

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of Research

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. It is because this research describes the interpreting technique that occurs during Bahasa Indonesia and English and vice versa. Sutopo (2006:40) stated that, in descriptive qualitative research, the research data that collected is the words, phrases, the sentences and the video that has a meaning which triggered deeper understanding compared with only numbers and frequency.

In this descriptive qualitative research, the data collected by watch the meeting recording, making transcript and analyzing the data by finding the techniques used and the emerging factors during SI and deeper analysis of content, factors and so on.

B. Setting of Research

The research was conducted at the Regional Meeting of La Via Campesina in South East Asia and East Asia Region during 2016-2017, involving speakers, audience and interpreters who mediate the communication between the audiences in the conference with English and Indonesian language and vice versa

C. Data Source

The primary data of this research were taken from eight original recorded video data during the conference in the mode of simultaneous interpreting at the Regional Meeting of La Via Campesina in South East Asia and East Asia Region. The data were in the form of oral interpretation from the opening remarks and interaction between speaker and audience mediated by the interpreter which was documented in audio recording media player (mp3 audio) with the source language of English and its rendition interpreted by the interpreter into Indonesian language or vice versa. Those data were transcribed into written texts.

The secondary data were obtained from the observation and interview with the interpreter who was in charge of conducting the interpreting to get the background and identity of the interpreter.

D. Unit of Analysis

According to Lofland (cited in Moleong, 2006:157) the main data in qualitative research is transcripts data in the form of phrases, words and sentences and the rest of the data are the additional data such as video records and documents. The transcripts data divided in each segment during the conference and gain thru the recording of the interpreter while performing simultaneous interpretation from English to Bahasa or vice versa. Each segment contains one sentence or more and followed by the transcript interpretation in written text.

E. Data Collection Instruments

Data collection in this study uses the scrutinizing method, namely by listening to the use of language (Sudaryanto, 1993: 133). The technique used to collect data is the technique of referring, free, involved, competent, or SBLC. In the SBLC technique, researchers are not directly involved and do not participate in determining the formation and appearance of prospective data, but only become observers of prospective data. In this study, researchers listened repeatedly to the use of language used in regional meeting of La Via Campesina. In conducting listening, the researcher pays attention to the sentences that are supposed to be data, and then records them as the realization of the recorded technique. After the data is collected, data is classified into tables based on perspective, vocabulary, and modality. Data tables are used to facilitate researchers in analyzing data.

The technique data collection on this research is using technique assessment. Technique assessment is one of the ways to asses a particular object that is required by a research in order to accomplish the purpose of the research. Also to see how the techniques affect the output of the interpretation and what the factors are influenced the techniques. In the practice, this technique assessment done by analyzing the simultaneous interpreting as general or as a whole and to identify when the technique applied. The next step, the particular technique that appear during SI drawn into table and description. The data taken selectively to represent the information regarding simultaneous interpreting techniques. Data compared from source transcribed text into target text, and analyze what kind of

interpreting technique that might occur and what are the factors that caused the techniques to be applied.

F. Data Validity

To validate data, this study involved an expert judgement with substantial expertise in simultaneous interpretation. This research used the triangulation of data sources and the triangulation of theory. The triangulation of data sources is a technique by comparing the data to the person who is capable of giving feedbacks (Santosa, 2012: 47). In this research, the expert judge who assessed the transcript texts of simultaneous interpreting at regional meeting of La Via Campesina, as well as relevant sources to support the analysis of factors behind every technique applied during the interpreting process. The triangulation theory was also used in this research to validity the data by comparing the data with existing theories. The theories were Al-Salman and Al-Khanji (2002) interpreting technique theory and technique frequency calculation from Mohammad Ali (1984:184).

G. Trustworthiness

The data validity and the data analysis should be based of two steps, *intrarater* and *interrater*. *Intrarater* is when the data and the data analysis are observed rigidly and repeatedly to acquire a complex and comprehensive result. In the contrary, the *interrater* is held by involving an expert to give perspectives who are experienced and skilled in this study.

H. Data Analysis

The data that has been collected in this study is analyzed using interactive analysis model developed by Sutopo. Sutopo (2002) explained four steps of interactive analysis; (1) Data Collection, (2) Data Reduction, (3) Data Display, (4) Conclusion, and Verification.

1. Data Collection

The first step is collecting the data which contain the authentic recording of the conference interpreter while performing a simultaneous interpretation. The audio and video recording collected during the series of event in regional meeting of La Via Campesina, and involved speakers, panelists, and audience in the meeting as the participant of the research. The recorded data is process to the next step, which turned into a transcript text and analyzes the interpreting technique in segments of one sentence or more that occurs during the process of simultaneous interpreting.

2. Data Reduction

Select the data that correspond to the focus of the research study and get rid of the data which is not needed in research. There are at least ten techniques or more that can be found later in the data. The data is reduced and drawn into only most used technique or the technique that appeared the most during simultaneous interpreting process. The researcher only focuses on the majority of technique applied during SI and get rid of the irrelevant data towards the study.

3. Data Display

This step is done by calculating the data based on the transcript text which validate by the expert judge. The data then analyzed per segment of utterances from the speaker. The segments of the data are consisted of one sentence or more and determine what kind of technique that being uses. Later, the data categorized based on the aspects of what is the most occurrence technique during SI. The result were examined in deeper understanding, and followed by the factors that cause the technique applied in conveying the message during simultaneous interpreting process.

4. Conclusion Verification

Making the conclusion based on the collected data from the beginning into the end of the research. The data concluded on the amount of techniques applied during simultaneous interpreting, and what are the factors influenced each technique taken by the simultaneous interpreter. The compilation of conclusions targeted for the interpreter so that they find some information according to their needs.