CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter covers the explanation of the research methodology used in the present study which include research design, data source, data collection, data analysis, and synopsis of the movie.

3.1 Research Design

This study employed descriptive qualitative method in order to answer the research questions. Qualitative is a method used to analyze data of naturally occurring phenomenon which focuses on words and specific situations or people (Flick, 2013; Maxwell, 2012). Furthermore, Flick (2013) argues that qualitative method has several aims which are to: (1) describe a phenomenon, be it of a specific case analysis or a comparison of several cases, (2) to identify differences in comparative analyses, and (3) to develop a theory of a phenomenon being studied. In addition, Creswell (2004) states that descriptive qualitative is a research design used to describe a particular phenomenon by doing a textual analysis and interpretation. Therefore, descriptive qualitative method was deemed suitable considering that this study analyzes language phenomenon which is to find out the occurrence of theme variations in the movie *Pengabdi Setan*. Moreover, the data being used are in the form of texts, specifically the transcriptions of the original movie dialogues which is in Bahasa Indonesia and the transcription of its English subtitle. In addition, the present study compared the thematic structures and translation techniques of the utterances in the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). This type of analysis is in line with Flick's (2013) argument regarding purposes of using qualitative method namely to describe linguistics phenomenon in two languages and to identify their similarities and/or differences.

3.2 Data Sources

Data for this study are in the form of transcriptions of the dialogues of the movie *Pengabdi Setan,* which is in Bahasa Indonesia, and of its non-official English subtitle. The English subtitle of the movie was taken from *Subscene*, an easily accessible online

platform to download subtitles freely. The transcriptions of the movie both in the source language (SL) and target language (TL) were chunked into conjoined clause complex or T-unit.

Pengabdi Setan, or known world-wide as *Satan's Slaves*, is an Indonesian Horror movie released on September, 2017 with the duration of an hour and 47 minutes. Written and directed by Joko Anwar, this movie is a loose remake to the movie directed by Siswono Gautama Putra in 1980 under the same title. In addition, the movie *Pengabdi Setan* was released in 42 countries and become the highest-grossing domestic of 2017 Indonesian movie (Priherdityo, 2017; Setiawan, 2017; Tempo.co, 2017). Moreover, *Pengabdi Setan* won numerous national and international awards such as from Indonesian Film Festival (Citra Awards), Maya Awards, Indonesian Box Office Movie Awards, Overlook Film Festival, Cinepocalypse, Popcorn Frights Film Festival, and Toronto After Dark Film Festival (Aldrich, 2018; Barkan, 2018; Sprague, 2018; The Jakarta Post, 2018; Toronto After Dark, 2018). Aside from the previously mentioned accolades, the movie was chosen because Indonesian horror movies are known for instilling cultural values to the story. Furthermore, *Pengabdi Setan* is one of recently released horror movies which brings up cultural issues often encountered in Indonesia such as seeking help from satan to turn barren women fertile.

3.3 Data Collection Process

Prior to doing the analysis, several data collecting processes were conducted. The first and foremost step in the process was to watch the movie *Pengabdi Setan* and pay attention both to the dialogues uttered and the English subtitle. The next step was to transcribe the dialogues in the movie which is in Bahasa Indonesia as well as to transcribe the translated utterances from the subtitle. After that, the utterances in the transcriptions were divided into T-unit or also known as conjoined clause complex. T-unit basically means "one main clause and its dependent clauses attached to it" (Hunt, 1965, p. 20). In the final process of data collecting, the transcriptions in the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) were put into table one on top of the other

in order to be further analyzed in terms of thematic structure and translation techniques employed to translate the themes of the clauses.

3.4 Data Analysis

After the data collecting process, the next point to be covered is the data analysis. The data for the study were analyzed through three steps. The first step after the data were put into table was to determine the mood choice of each conjoined clause complex or T-unit. The mood choice identification was done to make it easier when doing the next step of the analysis which is analyzing the theme structure.

The second step is analyzing the theme structure to figure out whether there are theme variations found as results of maintaining equivalent meanings in the target language (TL). In this round, the themes of each clause were classified in terms of their types, the forms they take up, and the experiential elements they realize. In the table of the data analysis, the classification of the themes is coded so as to make it more concise. In terms of experiential elements, there are three realization namely part for participant, pr for process, and circ for circumstances. In terms of forms, the codes differ between each types of theme. In textual theme, the codes include cont for continuative, PC for paratactic conjunction, HC for hypotactic conjunction, and CA for conjunctive adjunct. In interpersonal theme, the codes are voc for vocative, fin for finite, and MA for modal adjunct. In topical themes, the codes are P for pronoun, N for noun, PN for proper noun, NG for nominal group, A for adverb, AoT for adverb of time, AoP for adverb of place, AoM for adverb of manner, and PG for prepositional group. Apart from the said identification, there is an additional column under the name 'theme variations' for further information on theme variations resulted from the shifting and unshifting of themes.

The third step is to analyze how the translator maintained equivalent meanings in the themes of the clauses as viewed through the use of translation techniques. In this step, the writer analyzed what translation techniques were employed in the subtitling of *Pengabdi Setan,* specifically in translating the theme structures of the clauses in the

data. In doing this step, the theory of translation techniques as proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) is used. Provided below is the table regarding exemplary data analysis.

Table 3.1 Table of Exemplary Data Analysis

Clause	Mood				Theme			Theme Variation	TT
	Dcl	Int	Imp	Exc	Txt	Intp	Tpc		
Lagunya *masih diputar di radio.*	v						Part; NG	equivalent unmarked topical theme	Trans-position
And radios still play her songs.	v				PC		part; pro		

The above exemplary analysis shows that the excerpt is in declarative. Moreover, the analysis shows that in the subtitling process, the translator shifted the themes from having only one single theme in the source language (SL) into having two themes in the target language (TL). In the source language (SL), the theme of the clause is unmarked topical in the form of nominal group '*lagunya*' which realizes the participant in the experiential elements functioning as subject. However, in the target language (TL), the clause shifted into having two themes namely textual in the form of paratactic conjunction 'and' and unmarked topical in the form of noun 'radios' with the realization and function similar to that in the source language (SL). This indicate that the translator tried to maintain equivalent meaning through shifting the themes. Further, the shifting of themes is due to the translation technique used in translating the theme. The theme was translated by using transposition technique which is due to the difference of the grammar in source language (SL) and target language (TL).

3.5 Synopsis of the Movie

A former popular singer, Mawarni or addressed as *Ibu,* was dead after years of suffering from mysterious illness. The death of *Ibu* brought devastation and a series of tragedy into the family. Following her death, strange things kept on happening towards the family and the people around them. The mystery didn't stop until one day, *Ibu*'s mother in law or addressed as *Nenek,* was found dead floating inside the well. Before *Nenek*'s

death, she left behind a letter for her old friend explaining the strange things that happened to the family. The daughter, Rini, found the letter and rush to the address written to discover the mystery. Later on, it was discovered that *Ibu* sought help to satan after she was barren for ten years of marriage. Of course, there is a price to pay when you made a deal with satan and hers was that her youngest child would be taken as a sacrifice when he or she turned seven. This was always tackled since *Ibu* gave birth to another child before the youngest could be taken. Now that *Ibu* had gone and the youngest almost turned seven, the family was in distress trying to find a way to keep the youngest child from being taken as a sacrifice for satan.