

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter focuses on the methodology used in the research to investigate the issue raised in the research questions. It consists of method of the research, research questions, research objectives, scope of the study, subject of the research, technique of collecting and analyzing the data and novella synopsis.

3.1 Method of the Research

In conducting the research, the researcher employed a qualitative approach and descriptive analysis method in obtaining and analyzing the specific translation strategies used by the professional translator. A qualitative approach involves description and analysis, it emphasizes the importance of looking at variables in the natural setting, meanwhile descriptive analysis method is important to illustrate the fact, characteristic, and relationship of the researched elements (Jacob, 1998; Maxwell, 1996). The researcher also used quantitative approach to describe the percentage of noun phrases types and the translation strategies used by the translator in that novella (Lohr, 1999). By using these methods, the researcher endeavored to classify, analyze, interpret, and describe the collected data as accurate as possible.

3.2. Research Questions

The research questions that researcher will respond are:

1. What types of noun phrases found in *Metamorphosis* novella?
2. What specific strategies are used by the professional translator in translating noun phrases which are found in *Metamorphosis* novella?

3. What are the translator's reasons behind the use of those translation strategies?

3.3. Research Objectives

The following items are the research objectives:

1. To find what types of noun phrases found in the novella.
2. To identify the specific strategies used by the professional translator.
3. To investigate the translator's reasons behind the use of those translation strategies.

3.4. Scope of the Research

There are a lot of aspects that can be analyzed in terms of translation, but this research only focuses on analyzing the translation strategies which are used by the professional translator in translating noun phrases on the *Metamorphosis* novella. This includes whether the noun phrases in that novella are domesticated or foreignized. The researcher analyzes the categories of noun phrases and the kinds of translation strategies theory which had been proposed by Venuti (1995). There are several reasons about the choice of noun phrase as a subject of the research: (1) the occurrence of noun phrases in the *Metamorphosis* novella are very numerous. (2) There are not many researches about noun phrase translation which also investigate the professional translator's reason behind the use of the strategy of translation.

3.5 Subject of the Study

The subject of this study is a novella written by Franz Kafka entitled "Metamorphosis", the Indonesian version entitled "Metamorfosa" and it was translated by Eka Kurniawan in 2000. The source language (SL) is English and the

target language (TL) is Bahasa Indonesia. There are several reasons why the researcher chose this novella. Firstly, it was because the “Metamorfosa” novella was recognized as good literature translation (according to indonovel.com and intersastra.com). Secondly, the translator, Eka Kurniawan had been known as one of the most famous writers and translators in Indonesia. Thirdly, *Metamorphosis*’ novella had been known as one of the most influential works in literature and the novella was studied in many colleges and universities around the world.

Beside its popularity, *Metamorphosis* was also known as a novella that contained a lot of noun phrases which were not easy to translate. Actually, there had been plenty of research about cultural words translation in translating novels or short stories. One of them is a work of Novari (2012) that analyzed the cultural words translation of John’s Boyne Novel. However, only a few studies examined the translation strategies in translating noun phrases which were found in the novella. Therefore, this research was intended to investigate how the professional translator handles this translation problem based on Venuti’s translation strategies theory. This research was expected to give more knowledge to other translators about how professional translator works in producing a good translation.

3.6. Novella Synopsis

The plot of the story takes place in three parts. In part one, Gregor is the sole breadwinner for the Samsa family, which includes his mother, father, and sister. One morning he wakes up from uneasy dreams and finds he has turned into a bug. His boss and his parents are outside his bedroom door trying to get him to answer. They cannot figure out why he is not at work. Gregor finally opens the bedroom door and reveals himself to all of them. His boss runs away and his family is terrified. His father pushes him back into his room and locks him in.

In part two, the family returns to some degree of calm. Gregor stays hidden in his room, and his sister dutifully and kindly leaves him food and cleans his messes. His parents ignore him, acting as if he were not there. Gregor listens to them in the evening and notices how their lives have changed. Preoccupied with money and financial woes, they do not talk or eat much. His mother finally ventures into his room, but accidentally catches sight of him and faints. Gregor tries to help, but only makes a mess of things. His father comes in, blames Gregor for the chaos, and throws apples at him, wounding him severely and driving him back into his room a second time.

In part three, the family slowly grows to resent Gregor. Even his sister Grete stops caring for him very well. The wounds from the apples slow him down until he is weak and frail. On one occasion, just when Gregor is thinking about how much he loves his sister, he hears her say she wishes he were gone. He retreats into his room a third time and dies. In a kind of epilogue to the story that occurs after Gregor's death, his family is happy. They retreat to the country and plan to buy a new home. Totally forgetting Gregor, they are full of dreams for a happy future. (<http://pinkmonkey.com/booknotes/monkeynotes/pmMetamorph06.asp>)

3.7 Technique of Collecting and Analyzing Data

3.7.1 Technique of Collecting Data

The first step taken by the researcher in order to collect the data was to read the English and Indonesian version of the novellas. The first data were collected from novella entitled *Metamorphosis* retrieved from PlanetEBook.com. It is a free-to-download website so the researcher downloaded the novella legally. The English version of the novella was translated from German to English by Ian Johnston (1999) and the total length of the novella is 74 pages. The document is in the public domain and released in 1999, it has been prepared for students in the Liberal Studies and

English departments. The second data were collected from novella entitled *Metamorfosa* produced by PT. Aksara Indonesia. It is the Indonesian version of the *Metamorphosis* novella and was translated from English to Bahasa Indonesia by Eka Kurniawan (2000).

After reading both novellas, the researcher highlighted all of noun phrases in the *Metamorphosis* (the English version) novella. The action taken because of the main data of this study are all of noun phrases found in the *Metamorphosis* novella. The next step was highlighting all translated noun phrases in the Indonesian version of the novella. It was intended to see the translation strategies which were used by the professional translator in translating all of those noun phrases from English to Bahasa Indonesia.

This research employed sampling method; sampling method is a statistical method that jumbles sample subjects chosen from a larger set or population (Cochran, 1997). This method also called “an equal probability method”, each individual is chosen randomly and each individual has the same probability of being chosen during the sampling process (Lohr, 1999).

In order to have a representative data, the researcher decided 15 prime-number pages of the novella as a sample to be analyzed (Page: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11 from chapter I; Page: 29, 31, 37, 41, 43 from chapter II; Page: 59, 61, 67, 71, and 73 from chapter 3). It means that the researcher took approximately 20% (total of noun phrases) of the whole data from the novella.

Those data that the researcher analyzed were much larger than what was being suggested by Arikunto (1998: 138) which states that “the minimum amount recommended for sampling method is 10% from the whole raw data”. Therefore, methodically, the strategy that researcher used strengthened the results of this research. Lastly, after all of it had been done, the last step taken by the researcher was interviewing the professional translator about his perspectives in translating the novella.

3.7.2 Technique of Analyzing Data

To answer the research questions, the researcher performed three steps to simplify the analysis of the data. Those steps were elaborating and classifying all noun phrases type; identifying the translation strategies used by the translator; interpreting the interview data from the professional translator about his perspectives in translating the novella. These steps presented more clearly as follow:

- **Step 1: Elaborating and Classifying All Noun Phrases Type**

1. Elaborating all noun phrases of the selected pages

The researcher highlighted and elaborated all of noun phrases found in the *Metamorphosis* novella. The action taken because the main data of this study are all of noun phrases found in the *Metamorphosis* novella

2. Classifying all noun phrases type as follow:

After highlited and elaborated all of the noun phrases found in the novella, the researcher classified all of those noun phrases into several categories:

Type 1: Premodifier + Head

1A. Noun Phrase: Determiner + Noun

1B. Noun Phrase: Adjective + Noun

1C. Noun Phrase: Noun + Noun

1D. Noun Phrase: Adjective + Noun + Noun

1E. Noun Phrase: Participle (V-ed / V-ing) + Noun

Type 2: Head + Postmodifier

2A. Noun Phrase: Noun + Adverb

2B. Noun Phrase: Noun + Prepositional Phrase (PP)

2C. Noun Phrase: Noun + Participle (V-ing / V-ed)

Type 3: Pre-Modifier + Head + Post-Modifier

3. Noun Phrase: Pre-Modifier + Head + Post-Modifier

- **Step 2: Identifying the translation strategies used by the translator**

After those noun phrases were classified into several categories, the next step is identify the translation strategies used by the translator in translating all of noun phrases in the *Metamorphosis* novella. There are ten translation strategies which were proposed by Venuti (1995), they are: preservation, addition, naturalization, literal translation, cultural equivalent, omission, globalization, translation by more specific words, creation and equivalent translation.

- **Step 3: Interpreting the interview data from the professional translator about his perspectives in translating the novella.**

After the identification about all of those translation strategies have been done, the next step is interpreting the interview data from the professional translator to observe whether the results of this research have a correlation with the answer from the translator or not.

Sample of Data Analysis:

No.	Noun Phrase	Determiner	Noun
192	She knew about what had happened on her knees	her	daughter

Iftar Puja Utama, 2015

NOUN PHRASES TRANSLATION IN "METAMORPHOSIS" NOVELLA BASED ON VENUTI'S TRANSLATION STRATEGIES THEORY

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295	It remained open even when the lodgers came	the	lodgers
430	They decided to pass that day	that	day

Table 4.2. The examples of determiner + noun

No	Noun Phrases	Indonesian Translation	Translation Strategies
175	Her sighs and invocations to the saints	Permohonan pada para Santa	Naturalization
300	The mother, the father and Gregor unfolded their serviettes	Ibu, Ayah, dan Gregor membentangkan serbet mereka	Naturalization
324	The sister with the violin	Si adik perempuan dengan biola	Naturalization

Table 4.14 The Examples of Naturalization Translation Strategy