

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology of the research, which is qualitative research by employing descriptive method, the techniques of research, population, and sample, and the steps of analyzing the data.

3.1 Methods of the Study

This study employs qualitative research by using descriptive method. A qualitative method is used to reveal the detail facts and or relationships behind any phenomena that are difficult to conduct with the quantitative one (Strauss and Corbin 1990). In addition to that, there is no special treatment to the object study in qualitative research and the data has descriptive characteristics, the analysis is conducted inductively (Sugiyono 1992).

Furthermore, Gay L.R (in Puteri 2003) asserts that descriptive method involves data collection in order to answer questions concerning correct status of the subject of the study and then it determines and reports the way things are. In this study, descriptive method is a method used to explain and analyze the establishment of translating pragmatic equivalences found in the drama. The goal of this study is to describe accurately the facts, characteristics, and relationships in establishing the translation of pragmatic equivalence in drama translation.

3.2 Procedures of the Study

a. Data collection

The writer selects thirteen texts in form of dialogue texts that are considered representative because it contains the potential investigated pragmatic equivalence.

b. Data identification

In this stage, the writer conducts close reading analysis (textual analysis) in identifying the potential establishment of pragmatic equivalence found in representative texts. Dialogue texts refer to the characters' speech in the drama examined.

c. Data Presentation

After identifying the data, they are presented in tables. The analyzed texts are presented in bold text and accompanied by the previous texts and the after texts in order to gain optimum context from the text to support the data analysis. At the bottom of the table is the table of the strategy in establishing pragmatic equivalence translation from Indonesian into English and its translation methods. The following table is the example of the data presentation:

Page ST/TT	ST	TT
4/5	<p><i>Sejak tadi, seongkok Kabut berdiri di sampingnya memainkan sehelai tali yang siap untuk menggantung leher. Agak beberapa saat Jumena menimbang-nimbang tali itu. Kemudian kabut itu mendekatkan tali gantungan itu dan Jumena mencoba memasangnya pada lehernya. Dia tertawa.</i></p> <p>Jumena: Kalau saya bunuh diri, sandiwara ini tidak akan pernah ada.</p>	<p><i>Fog reemerges to hover at Jumena's side as he plays with a noosed length of rope. Jumena looks at the rope, which Fog then offers to him. Jumena takes the rope and places it around his neck, laughing.</i></p> <p>Jumena: If I kill myself, there will be no play tonight.</p> <p><i>Still laughing, he signals to the Fog with the rope to withdraw. The ticking of clocks grows louder.</i></p>

	<i>Sambil tertawa ia memberikan isyarat agar kabut pembawa tali pergi. Dan pada saat itu detik-detik lonceng semakin lantang...</i>	
Its strategy in Establishing Pragmatic Equivalence from Bahasa Indonesia into English		Its Translation Methods
-By preserving the conventional meaning of words and structure. - The word <i>bunuh diri</i> is translated by paraphrase using related words.		Semantic translation

Table 3.1 The Example of Table in *Findings* Section of Chapter Four

d. Data Analysis

In this stage, the data are analyzed to find out the answers of research questions: *first*, the translation strategies used by the translators in establishing pragmatic equivalence from Indonesian into English based on the work of Mona Baker (1991), and *second*, to reveal the translation methods of the drama as suggested by Peter Newmark (1988).

The data are analyzed from the point of view of pragmatic equivalence focused on two level of analyses: the analysis of context and the analysis of text, which cover the aspect of coherence and implicature.

Since this study investigates the establishment of pragmatic equivalence above word level, the texts are in forms of phrase, clause, and sentence. Phrase is a language entity, which is potentially a combination of two words or more and does not have any characteristics of a clause (Cook 1971:91, in Damaianti and Sitaresmi 2005:5). While sentence and clause in many things almost have similarity in terms of the constituents which make them a clause and or a sentence. Quirk and Greenbaum (1985) notes that verb (V) and object (O) are the constituents of sentences, and also clauses within sentences. In another word, it can be said that clause is the basic constituent of a sentence (Damaianti and Sitaresmi 2005:5). Clause may have constituents like subject and predicate, it can be followed by other constituents; for

instances object, complement, or adverbial or not. While, "a sentence may alternatively be seen as comprising five units called elements of sentence structure: subject (S), verb, complement (C), object (O), adverbial (A) (Quirk and Greenbaum 1985).

3.2.1 Subject and Object of the Study

The subject of this study is the drama translation of Arifin C. Noer's, *The Bottomless Well*, and the object is pragmatic equivalences contained in four acts of the drama.

3.2.2 Population and Sample

Sugiyono (1992) states that population is either object or subject of a study that has certain quantities, and characteristics determined by the researcher to be investigated so that next can be drawn the conclusion. Population can be people and dead things. In addition, sample is part of the whole the quantity and characteristic owned by the population (Sugiyono 1992).

Based on that statement, the population of this study is very large, that is pragmatic equivalences found in the text of drama. The samples are taken from both the Indonesian and English version of the drama. The writer selects thirteen dialogue texts that considered representative because it contains the potential investigated pragmatic equivalences.

In determining the sample of this study, the writer uses purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is "a sampling technique used by researcher to select samples, which has certain considerations and is assessed to be able to give maximum data" (Arikunto, 2002:15).

3.2.3 Source of the Data

This research is conducted based on the drama entitled *The Bottomless Well*. The original drama, *Sumur Tanpa Dasar*, was written by Arifin C. Noer in 1964. In 1989, the drama

was re-written and then translated in 1992 by Bernard Sellato and Karin Johnson, and published by *The Lontar Foundation*, Jakarta.

