



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As stated in the first chapter, there are three research questions to be answered in this research. Having known all the related literature in the second chapter, this chapter will discuss the methodology of the research and how the research will be conducted.

3.1. Methodology of the Research

This research is a qualitative study. In presenting the data, the writer employs a descriptive method that describes the facts, their characteristics and relationships in a systematic, factual and accurate way in order to analyze the English idiom translation into Indonesian in a book entitled *Rich Dad Poor Dad*. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993):

A descriptive method is used to explain, analyze, and classify something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaires, observation, and test. I identified all the idioms found in the book. In identifying which idioms belong to phraseological and proverbial idioms, I consulted Makkai's classification of idioms (Yang 2006) and several books and dictionaries, such as "English Idioms and How to Use Them" by W. McMordie, that talks about the phraseological and proverbial idioms. Having been classified into the classification of idioms, I then identify the translation method and procedures of

each idioms. To identify the translation method and procedures of the idioms, I consulted Newmark's translation method and procedures. (Newmark 1988). As a kind of control I measured the frequency with which each idioms translated used the method and procedures which might in future research identify the translation method and procedures of idiomatic expression.

In order to get the answer of the research questions, writer will follow four steps of the research as following:

1. Preparing the investigation

Do a close reading on of the original and translated books of *Rich Dad Poor Dad*

2. Collecting the data

Identify the phraseological and proverbial idioms found in the original and the translation of those in the translated books.

3. Analyzing the data

The collected data will be analyzed to find out the procedure and method of translation (based on Newmark's framework) employed by translator.

4. Drawing conclusion

The writer draws some conclusion based on the data obtained from the research.

With these steps, writer hope that the data will be collected to further be analyzed on the translation of phraseological idioms in *Rich Dad Poor Dad* in the next chapter of the research

3.2. Object of the Research

3.2.1. About Rich Dad Poor Dad

Rich Dad Poor Dad is #1 New York Times best-seller book that tells us about what the rich teach their kids about money that the poor and middle class do not. This is a true story on the lessons about money that Robert Kiyosaki, the author, learned from his two “Dads”. One Dad, a PhD and Superintendent of Education never had enough money at the end of the month and died broke. His other Dad dropped out of school at age 13 and went on to become one of the wealthiest men in Hawaii. In this book, Kiyosaki explains how to make your money work hard for you instead of you working hard for money.

The book consists of total 208 + x pages divided in ten chapters. In the first chapter, Kiyosaki took the reader to his childhood. It is the prologue of the book which tell the readers how Kiyosaki (at the age of 9) face a different perspective about money from his parents (Educated Dad), and Mike’s parents (later call as the Rich Dad).

In chapter two to chapter seven, Kiyosaki describe the Six Lesson that the Rich Dad taught Kiyosaki. Those six lessons are: (1)The Rich Don’t Work for Money”, (2) Why Teach Financial Literacy?, (3) Mind Your Own Business, (4) The History of Taxes and the Power of Corporations, (5) The Rich Invent Money, and (6) Work to Learn—Don’t Work for Money.

In the last three chapters, Kiyosaki describe several obstacles that might block someone to be financially independent and how to overcome the obstacles. Having known all the financial literacy and the obstacles that might block one’s

way to be financial independent, one should only get start and take action to reach their dreams.

3.2.2. About the Translation Book

In line with the high sales rate of the book, many translation of the book is published in many countries. Indonesia is one of the countries that publish the translation version of the book. The Rich Dad Poor Dad is translated into bahasa Indonesia by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. It was first published on September 2000. In 2005, this book has been reprinted twenty times. The book is translated by J. Dwi Helly Purnomo. The book contained 238 + xxv pages, and was printed by PT SUN, Jakarta.

3.3. Data Classification

After do a close reading on the original and translated books, writer then classify the phraseological and proverbial idioms in the research object. These idioms are collected, classified, and grouped into the classification of idioms based on Professor Makkai's classification. To ease the data processing, writer abbreviates each type of idioms into:

Table 3.1 Abbreviations of Idiom Types

NO	Type of Idiom	Abbreviation
1	Lexemic Idioms	Li
2	Phraseological Idioms	Pi
3	Sayings and Proverbs	SP

3.4. Data Analysis

After the data are collected, I compare the source and translated text, extract each translation of idioms. Then, I analyze and identify the translation procedures and translation methods employed by the translator in translating the phraseological and proverbial idioms based on Newmark's framework. However, to ease the data processing, I abbreviate each type of idiom translation procedures and translation methods into table as:

Table 3.2 Abbreviations of Translation Procedures

NO	Translation Procedures	Abbreviation
1	Transference	Tr
2	Naturalization	Nt
3	Cultural Equivalent	CE
4	Functional Equivalent	FE
5	Descriptive Equivalent	DE
6	Synonymy	Sy
7	Through-Translation	Thr
8	Shifts or Transpositions	Sh
9	Modulation	Mo
10	Recognized Translation	Rc
11	Translation Label	TL
12	Compensation	Co
13	Componential Analysis	CA
14	Reduction and expansion	R/E
15	Paraphrase	Par

16	Couplets	Cp
17	Notes, Addition, Glosses	NAG

Table 3.3 Abbreviation of Translation Method

NO	Translation Methods	Abbreviation
1	Word for Word	W
2	Literal Translation	L
3	Faithful Translation	F
4	Semantic Translation	S
5	Adaptation	A
6	Free	Fr
7	Idiomatic	Id
8	Communicative	Com

Examples of data analysis:

No	Idiom (Source text)	Idiom (Translation/ Target text)	Type of idiom	Procedures of translation	Method of translation
1	“Remember the golden rule. <u>He who has the gold makes the rules</u> ”	“Ingatlah kaidah emas. Siapa yang memiliki emas membuat peraturan”	SP	Sy	L
2	“Tickle Me Elmo doll are <u>out of stock</u> ”	Not translated	Pi	R/E	S