CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the methodology that is used to analyze the issue in the research questions. It consists of Method of Research, Research Questions, The Aims of the Research, The Scope of the Research, The Subject of the Research, Data Collection, Data Analysis, and Book Review.

3.1 Method of Research

This research used a descriptive qualitative method. It is considered appropriate because as Richard and Schmidt (2002) stated that descriptive research is "An investigation that attempts to describe accurately and factually a phenomenon, subject or area" (p.435). Thus, this research described domestication and foreignization in cultural words translation as its pehomenon accurately and factually.

Another method used in this research was the quantitative approach. It is to illustrate the data frequency and to discover the trend of cultural words found and the translation strategy used. In addition, quantitative approach is used to quantify the data finding. Muijis (2010) states that the quanititative method means collecting numerical data to explain a particular phenomenon. This method is appropiate for this research because this research evaluated what translation strategy frequently used in translating cultural words. After revealing what translation strategy which was frequently used, this research could indicate why the translator used that strategy frequently. Thus, the quantitative method is appropriate for this research.

3.2 Research Questions

This research analyzed two versions of the novel entitled *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata. There were two questions answered in this research:

1. What kinds of cultural words are found in the novel?
2. What is the most frequent strategy that is used by the translator in translating the cultural words? What are the implications?

3.3 The Aims of the Research

The aims of this research are as follows:

1. To find out kinds of cultural words that are found in the novel.
2. To investigate what is the most frequent strategy that is used by the translator in translating the cultural words and to understand the implications.

3.4 The Subject of the Research

This research scrutinized the novel entitled *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata in two language versions, bahasa Indonesia and English. Bahasa Indonesia version is the source language while English version is the target language. The data was limited to the cultural words which were found in the novel.

The data of the research were the cultural words found in the novel entitled *Laskar Pelangi*. This research identified the categories of cultural words found in this novel using Tomalin and Stempleski's (1993) theory that consist of ideas (values, beliefs, institutions), products (customs, habits, food, dress, lifestyles), and behaviors (folklore, music, art, literature). In addition, this research also investigated what strategy was used frequently in translating those cultural words by the translator based on Venuti's (1995) theory that was supported by Pedersen (2005) in his continuum of foreignizing and domestication translation strategies, which were: Preservation, Addition, Naturalization, Literal Translation, Cultural Equivalent, Omission, Globalization, Translation by More Specific Words, Creation, and Equivalent.

Not all the data found were analyzed. Cultural words from 362 pages were randomly selected. The representative samples were chosen only 181 pages by using random sampling method. Latham (2007) states that random sampling method "Requires that each member of the

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An analysis Of Domestication and Foreignization Of Cultural Words translation
In Andrea Hirata's Novel Entitled "Laskar Pelangi"
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population have an equal chance of being selected". In line with this, Barreiro and Albandoz (2001) also says that this method guarantees that the samples which were taken from the population have the same probability of being chosen.

3.5 Data Collection

The main data of this research is the novel entitled *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata. The Indonesia version of the novel is the source language, while the English one is the target language. Both of the novel were taken from the internet in the form of PDF document. Data taken from this novel consist of 34 chapters and 362 pages in the Indonesian version of the novel. The subjects were all the cultural words which were found in the novel of *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata and in its translated novel entitled *The Rainbow Troops* translated *by Angie Kilbane.* The steps taken in collecting the data are as follows:

1. Finding the original version of the novel that is *Laskar Pelangi,* and the English version that is *Rainbow Troops* with the purpose of making a comparison.
2. Collecting the cultural words found in 181 pages of the novel based on Tomalin & Stempleski's categorization of cultural words.
3. Calculating the cultural words found in the novel.
4. Categorizing cultural words found based on the categorization of cultural words proposed by Tomalin and Stempleski.
5. Analyzing the strategies frequently used in translating those cultural words using Venuti's (1995) theory that was supported by Pedersen (2005) in his continuum of domestication and foreignization, which are: Preservation, Addition, Naturalization, Literal Translation, Cultural Equivalent, Omission, Globalization, Translation by More Specific Words, Creation, and Equivalent.

3.6 Data analysis

After the data were gained, the next step in this research was to analyze them. This research used qualitative and quantitative method. The steps of analyzing the data are as follows:

1. Those cultural words that have been found were categorized based on Tomalin and Stempleski's categorization, which are: ideas (values, beliefs, institutions), products (customs, habits, food, dress, lifestyles), and behaviors (folklore, music, art, literature)
2. After the cultural words were categorized, the examples of each categorizations were presented in the form of table. The left table was the original version (Indonesian) and the right one was the translated version (English). For example:

Indonesian	English
"Sang kepala sekolah dan wanita muda *berjilbab*, Ibu N. A Muslimah Hafsari atau Bu Mus".	"The school principle and a young woman waering a *jilbab, or headscarf*, Ibu N.A Muslimah Hafsari or Bu Mus for short".

3. The cultural words were classified into the strategy of translation based on Venuti's (1995) theory that is supported by Pedersen's (2005) continuum of domestication and foreignization, which are: Preservation, Addition, Naturalization, Literal Translation, Cultural Equivalent, Omission, Globalization, Translation by More Specific Words, Creation, and Equivalent.
4. Those cultural words that have been classified based on their strategies were compared in the form of table. The left table was the original version (Indonesian) and the right one was the translated version (English). For example:

   1. Preservation

Indonesian	English
Membuat wajahnya coreng moreng seperti pameran emban bagi permaisuri dalam *Dul Muluk*, sandiwara kuno kampung kami.	Streaking her face and making her look like the queen's servant in *Dul Muluk,* an ancient play in our village.

5. Calculating which strategy that was used the most by the translator and making a conclusion.

3.8 Synopsis

The novel chosen to be investigated is Laskar Pelangi written by Andrea Hirata. This novel has been translated by Angie Kilbane into English and the title changes into The Rainbow Troops. Laskar Pelangi is the story about ten children's life in Belitong Island, they are Ikal, Lintang, Sahara, Mahar, A Kiong, Syahdan, Kucai, Borek, Trapani, and Harun. These ten children really love rainbow, that is why they are called the rainbow troops by their teacher, Bu Muslimah.

This story starts when a school named SD Muhammadiyah will be closed because it is lack of students. This school will not be closed if there are at least ten students. In the first meeting there are only nine students coming, but fortunately a boy named Harun with mental retardation comes with his wide smile to the school and he 'saves' SD Muhammadiyah. In general, this novel tells about these ten children's daily life in their school and their society. These ten children are different in personality, they have their own dreams, they also have their own interests. For example, Ikal as the main character here is interested in literature, he really loves writing poem. Lintang as the smartest student in the class really loves mathematics and he is often called as the little Einstein. However, they all have the same purpose of life, that is to make their dream come true although they come from poor family.

There are lots of cultural words that can be found in this novel since the setting of the story itself is in Belitong Island. This is the reason why this novel is chosen to be investigated, and also because this novel is really popular that it has been translated into many languages including English.

3.9 Clarification of Key Terms

To make the terms used in this research clear, there are some key terms that are clarified as follows:

1. Analysis: detailed study or examination of something in order to understand more about it (Wehmeier, 2005)
2. Translation: rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988, p.5). Translation here refers to the translation of "Laskar

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Pelangi" by Andrea Hirata as a Source Language (SL) and "The Rainbow Troops" by Angie Kilbane as a Target Language (TL).

3. Novel: a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters and events are usually imaginary (Wehmeier, 2005, p. 999).

4. Cultural words: words referred to the ways of life and its manifestation that are peculiar to ethnic groups that exist in Indonesia, including institutions that operate in Indonesia, foods that come from Indonesia, etc. Besides, other words that are considered to be Chinese words are also considered Indonesian cultural words because Chinese is one of the ethnic groups in Indonesia.

5. Cultural categorizations: there are three categorizations of cultural words used in this research based on Tomalin and Stempleski's (1993) theory, which are ideas (values, beliefs, institutions), products (customs, habits, food, dress, lifestyles), and behaviors (folklore, music, art, literature).

6. Domestication: an ethnocentric reduction of the foreign text to target-language cultural values. (Venuti, 1995, p.20)

7. Foreignization: an ethnodeviant pressure on those values to register the linguistic and cultural difference of the foreign text. (Venuti, 1995, p.20)