

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the methodology of the research and the procedure used in investigating the data including the research design, the data sources, the research instruments, the data collection and the data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. This research method is descriptive qualitative, because the data are in the form of words rather than number, namely the phrasal verbs which were found in the novel entitled “The Undomestic Goddess” written by Sophie Kinsella. The reason for choosing this method is in line with the focus of this research, that is, to analyze texts, in the form of the novel script. It means that to identify how are the phrasal verbs translated into the target language, to describe the appropriateness of the novel translation into the target language and to reveal the benefits of the phrasal verbs usage in English classroom communication for EFL teaching at the high school level grade X.

In regard to Fraenkel, Wallen and Hyun (2012, p.426), qualitative research is a research study that investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations or materials and also words and pictures are the form of qualitative data collection.

Qualitative data are collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. The kinds of data collected in qualitative research include interview transcript, field notes, photographs, audio recordings, videotapes, diaries, personal comments, memos, official records, textbook passages, and anything else that can convey the actual words or actions of people. (With regard to Fraenkel, Wallen and Hyun, 2012, p.426)

In addition, as cited in Moleong (2011, p.5), Denzin and Lincoln (1987) described that qualitative research purposes to describe the phenomenon which occurred by using the exist method.

Penelitian kualitatif adalah penelitian yang menggunakan latar alamiah, dengan maksud menafsirkan fenomena yang terjadi dan dilakukan dengan jalan melibatkan berbagai metode yang ada. (Denzin and Lincoln, 1987 as cited in Moleong, 2011, p.5)

The reason for choosing the novel entitled “The Undomestic Goddess” by Sophie Kinsella, because Kinsella is one of the #1 New York Times Bestselling authors. She is a former financial journalist and the author of bestselling novels of Shopaholics Series. The content of this novel is very easy to understand, the researcher can find a lot of phrasal verbs in the novel script which are used in informal dialogue between the characters. From the existence of the aforementioned reasons, the descriptive qualitative method was believed by the researcher for this research. The descriptive qualitative method is appropriate for this research in line with the goal of this research which is to describe the fact, characteristic and relationship that found in the novel systematically, factually and accurately.

3.2 Data Sources

The data sources of the research are the original novel script of “The Undomestic Goddess” written by Sophie Kinsella (2005) and the Indonesian translation version novel script. The data analysis of the research was obtained from the novel scripts. The script is chosen as the data sources, because the script applied various kinds of phrasal verbs. This research focuses on the original novel by Kinsella and the translation version of the original novel entitled “*Bukan Cewek Rumahan*” translated by Yasmine Hadibroto and was published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2005.

3.3 Research Instrument

This research is qualitative research with actual settings as the direct source of data as cited in Moleong (2011, p.9), he stated that the key instrument of gathering the data in this research is the researcher herself, because the researcher can understand the situation and the fact in the ground.

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF THE PHRASAL VERBS IN THE NOVEL “THE UNDOMESTIC GODDESS” WRITTEN BY SOPHIE KINSELLA

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Selain itu hanya manusia sebagai alat sajalah yang dapat berhubungan dengan responden atau objek lainnya, dan hanya manusialah yang mampu memahami kaitan kenyataan-kenyataan di lapangan. Hanya manusia sebagai instrumen pulalah yang dapat menilai apakah kehadirannya menjadi faktor pengganggu sehingga apabila terjadi hal yang demikian ia pasti dapat menyadarinya serta dapat mengatasinya. (Moleong, 2011, p.9)

Some instruments such as textbooks, internet, another research and dictionary have been used to identify the phenomenon and to analyze the data in this research which related to the translation field.

3.4 Data Collection

The researcher used all of the sources of data and the books which related to this research in collecting the data. Since the data are in the form of words, phrases and sentences, the researcher obtained the following steps:

- 1) Choosing the novel;
- 2) Reading the original novel entitled “The Undomestic Goddess” by Sophie Kinsella;
- 3) Reading the Indonesian version of “The Undomestic Goddess” by Sophie Kinsella, entitled “*Bukan Cewek Rumahan*” which is translated by Yasmine Hadibroto;
- 4) Finding out the phrasal verbs in the novel;
- 5) Selecting 120 phrasal verbs as the sample of the study using the table of random numbers. The number of 120 selected items of phrasal verbs is regarded to Fraenkel, Wallen and Hyun (2012, p.107), they stated that a recommended minimum number of subject is 100 for a descriptive study, 50 for a correlational study, and 30 in each group for experimental and causal-comparative study;

In order to find out the translation procedures used in the novel, the researcher calculated the percentage of each procedure by using the formula below:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100 \%$$

P = number of percentage

F = frequency of translation procedure

N = number of whole sample

3.5 Data Analysis

The data analysis was conducted by using a random sampling method. A random sampling method is regarded to the table of random-number table in “Statistics for the Terrified” by Kranzler and Moursund (1999, p.168). To answer the problem of the research, the data are analyzed systematically by using these following steps:

1. Identifying the phrasal verbs used in the novel.
2. Selecting 120 phrasal verbs from the novel randomly according to random-number table which is proposed by Gerald Kranzler and Janet Moursund (1999, p.170).

Part of a table of random numbers:

00	54463	22662	65905	70639	79365	67382	29085	69831	47058	08186
01	15389	85205	18850	39226	42249	90669	96325	23248	60933	26927
02	85941	40756	82414	02015	13858	78030	16269	65978	01385	15345
03	61149	69440	11286	88218	58925	03638	52862	62733	33451	77455
04	05219	81619	10651	67079	92511	59888	84502	72095	83463	75577
05	41417	98326	87719	92294	46614	50948	64886	20002	97365	30976
06	28357	94070	20652	35774	16249	75019	21145	05217	47286	76305

(Gerald Kranzler and Janet Moursund (1999, p.170))

3. Classifying the data collected (120 phrasal verbs) into some types of phrasal verbs proposed by Baker (1992), Brown (2002), Newmark (1988), Larson (1984), and Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) as cited in Venuti (2000, p.84-93);

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4. Finding out the phrasal verbs translation in the translation version of the novel (Indonesian version).
5. Determining the strategies which are applied by translator in translating the phrasal verbs as regard Baker's strategy, Brown's strategy, Newmark's strategy, Larson's strategy, and Vinay and Darbelnet's strategies;
6. Concluding the findings based on the data.

The example of the analysis, as follows:

SL Text	TL Text
I <u>put</u> the pen <u>down</u> and massage my forehead.	<i>Kuletakkan bolpoin dan aku memijat pelipis.</i>

According to the category of the phrasal verbs proposed by Brown (2002), the phrasal verb in the example was categorized as transitive, separable phrasal verb that take noun as the object. The phrase is constructed by a verb “put” and an adverb “down.” The verb “put” means “move something into a particular place or position” (The Oxford Dictionary, 2010, p.1194) and in the target language, “put” means “*menaruh, menanamkan, menempatkan.*” Meanwhile, the adverb “down” means “something at a lower place or position,” and in Indonesia means “*di/ke bawah*” in the position as an adverb. The meaning of the phrasal verb “put the pen down” is to save something or to put something in a lower position. This phrasal verb was translated into “*meletakkan*” in Indonesian language. According to Barnwell in Abdullah (1996) as cited in Barus (2010, p.16) this translation is accurate, clear and natural and the translation result also fulfills some criterions of a good translation such as being easily understood, fluent and smooth, idiomatic (Massoud, 1988). The adverb “down” is omitted but its meaning in the target language is not changed, because the translator used the paraphrase strategy to translate the phrasal verb idiomatically. The paraphrase strategy is proposed by Baker (1992, p.89), she stated that paraphrasing is the common way of translating idioms when match can not be found in the target language or when it seems

inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of the difference between the source language and the target language.