

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

3.1 Formulation of Problems

This research conducted to answer three research questions as follows:

1. What problems which are encountered by *Google Translate* in translating *Charles* by Shirley Jackson into Bahasa Indonesia?
2. What strategies which are applied by the human translator in translating *Charles* by Shirley Jackson into Bahasa Indonesia?
3. Based on the problems identified and strategies applied by the human translator, what post-editing techniques can be formulated to improve the quality of *Google Translate*’s translation of short story?

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 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 Google Translate, the most popular web-based machine translation. The study assesses the Google Translate's problems in translating *Charles* short story by Shirley Jackson into Bahasa Indonesia, and analyzes the strategies applied by the human translator in translating the same text. Finally, based on the assessments of the Google Translate's problems and the strategies applied by the human translator, this study offers a general post-editing techniques to improve the quality of a short story which is translated from English into Bahasa Indonesia by Google Translate.

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".

3.3 Data Collection

The data of this research are the fragments of *Charles* short story by Shirley Jackson taken from the original text (English) and the translated version (Bahasa Indonesia) by *Google Translate* and Syafruddin Hasani, as the comparator translator, which are organized by the category of translation problems proposed by Baker (1992): 1) problems of equivalence at word level, 2) problems of equivalence above word level, and 3) problems of grammatical equivalence. Apart from Baker's category, in this study, there are some new categories to classify some problems which were not covered by Baker's category. Here are the Baker's categories in pointers:

1. Problems of Equivalence at Word Level:

- a. culture-specific concept
- b. The source-language concept is not lexicalized in the target language
- c. The source-language word is semantically complex
- d. The source and target language make different distinction in meaning
- e. The target language lacks a superordinate
- f. The target language lacks a specific term (hyponym)
- g. Differences in physical or interpersonal perspective
- h. Differences in expressive meaning
- i. Differences in form
- j. Differences in frequency and purpose of using specific forms
- k. the use of loan words in the source text

2. Problems of Equivalence above Word Level:

a. Collocation:

- 1) The engrossing effect of source text patterning
- 2) Misinterpreting the meaning of source-language collocation
- 3) The tension between accuracy and naturalness
- 4) Culture-specific collocation
- 5) Marked collocation in the source text

b. Idioms and Fixed Expressions:

- 1) An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language
- 2) An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may differ
- 3) An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time
- 4) The very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the context in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target language

3. Problems of Grammatical Equivalence:

a. Number

b. Gender

c. Person

- d. Tense and Aspect
- e. Voice

The next phase in collecting data is categorizing the strategies applied by the human translator in translating the text, by following Baker's categories, including her suggestions and notes. To accommodate strategies which do not belong to the Baker's category, some new additional categories needed are created.

3.2 Data Analysis

After categorizing the short story fragments, the next step is analyzing the data by elaborating each case of translation problem encountered by *Google Translate* and elaborating each case of translation strategy applied by the human translator in dealing with each translation problem. Based on the analysis, the last phase is formulating the post-editing techniques to improve the *Google Translate*'s translation of short story.