized with the context	5
Analyzing content	3
Comprehending meaning of the text	4
Involving translation tool	4
Adapt to the rules of the target language	3
Peer review with friends	4

Figure 2. Searching for themes

4. Reviewing the theme

The researcher will look into previous made themes. The theme and the code must have a clear and logical correlation. The researcher re-reading the codes that have been gathered for each theme. If a theme was not appropriate, it was reduced or removed.

5. Defining and naming theme

The purpose of this process is to determine each theme's essence. Based on the collected data, the researcher identifies the theme and give the name.

Students' Strategies to Comprehend the Context of the Text
Students' Strategies to Analyze the Content of the Text
Students' Strategies to Understand the Meaning of the Text through Repeated Reading
The Utilization of Google Translate and U-Dictionary in Translation Activity
The Consideration of English Language Rules in Translation Activity
Conducting Peer Review to Check the Result of Translation Activity
Students' Strategies to Comprehend the Context of the Text

Figure 3. Defining and naming theme

6. Writing up/producing the report

The researcher presents the results of the study as the research's final phase.

3.5 Steps of the Research

This research will be conducted with following stages:

Steps	Description
1. Identifying the problem	The researcher identified and defined the research problem and phenomenon based on student's translation strategies used during the Translating and Interpreting course in one of universities in Tasikmalaya, West Java, Indonesia.
2. Reviewing Literature	In order to support this research, the researcher reviewed the existing research and find the sources related to the research

	problem from journals or articles.
3. Objectives and research questions	The study investigated the students' translation strategies used when participating in the Translating and Interpreting course when they have done translating activity.
4. Collecting the data	Semi-structured interviews were utilized for data collection since they allow the interviewer to express their beliefs and lead the participants towards the specific skills and interests that they think the participants have.
5. Analyzing the data	This research used thematic analysis to analyze the data. Thematic analysis, as (Braun & Clarke, 2006) believed, is an analytical process for analyzing, managing, representing, and informing themes included in a data collection.
6. Writing the report	After completing all of the previous procedures, the examined data will be evaluated before being given as the study's final result.

Figure 4. Steps of the Research

3.6 Research Timeline

Steps	Research proposal writing	Research proposal examination	Data Collection	Data Analysis	Comprehensive Examination	Writing a proper thesis	Thesis Examination
June 2022	■						
July 2022	■						
August 2022	■						
September 2022		■					
October 2022			■				
November 2022			■				
December 2022				■			
January 2022				■			
February 2022				■			
March 2022				■			
April 2022				■			
May 2023					■		
June 2023						■	
July 2023							■

Table 1. Research Schedule