

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter introduces the methodology employed in this study. It describes the elaboration of how this study was conducted and how the data were collated. In short, it encompasses a research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis. Additionally, this study aims to find out the types of noun phrases which undergo explicitation in the translation of the novel and classify them into types of explicitation.

3.1 Research Design

This study was conducted by employing a descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative methods “focus primarily on the kind of evidence that will enable you to understand the meaning of what is going on. Their great strength is that they can illuminate issues and turn up possible explanations: essentially a search for meaning” (Gillham, 2000, p.10). In other words, this kind of method usually tries to gain a particular meaning by explaining certain issues, which in this study refer to explicitation of English noun phrases. Additionally, qualitative method can also be considered subjective (Dawson, 2009; Dornyei, 2007), possibly because the researcher is the key instrument in conducting the research (Fraenkel, Wallen & Hyun, 2012; Stake, 2010). It can be said that this method relies on the researcher’s ability to describe and elaborate the collected data based on the theories used in the study in order to find any particular pattern or meaning pertaining to the issue discussed in the research. Therefore, this study aims to describe the phenomenon of explicitation in translating English noun phrases into Indonesian based on Klaudy’s explicitation theory (2001).

Furthermore, one of the techniques commonly used in descriptive qualitative method is text and image analysis or content analysis (Neuman, 2007). By this, it can be said that the data “are collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers” (Fraenkel, et al., 2012, p.427). For instance, the data may be in the form of “textbooks, essays, newspapers, novels, magazine articles, cookbooks, songs, political speeches, advertisements, pictures” (ibid, p.478). With

regard to this study, this technique is relevant since the data in this study were in the form of words which were obtained from a novel entitled *Crooked House* and its Indonesian translation.

Additionally, content analysis aims to analyze the messages derived from the data being investigated. It also seeks the occurrences of the data i.e. “how often it’s said” (Rugg & Petre, 2007, p.152) in the text being analyzed. Hence, the data are usually converted into categories (Dawson, 2009; Fraenkel, et al., 2012). This kind of data is called categorical data which refers to “the total numbers of objects found in a particular category” (Fraenkel, et al., 2012, p.188). It can be implemented in this study because the data in this present study were categorized in terms of noun phrases and explicitation. The occurrences of English noun phrases and its translation were elaborated based on the types of noun phrases and explicitation.

In determining the occurrences of the noun phrases, the data analysis involved calculation since in analyzing categorical data, “what the researcher is looking for is the frequency of certain characteristics” (Fraenkel, et al., 2012, p.188). Moreover, it is better to change the frequency into percentages (ibid.) in order to interpret the data. In this case, the use of descriptive statistics is quite useful since descriptive statistics is commonly used in describing categorical data in qualitative method including content analysis and other types of qualitative methods. It is in line with Neuman’s statement (2007, p.364), “descriptive statistics is a general type of simple statistics used by researchers to describe basic patterns in the data.” Therefore, this study also employed descriptive statistics in determining and describing the occurrences of noun phrases and explicitation based on their classifications.

3.2 Research Questions

As mentioned before, this study seeks to answer these following questions:

1. What are the types of noun phrases which undergo explicitation in the novel?
2. What kinds of explicitation are employed in the translation?

3.3 Data Source

The data of this study were obtained from a detective novel written by Agatha Christie *Crooked House*. This novel was firstly published by Dodd, Mead and Company in 1949. The title of the novel, *Crooked House*, refers to a well known nursery rhyme namely *There Was a Crooked Man*. This rhyme is related to the history of England during the reign of King Charles I.

In relation to the title, in some countries, the title of the novel, which was in the form of a noun phrase, was translated into words with the same meaning as crooked house. However some other countries do not translate it equivalently. In spite of the changes, the title often refers to a house or crime. On the other hand, the Indonesian version translated by Mareta is entitled *Buku Catatan Josephine*. This title version, which is quite different from its original title and also other translated titles, does not have anything to do with a house. It goes straight to the character living in the house. It can be said that one of the characters in the novel is made explicit.

As mentioned before, the original title of the novel is in the form of a noun phrase. This phrase (*Crooked House*) underwent some changes (i.e. *Buku Catatan Josephine*) which somehow can be considered to be more explicit in revealing one of the characters in the novel (i.e. *Josephine*). It is this change of translation that has triggered the researcher to investigate this phenomenon further. The researcher particularly focused on how the other noun phrases in the novel undergo explicitation considering the different structuring of English and Indonesian noun phrases.

Additionally, the Indonesian translation used as the data in this study was published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2009 although it was originally published in 1986. It can be said that there is quite a gap of years between the novel's original publication and its Indonesian translation publication. This might lead to the idea of explicitation because there might be certain historical or cultural terms that need explaining. Therefore, the year gap between the novels' publication is considered another reason for choosing *Crooked House* as the data for this study.

Furthermore, this novel consists of 26 chapters. Originally, the English novel only contains 211 pages while the Indonesian version contains 272 pages. In relation to the story of the novel, the story in this novel is set in London in 1947 and narrated by the first person narrator named Charles Hayward. The story is centered on the relationship between Charles Hayward and Sophia Leonides, who loved each other and intended to get married. However, this must be postponed due to the decease of Sophia's eccentric grandfather, Aristide Leonides. This led to an investigation by the Scotland Yard and Charles who acted as a guest in the Leonides' house, "Three Gables". This house is what the title refers to as the crooked house.

Every member of the family was suspected to be the murderer because there was always a possibility that someone wanted more even though everyone had their own share of inheritance given by Aristide. On the other hand, everyone wanted Aristide's second wife, Brenda, to be the murderer because she was a young woman and was suspected to have an affair with the tutor of Aristide's grandchildren, Laurence Brown. It was said that there were many cases of murder in which very young wives murdered their very old husbands. However, when circumstances got them arrested, a murder still happened. This proved Brenda and Laurence innocent.

In the end of the story, Aristide's sister-in-law, Edith de Haviland, confessed to the police via a letter that she was the murderer. On the other hand, she also gave Charles another letter stating that the murderer was actually Josephine, Aristide's youngest grandchild. Edith killed Josephine and herself in a car accident to prevent the police from knowing the truth about Josephine. The evidence of Josephine's crime was written in Josephine's little black notebook, which was also given to Charles along with the letter.

3.4 Data Collection

In collecting data for descriptive studies, "a sample with a minimum number of 100 is essential" (Fraenkel et al., p.103). Additionally, data in the form of a novel "may be sampled at one or any number of levels, such as words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, chapters, books, or authors" (Fraenkel et al., 2012, p.482).

In this case, the sample of this study is at phrase and chapter levels. The phrase involves noun phrases contained in *Crooked House* and its translation. Meanwhile, the chapters incorporated in this study cover four beginning chapters, four middle chapters, and four last chapters of the novels.

In gathering the data, the data collection involved reading both the English and the Indonesian novels. First of all, the original version of the novel was read, which was followed by the reading of the Indonesian version. These readings aim to comprehend the content of the novels. Secondly, the reading process was repeated to identify the noun phrases in the English novel and their translations in the Indonesian novel. In this case, both novels were compared to each other to determine whether the noun phrases underwent explicitation in the translation. In other words, the data used in this study were only those which underwent explicitation. Finally, the English noun phrases and its translation were tabulated for further analysis based on the type of noun phrases and explicitation.

Additionally, noun phrases were chosen the data in this study because it functions as subject, object, complement, and prepositional complement (Leech & Svartvik, 1975). It can be said that the functions are quite essential in a sentence. This also indicates that the occurrences of noun phrases in a novel might be numerous although it does not mean that all the noun phrases are explicitated. Nevertheless, the amount of noun phrases in the novel is predominant and the novel itself naturally contains noun phrases. Hence the probability of explicitation lies in noun phrases. Besides, differences vis-à-vis English and Indonesian cultures as well as the gap between the novel's publication and its translation publication might contain certain terms that need explaining. Those terms may also lie in noun phrases. Moreover, there is also the case of the disparity between English and Indonesian grammatical and lexical system which is considered a possible reason for choosing noun phrases as the data.

In spite of the explanation above, the data in this study have its own weaknesses. First of all, this study only focused primarily on noun phrases. The noun phrase itself was categorized into some basic structures of noun phrases. However, the categorization was restricted into some basic types i.e. not all kinds of noun phrases were included. Secondly, the data were not taken from the whole

novels, there are only 12 chapters included in the data collection. Lastly, it refers to explicitation. In this case, this study is merely centered on a single phenomenon of translation.

3.5 Data Analysis

As mentioned before, the analysis in this study involved content analysis to derive any message regarding noun phrases and explicitation. After tabulating the data, the data were categorized based on the types of English noun phrases. The categories include noun, *of*-construction, compound noun phrase, headless phrase, partitive, pre-modification and post-modification (Altenberg & Vago, 2010; Fabb, 2005; Keizer, 2007; Thomas, 1993). Pre-modification is divided into adjective + noun, determiner + noun, determiner + adjective(s) + noun, noun + noun, and genitive + noun. The collected data were then classified into types of explicitation. The classifications of explicitation are based on Klaudy's (2001) theory namely obligatory, optional, pragmatic, and translation-inherent. In determining the classification, English and Indonesian dictionaries were used to comprehend the meaning of the noun phrases and its translation. After that, the occurrences of the data were determined by calculating the frequency of the occurrence of noun phrases and explicitation. The frequency was then converted into percentages of each kind of noun phrases and explicitation. The data were calculated simply by using this following formula:

$$P = \frac{fi}{n} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage of an item

fi = Frequency of an individual item

n = The total number of the occurrence

After gaining the percentages of occurrences of noun phrases and explicitation, the occurrences were described and elaborated. The English and Indonesian data were compared in an attempt to find any pattern, meaning or message pertinent to explicitation in translation. The findings were then interpreted and concluded.

Additionally, in presenting the data, especially in the case of qualitative method, it is better to visualize the data by using figures, diagrams, comparison tables or demographic tables (Creswell, 2012). The data in this study were presented in the form of tables. This kind of display was used to present the percentage of the data occurrences as well as the types of explicitation and noun phrases which occurred in this study. The following table is the example of how the data were presented.

Table 3.1 Example of Data Presentation

English NP	Indonesian Translation	Types of NP	Types of Explicitaion
One brother	Satu adik laki-laki	Det + noun	Obligatory
at the close of the European war	waktu perang di Eropa hamper selesai	<i>of</i> -construction	Optional
I first came to know Sophia Leonides in Egypt towards the end of the war.	Aku kenal Sophia Leonides di Mesir ketika Perang Dunia Hampir berakhir.	<i>of</i> -construction	Pragmatic
We became friends.	Kami segera menjadi teman akrab.	Noun	Translation-inherent

3.6 Concluding Remarks

This chapter provides the explanation of the whole process in conducting the research. It includes the elaboration of the research methods, detailed information regarding the data used in this study, and how the data were collected and analyzed. The findings of this study will be explained further in the next chapter.