

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents information related to some technical issues of the research and the methodology of the research in details to find out the research questions. This chapter consists of three parts, those are “Research Method”, “Data Collection”, and “Data Analysis”.

3.1 Formulation of Problems

This research is conducted to answer two research questions as follows:

1. What problems are encountered in the translation of Andrea Hirata’s *Laskar Pelangi* into Its English Version *Rainbow Troops*?
2. What strategies are applied in the translation of Andrea Hirata’s *Laskar Pelangi* into Its English Version *Rainbow Troops*?

3.2 Research Method

This study is qualitative research with a descriptive method. According to Denzin & Lincoln (2000:4-5):

Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of a set of interpretive, material practices that make the world visible. These practices transform the world. They turn the world into a series of representations, including field notes, interviews, conversations, photographs, recordings, and memos to the self. ... This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them.

While Burns and Grove (2003:201) states that descriptive method "is designed to provide a picture of a situation as it naturally happens". Based on two arguments above, it can

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be concluded that qualitative research with descriptive method is the research where the researcher make a report based on his or her interpretation about the object by following the rules.

In this study, the object is the same novel in two languages (Indonesian and English), each entitled *Laskar Pelangi* and *Rainbow Troops* by Andrea Hirata, translated by Angie Kilbane. The study assesses the translator problems in translating *Laskar Pelangi* into *Rainbow Troops*, and analyzes the strategies applied by translator in solving the problems. Both the problems and strategies analyzed was narrowed down to *at word level* only.

The theory of “translation problems” and “translation strategies” as the main theories in this research are adopted from Mona Baker’s ideas, taken from her book “In Other Words”. Since the present study aims in making report on the interpretation of translation problems and strategies found in the translation of *Laskar Pelangi* into *The Rainbow Troops*, it can be assumed that the study is suitable to be conducted by following the principle of descriptive-qualitative method.

Not only the descriptive-qualitative method, this research also adopts the principles of quantitative research by presenting the data of findings in the form of numbers. According to Brink & Wood (1998:305), there is a single reality that can be defined by careful measurement. It is usually concise. It describes, examines relationships, and determines causality among variables, where possible.

1. Statistical analysis is conducted to reduce and organize data, determine significant relationships
2. and identify differences and/or similarities within and between different categories of data.
3. The sample should be representative of a large population.
4. Reliability and validity of the instruments are crucial.
5. Comprehensive data collected by employing different methods and/or instruments should result
6. in a complete description of the variable or the population studied.

7. It provides an accurate account of characteristics of particular individuals, situations, or groups.

3.3 Data Collection

1. The researcher read the whole part *Laskar Pelangi* and gives mark to the words which possibly becoming the translation problems. In marking the words, the researcher refers to the categories of translation problem proposed by Baker. The categories are: 1) Culture-specific concept, 2) The source-language concept is not lexicalized in the target language, 3) The source-language word is semantically complex, 4) The source and target language make different distinction in meaning, 5) The target language lacks a superordinate, 6) The target language lacks a specific term (hyponym), 7) Differences in physical or interpersonal perspective, 8) Differences in expressive meaning, 9) Differences in form, 10) Differences in frequency and purpose of using specific forms, and 11) The use of loan words in the source text.
2. After marking the problematical words in *Laskar Pelangi*, the researcher reads *The Rainbow Troops*. The researcher compares the problematical words in *Laskar Pelangi* to their translation in *The Rainbow Troops*. When any word positive contains translation problem, the researcher makes a new mark.
3. After having the full list of words, the researcher organizing them in the same table to make the process of analyzing easier. The organization of the data including the classification of translation problems and translation strategies.

3.4 Data Analysis

1. After categorizing the list of words containing problems and strategies, the next step is analyzing the data by elaborating each case of translation problem and translation strategy with Baker's theory.

2. At the first, the researcher elaborating each of word which is categorized as translation problems. The elaboration gives reason why a word becomes a translation problem.
3. Second, the researcher elaborating the part of translation strategies. In the part, the researcher analyzes and evaluates each the translation and offering assumption whether a case of translation is appropriate or not.