CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

Research methodology is a technique to methodically resolve problem of the research which could be understood as science of studying the way research is done scientifically Kothari (2005) It illustrates the method that is employed in the designing the research, method in the collecting the data to investigated, method of analyzing the data, and the way of presenting the result of analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design as defined as the modes of observation that allow the scientist to collect observation in systematic and structured ways. Theoretically, there are two kinds of research design; they are quantitative and qualitative research. Qualitative research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across group of people or to explain a particular phenomenon. Whereas qualitative research focuses in producing descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of person. Descriptive because the data is written words or utterance from some on that we are going to analyze. In doing this research, the researcher uses qualitative research, it is applied to analyze the category shift found in ISO 9001:2008 quality management system requirements.

3.2   Object of the Research

The object this research is translation shift especially about category shift and quality of translation in quality management system requirements ISO 9001:2008. Quality management system requirements ISO 9001:2008 is international organization as international standard setting which consist of representatives from national standardization bodies of each country. ISO is an international standard for industry and commerce world which has been long time recognized especially in Batam city.

3.3   Method of Collecting Data

In the process of collecting data, the researcher used observation method by Sudaryanto(2015). The observation method has two kinds of technique used; participatory and non- participatory. In participatory technique the researcher involves directly as participants in the process of collecting the data. On the other hand, in non-participatory technique, the researcher does not involve directly in process of collecting the data. In this research, the researcher used non-participatory technique because the researcher did not involve in that document. In addition, the researcher also used questionnaire to collect the data. There some steps which the researcher did in collecting the data. First, the document ISO 9001:2008 quality management system requirement was downloaded from http://baristandsurabaya.kemenperin.go.id. Second steps is reading whole of the document quality management system requirements ISO 9001:2008. The researcher pays attention to the English and Indonesia sentences in the bilingual

document text ISO 9001:2008 quality management system requirements. then the researcher underlines every word, phrases, and clauses where translation shifts found. Then, the researcher classified the data into category shift. Besides, researches gave the questionnaire for student of English literature.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In this research, the researcher applied translational identity method by Sudaryanto (2015) to analyze the data. Then, the researcher applied category shift theory proposed by Catford (1965a) to analyze the types of category shift and Larson theory (1984) to describe quality of translation.

There were some steps used as folow: first, the researcher classified the data into: unit shift, structure shift, intra system shift, and class shift. Then analyzed it based on the types of category shift. The last step is the researcher describe the quantity of translation through analysis of questionnaire.

3.5   Method of Presenting Result Data

After doing analysis, the next step is presenting the result of analysis. Sudaryanto (2015) stated that there are two methods of presenting result analysis. They are formal and informal. The formal method means the researcher use symbol, table, diagram, and number in presenting the result. Whereas informal method refers to the method of presenting the result by using words. It means the finding can be described by using words or sentences. In this research, the

researcher presented the result by using informal method. In this method, the researcher presents the result of data analysis by verbal description or explains it.