

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter outlines the methodology of the research. The chapter consists of formulation of problem, research design, source of data, research site and participants, data collection procedure, and data analysis procedure.

3.1 Formulation of Problem

This study was conducted to find the translation procedures used in the students' translation of a narrative story entitled "The Wizard of Oz". This present study aimed to provide the answer the following questions:

1. What kind of translation procedures were used in translating figurative words and cultural expressions in the narrative story ?
2. What are the most common problems faced by the students during the translation process?

3.2 Research Design

The researcher employed a qualitative descriptive method in this study. This method is considered to be applied to the research because the researcher attempts to collect the data, then analyze and classify it to find the description of the data for explaining the existing occurrence. This research was done by collecting document and doing interview.

According to McMillan and Schumacher (1993, p. 479) qualitative research is "primarily an inductive process of organizing data into categories and identifying patterns (relationships) among categories.". Besides, Fraenkel and Wallen (1993, p. 380) define qualitative research as "a research study that investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials." They mentioned five characteristics of qualitative research. Researchers gain the data from natural settings, for example by observing in daily activities, then the qualitative data are collected only through words and pictures, there is no

numerical indicator, after that researchers are concerned that processes is as important as products, most qualitative researchers tend to apply inductive methods to get conclusions, and the last is qualitative researchers concern about the perceptions of participants.

Descriptive method is a research method that tries to describe a phenomenon, occurrence, event, that happens in the present. This findings is valid in that time but it might not be relevant for the future. The purpose of descriptive method is to find a detailed explanation and description about the object of the research systemically. Moreover, Fraenkel and Wallen (1993, p. 23) stated descriptive method is a method applied for explaining, analyzing, and classifying something through various techniques such as survey, interview, questionnaires, observation, and text.

So, based on the above explanation, the researcher assumes that a qualitative descriptive method is relevant for this research since the data was gained through collecting document and interview. The researcher analyzed and classified data to find the translation procedures and the most common problems faced by the students during the translation process.

3.3 Source of Data

The source of this present study was “The Wizard of Oz” story, written by Brown Watson in 1995. The reason for choosing this story, because this story contains many vocabulary which are barely used in daily life and the expressions which are hard enough to be understood as a challenge for the respondents and the story also consists of many dialogues and narration.

3.4 Research Site and Participants

The study was conducted in Faculty of Language and Arts Education of UPI Bandung, the participants were 20 eighth-semester students of English Education Department majoring translating and they had completed all of translating classes. They were selected because they are believed to have been familiar with translation.

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An Analysis Of Translation Procedures In Translating Figurative Words And Cultural Expressions In A Narrative Story Entitled “The Wizard Of Oz” By Brown Watson

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3.5 Data Collection Procedure

To obtain the data, the researcher employed two instruments, the first is collecting document and the second is questionnaire.

3.5.1 Collecting Document

For the primary data, the researcher collected the document (students' translation work) through several steps. First of all, the researcher sent "The Wizard of Oz" story to the 20 students, then they got the same task that is to translate The Wizard of Oz story into Indonesian. To make it simple and efficient in time, the researcher sent the story by email to each participant. And then the results were submitted in 2 weeks. *Then, the researcher analyzed the figurative words and cultural expressions from each translation and find the translation procedures used by them.*

3.5.2 Questionnaire

The secondary data was gained by giving the questions to the students through questionnaire. Since the students are Indonesian, the questions in the questionnaire were adapted in *Bahasa Indonesia* to avoid misunderstanding for the students. The researcher asked two questions for the 20 participants by email because there were only few students who could do the interview orally, so the researcher decided to have interview by email.

The interview was conducted to find the answer of the following questions:

1. What are the problems faced by the students during the translation process from English into Indonesian?
2. What are the solution that the students form to overcome those problems?

3.6 Data Analysis

After the data were collected, then the researcher analyzed the data to find the answers of research questions. Hence, the data collection were analyzed through some steps. The first step was checking the translation from each student, from the translation the researcher then found ten figurative words and cultural expressions to be determined based on the translation procedures. The process of identifying and classifying the translation procedures were based on the theory of Newmark (1988) which have been explained in chapter two. Finally, the researcher calculated the total items of procedures used by each student.

After analyzing the translation procedures, the researcher identified the problems faced by the students during the translation process. The answers of the 20 students were compiled to get the most common problems.

Below are the examples of the analysis:

Table 3.1: The example of analyzing translation procedures.

No.	SL	TL	Translation Procedure
1.	And from the north, <u>the wind</u> gave a howl.	<i>Dan dari utara, <u>angin memberi longlongan.</u></i>	Literal
2.	“Welcome to <u>Munchkin Land!</u> ”	“ <i>Selamat datang di <u>Tanah Munchkin!</u></i> ”	Transposition, Transference

Table 3.1 shows two examples of classifying the translation procedures. The first example is the wind gave a howl, one of the students translated it become “*angin memberi longlongan.*” The translation procedure used is literal because the translation was done by converting grammatical construction of the source language word of sentence to the nearest target language equivalent where the lexical word is translated singly, out of context. The result of this translation is not good and appropriate in transferring the meaning.

The second example is Munchkin Land which is translated become *Tanah Munchkin*. This translation involved in couplets, because the translation procedures used were transposition, which involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. And then

transference which used when the SL word is directly taken into the TL as it is. Since Munchkin is the name of a place, so, in the target language the name of place is still preserved. This translation result is good and appropriate because the name of a place “Munchkin” has no equivalence in the target language because of this is a place name in the source language. So the translator use transference to preserve it and deliver clear meaning to the readers.

Afterwards, the researcher got the secondary data by giving questionnaire to the 20 students. The questions were sent through email and after the students answered all of the questions, the researcher analyzed each answer to get the most common problems faced by the students during the translation process and the solutions to overcome those problems. *Finally, a conclusion reveals from the whole analysis of the data and the research questions answered.*