CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes procedures of the research used by the researcher to conduct the whole research. It includes research method, participants, data resources, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Participants

This research starts from a case study in a translation class without population where students in that class become informants or participants (Sugiyono, 2009:216).

To collect information about strategies and problems in translating poetries, twelve participants are involved in this research, namely students in a translation class at the English Education Department of FPBS UPI. The participants were selected to be the translators in this research (Spradley, cited in Sugiyono, 2009:215). Besides, the translating poetries and translation class were considered as activity and place (Spradley, cited in Sugiyono, 2009).

The process of selecting the participants was done on purpose. It is in line with Nida and Savory (cited in Suryawinata, 2003) who assert that the participants or translators need to recognize literary translation study and its theory. In addition, this purpose can also be applied to other translation classes at the English Education Department of FPBS UPI (Sugiyono, 2009:216).

3.2 Data Resources

This research deals with participants' strategies and problems in translating poetries. The selected poetries entitled *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening* and *The Road Not Taken* by Robert Frost were purposefully distributed to participants to be translated. *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening* is Frost's most famous poetry and included in Frost's collection *New Hampshire* (1923) for which he won the first of his four Pulitzer Prizes (www.poetryfoundation.org). *The Road Not Taken* was a tricky-very tricky poem where the readers should be more careful to read every word in that poetry (Frost, cited in Grimes, 2006). Here are the poetries in this research:

a. *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening* (1923)

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village, though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.
                    (Frederik, 1988:145)

b. The Road Not Taken (1916)

> Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
> And sorry I could not travel both
> And be one traveler, long I stood
> And looked down one as far as I could
> To where it bent in the undergrowth;
> Then took the other, as just as fair,
> And having perhaps the better claim,
> Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
> Though as for that the passing there
> Had worn them really about the same,
> And both that morning equally lay
> In leaves no step had trodden black.
>
> Oh, I kept the first for another day!
> Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
> I doubted if I should ever come back.
>
> I shall be telling this with a sigh
> Somewhere ages and ages hence:
> Two roads diverged in a wood, and I-
> I took the one less traveled by,
> And that has made all the difference.
> (www.poems.melodanta.com)

3.3 Research Design

This research applies qualitative method as it relates to participants' written work or translation products (Bogdan and Taylor, cited in Moleong, 2004:3; Fraenkel, 1990:367). This method brought the researcher to construct a relationship with participants and create the naturalness by holding a meeting with them (Moleong, 2004:4). This research explores a single phenomenon (students' poetry translation in a translation class) by collecting detailed information. Thus, the case study is chosen to be the research design (Merriam, 1988; Yin, 1989, cited in Creswell, 1994:12). Besides, the main analysis used in this research is textual analysis considering the poetry translation text used in this research (Fairclough, 2003:26-28; Nord, 1991:35-38). To present the data, a descriptive analysis is used in terms

of answering research questions, giving information and taking conclusions (Purwanto, 2007:94).

3.4 Data Collection

In collecting the data, this research applied two instruments as it relates to participants' written work or translation products (Bogdan and Taylor, cited in Moleong, 2004:3; Fraenkel, 1990:367). They are documents and questionnaires.

3.4.1 Documents

This research investigates kinds of strategies applied and problems encountered by participants in translating two Robert Frost's poetries entitled *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening* and *The Road Not Taken*. Therefore, this research used documents to answer the research question related to participants' translation strategies in translating poetries (Mulyana, 2001:195). The two Robert Frost's poetries as data resources were distributed to the participants to get the translation products (Fraenkel and Wallen, 1990:406). Hence, the translation products play a role as documents to be analyzed (Mulyana, 2001). The documents can be seen in Appendix 1.

3.4.2 Questionnaires

In this research, questionnaires were distributed to participants to answer the research question related to their translation problems in translating two Robert Frost' poetries entitled *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening* and *The Road Not*

21

Taken (Sugiyono, 2009:142; Lincoln and Guba, cited in Moleong, 2004:135). It is in line with Sugiyono (2009:142) who states "questionnaire is a data collection technique by proposing some questions or written questions to the participants to be answered".

Below is the framework of structured questions for the questionnaires. Besides, the questionnaires can be seen in Appendix 3.

Table 3.1 Questionnaires

No.	Aspects	Number of Questions
1	Students' problems and solutions of the translation	3
2	The translation strategies applied	2
	Total	5

3.5 Data Analysis

The collected data were then organized and sorted into some patterns and categories based on research questions (Moleong, 2004:103). This research used textual and descriptive analysis.

The poetry translation text used in this research represents social relations between participants in social events and the attitudes (Fairclough, 2003:26-27). Therefore, in terms of analyzing process, a textual analysis was properly implemented through three types namely representation, action and identification (Fairclough, 2003). The analyzed data were then presented by using descriptive analysis in the systematic, factual and accurate way to get conclusion finally (Suryabrata, 1998:18; Purwanto, 2007:94).

3.5.1 Documents

The data gathered from the documents were analyzed by using Fairclough's theory of textual analysis (2003:26-27) and Suryabrata's theory of descriptive analysis (1998:18; Purwanto, 2007:94) in the following steps:

1. Identification: Analyzing the documents to discover the strategies applied by the participants in translating poetries by using Lefevere's theory of poetry translation strategies (1975).

2. Presenting the data from documents in terms of the strategies applied by the participants in translating poetries. Below is the framework.

Table 3.2 Framework of Data Presentation from Documents

No. Sentence	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (SL)	Translation Strategies
1	Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening	*Berhenti di hutan pada suatu sore yang bersalju*	Literal
2	Whose woods these are I think I know.	*Rasanya aku tahu hutan siapakah ini.*	Free-verse
3	His house is in the village, though; he will not see me stopping here to watch his woods fill up with snow.	*Rumahnya ada di desa, dia tidak akan melihatku berhenti di sini melihat hutannya dipenuhi salju.*	Literal

3.5.2 Questionnaires

The data obtained from questionnaires were analyzed by using Fairclough's theory of textual analysis (2003:26-27) and Suryabrata's theory of descriptive analysis (1998:18; Purwanto, 2007:94) in the following steps:

1. Identification: Categorizing the participants' problems and solutions from the questionnaires by using Hariyanto's theory concerning problems in translating poetry (2003).

2. Presenting the problems encountered and solved by the participants based on the data from the questionnaires. Below is the framework.

Table 3.3 Framework of Data Presentation from Questionnaires

No.	Problems	Solutions	Translation Problems
1	Could not find similar sounds in Bahasa		Literary and Aesthetic
2	Diction to translate 'trodden black'	Get contextual meaning	Linguistic
3	Diction in poem is different from other genre		Linguistic