

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Formulation of Problems

This research investigates translation procedures used in three Indonesian translated versions of Kahlil Gibran's Book entitled "The Prophet". Later, based on Barnwell's categories of quality of translation (in Abdullah, 166:66), this research compares which is the most accepted version in bahasa Indonesia as the translation product of literary works.

In detail, the study is conducted to answer the problems related to the outcome of the translation. The problems are:

- a. What translation procedures are used by translators in translating the source text?
- b. What are common translation procedures that often used in translating the source text?
- c. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the translated versions?

3.2 Research Design

This research used qualitative approach as the main instrument in this research. Fraenkel and Wallen (1933:380) say that qualitative research method is the research studies, which investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials.

Furthermore, Cresswell (1994:1), mentions that qualitative study is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social on human problem based on building

complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants and conducted in a natural setting.

Many experts such as Lincoln, Reichardt and Cook, Owens, Leuninger in Meriam (1991) as cited in Yusnita (2004:27) explain some characteristics of qualitative approach, which the written summarized as follows:

1. Qualitative research employs human as research instrument
2. Qualitative research is descriptive. This research builds abstractions, concepts, hypotheses, or theories rather than testing existing theory and it uses more words or pictures rather than numbers.
3. Qualitative research emphasizes more in the process rather than on the result.

The result coming from the relationship of parts, which is being researched, will be much clearer if it is observed in a process.

Furthermore, Nazir (1983) as cited in Zifana (2006:7), defines descriptive method as a method used in the researches of an object, a set of condition, a system of thought, and an event that take place in the present time. Therefore, the aim of a descriptive research is to systematically, factually, and accurately describe or illustrate the facts, characteristics, and relationship of the research elements.

Soelarko (1978) in Taufiqurahman (2000:9), says that a comparative study is a way of comparing similar and different facts that are found in several different elements. According to Van Dallen (1982) in Arikunto, (2002:236) a comparative study does not manipulate variables used in the research, but it takes several variables to be compared through systematic procedure.

In this research, the writer compared three translated versions for the book title or source text. The concept of comparative study on translation especially in

translated version had been employed in previous research conducted by Mahardhika Zifana (2006). Roberts (2003) (in Aryani, 2006:20) states that a comparative contrast method help to isolate and highlight individual characteristics for the quickest way to get of essence of one thing is to compare it with something else that is similar. Meanwhile, Thornc (2005) in Aryani (2006:20) states that comparison analysis is well suited to grounded theory because it is specifically used to study human phenomena. For, the reason mentioned above, the writer mainly used comparison analysis.

3.3 Data Resources

In this present study, the data resource of this study is Gibran's poetry essays entitled "The Prophet" and its three Indonesian translated versions. The first publisher is Pustaka Jaya, second publisher is Pustaka Pelajar, and the last is ESKA Media. The researcher takes this poetry essays as the analyzed text based on several reason as the following.

First, it's written in very remarkable style of poetry in which has been confirmed by Young (1969). She confirms that "the work of The Prophet is shape by the more skilled English stylistic and painted by the spiritual atmosphere".

Second, this poetry essays having been translated into more than 20 languages including Bahasa Indonesia. In Indonesian translated versions there were more than five published versions.

The researcher selects several sentences based on the assumption that the three translated versions have significant difference particularly in the translation procedures.

Silverman (1993:123) explains that the most acceptable method in textual investigation is content analysis. Based on Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:88), a descriptive study must at least have samples with a minimum number of 100. They state that “A recommended minimum number of subjects are 100 for a descriptive study, 50 for a correlative study, and 30 in each group for experimental and causal-comparative study”. They argue that samples should be as large as a researcher can obtain with a reasonable expenditure of time and energy. Di Pippo (1971:75) as cited in Zifana (2006:34) defines text as the united paragraph that contains a subject and thesis statement, expressed by their topic sentences. Meyer et al (2000:34) comments that paragraphs though its topic sentences can be unit of analysis in analyzing a text. Based on several definition mentioned above, I assume that data resources in this study are all paragraphs in this poetry essays or 166 paragraphs.

3.4 Technique in Collecting Data

Related to a comparative study, Soelarko (1978:166) gives some guidelines. At first, we should analyze the source text through close reading to measure the content of the text. Secondly, we read its comparison. Finally, we compare both of them by using content specific reference. Meanwhile Arikunto (2002:166) describes several important steps in conducting a comparative study. It covers; (1) analysis on first subject; (2) analysis on second subject; (3) analysis on difference and similarities found in two prior analyses. As an addition, Taufiqurahman (2000:29) proposes the use of additional data in comparing subject.

Based on the explanation mentioned above this research the collection of data will presented in several ways as follows:

1. Library study

To acquire the appropriate theories in finding the concept of naturalness in translation, the researcher conducts the library study. This occasion will enable to gain the various main data and additional data, such as journal, thesis, textbooks, references, essays, article, scholarly works, study of other researcher that are summarized in chapter II and also many information from internet.

2. Studying the original version

In comprehending the translated version is very useful to know the basic intention of the author by studying the original version. In this occasion the researcher gain much information relate to the original version.

3. Studying the translated version

This activity has purpose as the main intention of the research. Studying the translated version will give the researcher information about the subject that becomes the focus of the research.

4. Reader response

To support the theory of naturalness in translation, the researcher conducts the investigation due to the reader response technique. This reader response or later known as reviewer is person who will judge whether the translation is natural or not in terms of bahasa Indonesia.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

According to Patton (1980) as cited in Moleong (1988:103), data analysis is the process of managing the data order; organize them into one certain pattern, category, and basic descriptive unit. Data analysis is a complex process that involves

moving back and forth between concrete bits of data and abstract concepts, between inductive and deductive reasoning, between description and interpretation. It is the process of making sense out of one's data in the process of analyzing; the data are consolidated, reduced and to some extent interpreted.

In this research, the steps of data processing and data analysis covered several intentions as follows:

1. Finding out the translation procedures used in the translated versions
 - a. Each paragraph of the translated versions is placed next to the original version.
 - b. Each paragraph is analyzed by focusing on the translation procedures.
 - c. The result is presented by using the simple table.
2. Finding out the translation quality of the translated versions
 - a. It was conducted by using the Larson characteristic on how to know the translation quality.
 - b. It used questionnaire as the instrument of the research that make some expert reader or reviewer as the respondent to assess the naturalness of the translated versions.
 - c. Reviewers as a supporting part of this research selected based on several aspects, 1) having a good knowledge about grammatical structure of target language or bahasa Indonesia, 2) having an experience in translating many sources from English into bahasa Indonesia, 3) knowing about literary works as a part of translation field. So therefore, the researcher chooses the students postgraduate student of bahasa Indonesia and the professional translator as the reviewers of this research. There were 4 reviewers that had been asked to

analyze the naturalness aspect of the translation product and give their comment based on the questioner from the researcher. 'Those reviewers' analyses and comments as the main data in helping the researcher to answer the research question.

- d. At the end, it used the table as the media in reporting the result.

3.6 Clarification of Key Terms

1. **Comparative study:** a way of comparing similar and different facts that are found in two different elements.
2. **Analysis:** a detail examination of elements or structure of the research.
3. **Translation Procedures:** a procedure that used in investigating the translated version of Kahlil Gibran works: *The Prophet*.
4. **Translation quality:** the aspect in translation where we can find out whether the translation is good or bad.
5. **Original version:** the original form of the Prophet book of Kahlil Gibran that use the English as the language in conveying his message.
6. **Translated version:** the Prophet book that use Indonesian language which become the subject of investigation.

