

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Type

The researcher used two approaches in conducting the study. The first is interpreting study. It was taken as the main theoretical approach because the subject is an oral translational act or court interpreting event. Specifically, interpreting study explored the strategies that were applied in the court interpreting and significantly justified what goes beyond of the interpreting activity of the given time in accordance with several other linguistics theories.

Secondly, as the methodological approach, the researcher considered the descriptive qualitative approach to gain the deep exploration of the obtained data. Descriptive qualitative concerns more on the result of the language study and usage in phase by phase (Sudaryanto, 1989: 63). In detail, the data were scrutinized and explored in the form of language itself. Furthermore, the procedure in answering the problems such as identifying, classifying, and describing the data was by applying qualitative approach.

B. Data Source

The subject of this study was the judicial event of Jessica Kumala Wongso in which the present of an interpreter was needed in order to provide clear understanding to the court as an English-speaking expert witness was asked to give elaboration as the prosecution facts. Meanwhile, the object was the rendition of the English-Indonesian interpretation and vice versa in the

court session. The data were in the form of oral interpretation, thus its lingual unit analysis was the utterances which were documented in audio visual recording media player (MP4).

C. Technique and Instrument of the Data Collection

1. Technique

The technique was a recording technique. The utterances of the presiding judge, the member of judges, the public prosecutor, the legal advisor, the witnesses, and the interpreter were taken as the main data source. To be precise, since the trial had been conducted in a previous moment, then to collect the data necessity was by downloading the uploaded recorded version in *youtube.com*. The supporting equipment used in this study were pen, handbook, laptop to write such transcriptions, and earphone as an additional tool for the laptop to get clearer sound as the researcher writes the transcriptions.

Chronologically, the steps in collecting the data would be as follows:

a. observing

Conducting the observation was the first step that was by watching, listening, and studying the hearing of Jessica Kumala Wongso in which the court interpreting act happens.

b. Transcribing

The next step was making transcription of the utterance. Here, the researcher transformed the oral data into written data by using Jeffersonian transcription system which is the most proportional,

recommended and most common transcription system in interpreting study.

2. Instrument

The instrument in this study was human instrument by using several theories related to interpreting strategies, court interpreting situation, court interpreter roles, and transcription system. Firstly, to make a comprehensive transcription from the recorded data presented in a form of oral data, the Jeffersonian transcription system was used as the instrument. Secondly, to make a classification of the strategies used in the interpreting processes, the instrument would be based on the theories of interpreting strategies provided by Bartłomiejczyk (2006). Then, those strategies which were found would be analyzed and categorized by the theories in court interpreting situation provided by Hale (2004) in order to know the implementation which related to the condition of the given situation. Finally, to know the interpreter roles that are represented through the application of the strategies within court interpreting situations, the theories of court interpreter role proposed by Stone (2018) would be applied to draw such comprehensive explanations.

D. Trustworthiness

The validity of the data and the analysis would be based on two steps, namely *intrarater* and *interrater*. What is meant by *intrarater* is a condition in which the data and the analysis are observed repeatedly and rigidly in purpose to have comprehensive adequate results. Meanwhile, the *intrarater*

is done by inviting a supervisor to give some perspectives. It could be an expert or peer who has the same interest in this study.

E. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, steps of certain method had to be taken first. This research applied translational identity method and pragmatic identity method, while for the technique providing the data used observation method. Specifically, since it recorded the utterance and the speech while the researcher was not directly involved, thus it used Non-participatory conversational investigation technique (*teknik simak bebas libat cakap*). As the subsequent technique, there would be recording technique; and to have a transcription of the text then note taking (transcribing) technique was helpful for the next step (Sudaryanto, 2015:17 & 203-207).

Besides taking the method and technique presented above, this research used qualitative content analysis for coding the data since the content of texts or video files were virtually addressed in qualitative research (Drisko and Maschi, 2016: 84-85), for example in classifying the data related to what strategy was performed by the interpreter, the occurring court interpreting situations, and the performed court interpreter roles. To facilitate the classification processes, this research identifies the unit of analysis by taking some expressions (words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) that contain and represent interpreting strategies, court interpreting situations, and court interpreter roles.

Specifically, this research used qualitative content analysis in purpose to define the content found in texts, examine the form or process of the delivered content, and look for to advance a conceptualization of the content (Drisko and Machi, 2016: 85). Therefore, the data analysis took several steps as the sequential phase of the data collection and as the scrutiny process. The data analysis step is mentioned as follows:

1. Identifying

This step was done by identifying all the interpreting renditions from English to Indonesian and Indonesian to English. After that, the rendition would be put into the data chart.

2. Coding

After having the identification, the next step was coding the data in the data chart to have the analysis of the interpreting techniques. The example of the data chart to assist the researcher was given below:

Example of the data chart

Examination Type:		Code:
Original Utterance	Interpreter Utterance	
Strategy:		
Situation:		
Role :		
Description:		

3. Classifying

The data was classified based on the interpreting strategies and court interpreting situations proposed by several experts.

4. Interpreting

The interpreting step was taken by making description of what had been done of the data classification based on the performed strategies throughout the situation of the court interpreting to expose the court interpreter roles.

5. Inferring

This step was taken by making inferences of each data or interpretation that was earned.

6. Concluding

This was the last step to have, which was by proposing holistic conclusions of the partial description derived from the results and explanation in the form of succinct and meaningful description.