

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methods in conducting the research. Two research questions have been formulated in this research: (1) what strategies are used by the translator in translating pure idioms? (2) what types of equivalent meaning of idioms translation are found in the translated novel? This chapter consists of method of the research, data collection, data analysis, data presentation, and concluding remark.

3.1 Research Method

This research employed a descriptive qualitative method. A qualitative method is relevant to this study since the data in this study are collected in the form of words rather than numbers (Fraenkel, Wallen, and Hyun, 2012) and it focuses on investigating a phenomenon which is idiomatic expression in a novel. This is supported by Richards & Schmidt (2002, p.153) who stated that a descriptive method may be described as “a research method in which an investigation has function to describe a phenomenon, subject, or area”. Thus, by using this method, this study investigated a phenomenon of translating idiomatic expression especially pure idioms in Sheldon’s novel entitled *Tell Me Your Dreams*.

3.2 Data Collection

The data of the study were taken from the English and Indonesian versions of the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams*. Pure idioms in the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams* by Sidney Sheldon and the Indonesian translated version of the novel by Listiana Srisanti were chosen as the data for the study. There are two reasons why *Tell Me Your Dreams* novel is taken as the object of this research. First, this novel contains a great deal of idiomatic expressions especially pure idioms. It is important to know how the translator employs translation strategies that affect the meaning equivalences on the idiomatic translation in both novels. Second, the

story of the novel is interesting. It is an English novel about a woman who suffers multiple personality disorder. This novel is also one of the best books of Sidney Sheldon, it is different from her other books because this book is full of psychological brain game.

There are several steps in collecting the data. First of all, the researcher read the original version of the novel and the translated one. While in the process of the reading, the researcher highlighted the words, phrases, or clauses which belong to pure idioms and paired with its translation in the target language. Finally, after all pure idioms were found, the researcher listed all the idioms for the analysis. In the end, all pure idioms were selected as the data for this study.

3.3 Data Analysis

The study had a procedure of analyzing pure idioms in the novel. The stages of the procedure included the analysis by using Baker's (1992) translation strategies in translating idioms and the types of equivalent meaning proposed by Bell (1991). The stages are as follows:

- 1) Pure idioms were analyzed and identified by using Baker's (1992) translation strategies in translating idioms. Firstly, pure idioms in the source language were compared to its translation. Then, the researcher looked at the form and the meaning of the idiom in the target language. Lastly, the idioms were identified based on the types of strategies which consist of using a similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.
- 2) After identifying the strategies used by the translator, the theory of the type of equivalent meaning of the idioms proposed by Bell (1991) is used as the next analysis step in this study. The meaning of pure idioms in the source language were compared to the meaning in the target language and then classified into different types of equivalent and non-equivalent meaning, which consist of complete meaning, increased meaning, decreased meaning, different meaning, and no meaning.

3.4 Data Presentation

This section provides an example of data presentation of the research.

3.4 Strategies used in translating pure idioms found in the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams*

3.4.1 Translation by paraphrase

The most frequent strategy applied or used by the translator in translating pure idioms is translation by paraphrase which occurs 21 times or 49% of 43 pure idioms found in the novel. “Paraphrase is the restatement of a meaning in a different form” (Nida and Taber, 1982, p.204). Therefore, this strategy might be the easiest technique or strategy for the translator to translate idiom because the translator only needs to paraphrase the idioms in the source language into the target language and there is no need for the translator to find the idioms in target language which match the idioms existing in the source language. The example of this strategy is presented as follows:

Table 3.1 Translation by paraphrase

Source Language	Target Language
”Come to tell me to turn the other cheek again, have you?”	“Kau datang untuk menasihatiku agar tidak mendendam , kan?”

From the example above, the idiomatic expression in the source language was paraphrased. For example, the meaning of idiomatic expression ‘turn the other cheek’ is ‘to make a deliberate decision to remain calm and not to act in an aggressive way when somebody has hurt you or made you angry’ (Oxford, 2010). From the meaning, the translator translated the phrase into *tidak mendendam* which also means ‘do not want to make a revenge for someone’s crime’ (KBBI, 2008). Furthermore, instead of using the same idiomatic expression in the target

language, the translator paraphrased the meaning of the idiom because the equal idiom cannot be found in the target language.

3.5 The Types of equivalent meaning of idioms translation in the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams*

3.5.1 Complete Meaning (Equivalent Meaning)

The most frequent type of equivalent that is shown is complete meaning which occurs 28 times or 65% of the whole data. It indicates that the translator mostly conveys the whole information from the source language into the target language. Complete meaning means that the meaning from the source language is completely transferred into the target language literally without any interference from the translator. The example is presented as follows:

Table 3.2 Complete meaning

Source Language	Target Language
We're talking calculated cold-blooded murder .	Yang kita bicarakan ini adalah pembunuhan berdarah dingin yang terencana.

The meaning of idiomatic expression ‘cold-blooded murder’ is ‘behaving in a very cruel way with no sympathy for other people’ (Cambridge, 2008). In Bahasa Indonesia, the expression *pembunuhan berdarah dingin* means ‘does not have sympathy for other people’ (KBBI, 2008). From the meaning in both English and Indonesian Language, the meaning in both languages has the exact same meaning. Thus, the meaning of the idiomatic expression is completely transferred into the target language without any interference or omission by the translator, or the meaning in the target language is the exact meaning of the idiom in the source language. Therefore, this type of equivalent is the highest achievement for the

translator in translating idioms because the translator conveys the exact meaning from the source language into the target language.

3.6 Concluding Remarks

The research methodology in this chapter consisted has been presented, method of the research, research questions, data collection, data analysis, and data presentation. In order to answer the research questions, further data analysis and data presentation are presented in the next chapter.