

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The previous chapter explained about theoretical foundation of the study. In this chapter, the research methodology is described in terms of research questions, aims of study, research method, research procedures, and synopsis of the novel.

#### **3.1. Research Questions**

The study aims to provide answers for these following questions:

1. What are translation procedures used by the translator to translate each expression related to dialogues in the film Sherlock Holmes?
2. How are English implicit referential meanings translated into Indonesian?
3. What is the implication of implicit referential meanings which are translated explicitly?
4. What is the implication of implicit referential meanings which are translated implicitly?

#### **3.2. Aims of the Study**

There are four major purposes by which the writer expects to find out as the answer for the problems mentioned earlier:

1. To identify the translation procedures used by the translator to

translate each expression related to dialogues in the film Sherlock Holmes.

2. To identify how English implicit referential meanings are translated into Indonesian
3. To know the implication of implicit referential meanings which are translated explicitly.
4. To know the implication of implicit referential meanings which are translated explicitly.

### **3.3. Research Method**

#### **3.3.1. Research Design**

The methodology used in this study was a design of qualitative research with descriptive method in order to describe the facts, characteristics, and relationships of the researched elements. Bogdan and Biklen (2004: 37) state five features of the qualitative method:

The natural setting is the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research; qualitative data are collected in the form of words or picture rather than numbers; Qualitative researchers are concerned with process as well as product; Qualitative researchers tend to analyze their data inductively; How people make sense of their lives is a major concern to qualitative researches.

A descriptive method was utilized in presenting the data, analysis, and its findings. According to Gay as cited in Angelina (2008), descriptive method is a method of research that involves collecting data, translation test, and

questionnaire in this case, in order to test, or to answer questions concerning the status of the object of the study. Moleong (1995:6) adds that qualitative research is descriptive, which means that the analyzed data and its findings are in the form of descriptions, instead of numbers. Therefore, it is clear why this method is chosen.

Moreover, Frankel & Wallen (1993: 380) emphasize one of the major characteristics of qualitative data is that it is detailed, thick description, inquiry in depth, direct quotations capturing people's personal perspective and experiences. He also states that a recommended minimum number of subjects are 100 for a descriptive study. However, this research can be called "quantitative" as it is outcome-oriented.

The researcher believes that a qualitative-descriptive method is appropriate for this study because the goal of this study is to systematically, factually, and accurately describe the facts, characteristics and relationships of the researched elements.

### **3.3.2. Object of the Study**

The object of this study was the film "Sherlock Holmes." This film was chosen as the object of the research since it was a popular film and there was found some implicit referential meaning aspects that the researcher intended to analyze.

### **3.3.3. Data Collection**

#### **3.3.3.1. Instruments**

The instruments of this analysis were the original DVD of the film “Sherlock Holmes” and the transcript of the film’s dialogues which was collected manually by the researcher. The transcript was taken from Sherlock Holmes’ film dialogues and film translation that was transferred into written text.

#### **3.3.3.2. Research Procedures**

The source of the data is the dialogues of the film “Sherlock Holmes” in SL. It contains 60 scenes which consist of 742 dialogues. However, this research only took 102 data that were analyzed and some of them were elaborated more. The data collection was done through the following steps:

1. watching the original DVD of “Sherlock Holmes” several times to comprehend the whole of stories;
2. transcribing dialogues of the film both English and its Indonesian subtitles, then juxtaposing the English and Indonesian subtitle from the *Sherlock Holmes*’ dialogues in both English (Source Language) and Indonesian (Target Language) version;
3. identifying the English version of the scripts, then classifying and listing the dialogues from both subtitle English and Indonesian;
4. collecting the dialogues in the scripts which contain implicit

referential meaning by selecting several numbers of representative samples from the population in the film dialogues. A sample is a group in research study on which information is obtained and the larger group to which one hopes to apply the results is called the population (Fraenkel, Jack R. and Norman, E. Wallen, 1993:79; Gordon, S.P. and Gordon F.S.). They were selected by random sampling method. Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:97) state that random sampling method is applied when all population has equal chance of being selected. It is found that the film consists of 60 scenes and 742 dialogues. However, the researcher only took 102 samples from the selected scene to be analyzed and some of those were elaborated more in chapter four. Total sample data are attached in **Appendix 1**.

5. asking someone who is considered expert in this subject to check the validity of the analysis.

#### **3.3.4. Data Analysis**

These data were analyzed based on research questions which are to do with the procedures of translation and implicit meaning. Regarding this, the data-collected were analyzed using translation theory as proposed by Reiss and Vermeer (1984:119) cited in Munday (2001:79); (Vermeer, 1989 cited in Venuti, 2004:227) for skopos theory; Baker (1992:5-6) for equivalence based theory. The data also were examined based on characteristics of a good

translation as offered by Tytler (1907), Newmark (1988:192), and Larson (1984:6). Furthermore, the translation of implicit referential meaning in the film dialogues will also be studied by using Halliday and Hassan (1976) for reference theory and Larson (1984) for the implicit meaning theory.

To answer the first research question, dealing with translation procedures of the film dialogues, the theories of translation procedures of Catford (1965); Vinay and Darbelnet (1973); Larson (1984); and Newmark (1988) were used. For example: identifying and discussing the data based on each translation procedure theories by Catford (1965); Larson (1984); Newmark (1988) as discussed in chapter II. For example:

Literal Translation Procedure

<b>Example a</b>	
<b>Source Language</b>	<b>Target Language</b>
“I like <b>the</b> hat.”	“Aku suka <b>topinya</b> .”

The expression from example a shows that “I like the hat” is translated into “Aku suka topinya.” The TL text translated the entire message in the SL word for word so that the reader could feel the situation and message as it is in the original one. In this case, the dialogue implemented the equivalence-based theory; it appears at word level when translating from one language into another (Baker, 1992:5-6 as cited in Leonardi, 2000). The dialogue is regarded as having the criteria of a good translation in which the translator is

able to transfuse the merit of the original work so completely as to produce its full effect (Tytler, 1907:10). The translation also has a good quality of translation which is accurate, clear and also sounds natural (Larson, 1984);

Furthermore, to answer the second research question, the data of implicit referential meaning translation were analyzed and classified into three kinds of implicit referential meaning as proposed by Larson (1984); as for classification of reference in English, the analysis used Halliday & Hassan's (1976) theory; and Lubis (1991) for classification of reference in Indonesian. Moreover, this study also employed Aldo Elam (2001) implicit meaning classification from English to Indonesian which was modified from Larson's theory. According to his research, English implicit meaning can be whether translated implicitly or explicitly in Indonesian with certain classification, for example:

**Table 3.3.4 Classification of English implicit meaning translation into Indonesian according to Aldo Elam (2001)**

<b>Implicit Referential Meaning</b>	
Implicit Personal Reference	1. Personal Pronoun → Personal Pronoun. For example:
	<b>Source Language</b>
	her
	<b>Target Language</b>
	dia
	2. Pronoun → 0 (omitted). For example:
<b>Source Language</b>	
“They appear most sinister”	
<b>Target Language</b>	
“Sepertinya sangat mencurigakan”	
3. Pronoun → adding suffix. For example:	

	Source Language	Target Language
	“Do you deny <u>it</u> ?”	“Apakah kau menyangkal <u>nya</u> ?”
Implicit Demonstrative Reference	1. Demonstrative → 0 (omitted). For example:	
	Source Language	Target Language
	These <u>powers</u> that you're playing with no man can control.	<u>Kekuatan</u> yang kau mainkan, tidak bisa dikendalikan manusia.
	2. Demonstrative pronoun → demonstrative pronoun. For example	
	Source Language	Target Language
	the	ini, itu
Implicit Comparative Reference	Comparative reference → adverb. For example:	
	Source Language	Target Language
	“...studies essay that even <u>longer</u> than Arithmancy essay.”	“...lebih panjang lagi.”

For example:

As indicated in the expression in example a, the demonstrative reference *the* is translated implicitly into suffix *-nya* in Indonesian. The word *the* refers to a situation or entities outside the text (*exophora*). The utterance above was translated precisely; it is situated when Watson tried to make a small talk with Holmes by saying that he likes the hat that Holmes wears. However, although it is translated implicitly, the translation does not lead to ambiguities. In this case, nominal demonstrative reference *the* refers to an object where something does exist (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 37);

As for analyzing the third and fourth questions, the implication of implicit referential theory which is translated explicitly or implicitly, the theory of implicit referential theory by Larson (1984) were used.

Moreover, the data collections were also calculated its total number of each procedure and implicit referential meaning by using this formula:

$$P = f/N \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of translation procedures

N = Overall number of translation.

#### **3.4. Synopsis of the Film**

Sherlock Holmes is an action mystery film. It is adapted from the same novel with the same title by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The film is about Holmes and his companion Watson who investigate a series of murders connected to occult rituals. The following paragraphs will tell synopsis of the film:

In late 19th-century London, famous consulting detective, Sherlock Holmes and his partner Dr. John Watson race to prevent the ritual murder of a woman by Lord Henry Blackwood, who has killed five other young women similarly. They stop the murder before Inspector Lestrade and the police arrive to arrest Blackwood. Three months later after he was arrested, Blackwood is sentenced to death. He is subsequently hanged and pronounced dead by Watson.

Three days later, Holmes is visited by Irene Adler, a professional thief and his former adversary, who asks him to find a missing man named Reordan. Soon after that, there was found that Blackwood's tomb is destroyed from the inside out and Reordan is found dead inside the coffin. Following a series of clues from the body, Holmes and Watson find Reordan's home and discover experiments attempting to merge science with magic. At the same time, Blackwood's men come to Reordan's house to burn the house. Holmes and Watson who were still in the house have to fight against them.

After they survive a battle with Blackwood's men, Holmes is taken to the Temple of the Four Orders, a secret magical organization. The leaders, Lord Chief Justice Sir Thomas Rotheram, Ambassador Standish, and Home Secretary Lord Coward, ask Holmes to stop Blackwood. Sir Thomas and Standish are later killed through apparently supernatural means by Blackwood, allowing him to control the Order. He plans to overthrow the British government, and then conquer the United States and the world.

Holmes goes into hiding and studies Blackwood's rituals, concluding that the next target is Parliament of the United Kingdom. Lord Coward, who is secretly working with Blackwood, was tricked by Holmes into revealing that the plan is to kill the members of the House of Commons and House of Lords. Based on this information, Holmes, Adler and Watson go to the Palace and discover a machine below the Palace of Westminster, which is designed to release cyanide gas into the Parliament chambers, killing everyone except Blackwood and his supporters.

As Holmes and Watson battle Blackwood's men, Adler removes the cyanide containers from the machine and flees, pursued by Holmes. Holmes confronts Adler on top of the incomplete Tower Bridge but is interrupted by Blackwood. Holmes tricks him into becoming entangled in the ropes and chains hanging over the Thames, while Holmes explains the technical trickery behind Blackwood's supposed magic. As they battle, Blackwood, with a noose of chains around his neck, falls from the bridge and is hanged. ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sherlock\\_Holmes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sherlock_Holmes)).

### **Concluding Remarks**

This chapter described about research methodology. It explained the method used to find the answers of research questions. It included research questions, aims of study, research method, research procedures, and synopsis of the novel. The forthcoming chapter will provide data presentation and discussions.