CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology of the study. It is specifically divided into five sub-chapters: method of the research, object of the research, research questions, techniques of collecting data and techniques of analyzing data.

3.1 Method of the Research

The research method of this study is the qualitative method. Preissle in Ratcliff (2002: 1) gives the definition of qualitative research:

> Qualitative research is a loosely defined category of research designs or models, all of which elicit verbal, visual, tactile, olfactory and gustatory data in the form of descriptive narratives like field notes, recordings, or other transcriptions from audio- and videotapes and other written records and pictures or films.

Meanwhile, Frankel and Wallen (1993:380) states that qualitative research as "a research studies that investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials".

Robert Bogdan and Sari Knopp Biklen (1992) in Frankel and Wallen (1993:380-381) describe five features of qualitative research as follows:

The natural setting is the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research. Qualitative researchers go directly to the particular setting in which they are interested to observe and collect their data. As Bogdan and

Biklen point out, qualitative researchers go to the particular setting of the interest because they are concerned with context—they feel that activities can be understood in the actual settings in which they occur.

Qualitative data are collected in the form or words or pictures rather than numbers. The kinds of data collected in qualitative research include interview transcripts, field notes, photographs, audio recordings, videotapes, diaries, personal comments, memos, official records, textbook passages, and anything else that can convey the actual words or actions of people.

Qualitative researchers are concerned with process as well as product. Qualitative researchers are especially interested in *how* things occur. Hence they are likely to observe how people interact with each other; how certain kinds of questions are answered; the meanings that people give to certain words and actions; how people attitudes are translated into actions; how students seem to be affected by a teacher's manner, or gestures, or comments; and the like.

Qualitative researchers tend to analyze their data inductively. As Bogdan and Biklen suggest, qualitative researchers are not putting together a puzzle whose picture they already know. They are constructing a picture that takes shape as they collect and examine the parts.

How people make sense out of their lives is a major concern to qualitative researchers. A special interest of qualitative researchers lies in the perspectives of the subjects of a study. Qualitative researchers want to know what the participants in a

study are thinking and why they think what they do. Assumptions, motives, reasons, goals and values—all are of interest and likely to be the focus of the researcher's questions.

A descriptive method is used in presenting the data. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:23), descriptive method is a method used to explain, analyse and classify something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaires, observation and text. The purpose of descriptive research is to describe current condition without them being influenced by the investigator.

Descriptive research may also help to point out the extent of a problem and indicate how serious and widespread it is. Descriptive method would systematically and factually describe and illustrate the characteristics of and the connection between the phenomena studied (Gay 1987).

From earlier linguist's statements, the researcher concluded that the most appropriate method for this research is qualitative since it is presenting, analyzing, and finding the data. Qualitative research was also applied since it systematically and factually describes and illustrates the characteristics and the connection between the phenomena observed in the present study.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of this study is drama, thriller, and politics/religion film entitled *The Interpreter*. It was directed by Sidney Pollack from Universal Studios and starred

by Nicole Kidman, Sean Penn, and Catherine Keener. Written by Martin Stellman and Brian Ward, this film was released on April 2005.

The researcher decided to use this film as the subject since it contains many political sentences interesting to be analyzed. As the politics world is a sensitive field, the researcher attempted to classify the strategy used in transferring the meaning of the whole sentences whether it was appropriately translated or not.

3.2.1 Instrument

In order to collect the data related to the problems of the study, there must be instruments used by the researcher. Because the applied method is qualitative descriptive, one of the instruments is the researcher with its all ability and knowledge. Made reference to Robert Bogdan and Sari Knopp Biklen (1992) in Frankel and Wallen (1993:380), claims that the natural setting is the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research. Qualitative researchers go directly to the particular setting in which they are interested to observe and collect their data. The other instrument of this research is original script of the film taken from the internet. For the supported data, the subtitle of the film was also required for findings to get processed.

3.2.2 Population and Sample

The population of this research is 733 units of translation of English version script. Those units of translation were identified based on full dialogue of one actor/actress. The researcher served 100 units of translation randomly as sample by

using simple random sampling technique. Frankel and Wallen (1993:82) describe that simple random sample is one in which each and every member of the population has an equal and independent chance of being selected. There is no clear-cut limit for number of sample. Meanwhile, Frankel and Wallen (1993:97) suggest that the researcher should try to obtain as large a sample as they reasonably can by concerning with time and energy. They recommend a sample with a minimum number of 100 is essential for descriptive study in addition.

In collecting the sample random, the researcher relied on the table of random numbers proposed by Frankel and Wallen (1993). That random number was served in the following table.

Table of Random Numbers

(a)	(b)	(c)
83579	52978	49372
51262	63969	56664
05033	82863	53894
02490	75667	67349
51921	92986	09541
31822	36187	57320
40052	03394	79705
35787	11263	95893
10454	43051	22114
09985	08854	74599
57228	04256	76666
04688	70407	89116
30583	58010	55623
73148	81884	16675
72280	99756	57467
78687	43717	38608
86888	98939	58315
29997	40384	81495

21117	13086	01433
50925	78963	28625
63196	86512	67980
54769	30950	75436
69625	49952	65892
94464	86584	34365
52308	20863	05546
32519	79304	87539
29867	27299	98117
13552	60056	53109
73221	81473	75249
41963	16813	31572
81594	04548	95299
27663	33479	22470
07436	23844	45310
53884	59886 ·	40262
45080	08221	30911
42238	98478	80953
49834	43447	29857
38220	82174	85412
61079	97636	62444
73503	47241	61985
18326	96584	45568
89596	26372	01227
45851	81369	08307
87906	42482	50010
24053	02256	03743
20525	69314	34939
30315	62283	53097
69240	41181	08462
59159	99994	25434
33137	42409	49785

The red numbers in the table of numbers above represent the researcher selected numbers. The researcher selected the first column (a) to start selecting randomly. Then the researcher began reading three last digit numbers. It is because the final number 733 consists of three digits. The researcher would then write down the first 100 numbers in the first column at last.

e.g.   83   , 45   , 73   ...

The red numbers show the three last digit numbers taken by the researcher. The chosen digit number should be also under 733 as the total of the units of translation.

3.3 Research Questions

The research was carried out with the purpose of finding out the answers to the research questions proposed earlier in Chapter I. They are:

2. What are the subtitling strategies used by the subtitler in subtitling the drama film "The Interpreter"?

2. What problems that may exist in subtitling process?

3.4 Techniques of Collecting Data

The main data of the research were taken from the DVD of drama film "*The Interpreter*". Movie script was taken from the internet and the subtitle script was taken from the film. The next step was making the written text of the film's subtitle.

As explained in chapter two, the researcher has classified the data found into subtitling strategies offered by Gottlieb. The researcher analyzed, interpreted and classified the strategy used by the subtitler to translate the 100 samples random of all units of translation.

In conducting the study, the researcher used some techniques of data collections beneath:

1. Watching the DVD of *The Interpreter*.

   To get a deeper understanding of connection between the film dialogue and the film subtitle, the researcher watched the DVD of "The Interpreter" several times. It is an fundamental step to understand the whole conversation that will become the basic step before analyzing the subtitling strategy.

2. Obtaining the English Movie Script from the Internet.

   The researcher performed this step in order to obtain the original script of the film for this research.

3. Reading the Subtitle of DVD of *The Interpreter*.

   In this step, the researcher read and compared every dialogue in the original script of the film with the English-Indonesia subtitle to determine the strategy of subtitling adopted by subtitler based on Gottlieb' subtitling strategies.

4. Analyzing and describing the possible problems that might exist in the subtitling process on subtitle of *The Interpreter*.

3.5 Techniques of Analyzing Data

Moleong (1995:103), as cited in Puteri (2002), states that data analysis is a process of managing the data order, organizing them into the pattern, category and basic description unit.

The aim of data analysis is to get the reasonable conclusions and generalization. Analyzing the data in qualitative study involves synthesizing the information that the researcher obtained from various sources into coherent description of what the researcher observed or discovered.

In this research, the step of data processing and analysis were conducted as follow:

1. Each subtitle was transferred and placed next to each film dialogue. For example:

DIALOGUE	SUBTITLE
Jonathan William: We need you for a few minutes.	*Kami perlu kau untuk beberapa menit.*

2. Each sentence of each dialogue and subtitle was analyzed by focusing on the subtitling strategies proposed by Gottlieb.

3. Each strategy was marked on the relevant texts (dialogue and subtitle) to make it easier to be analyzed. Each strategy used the following marks:

STRATEGY	CODE
Expansion	Exp
Paraphrase	Par
Transfer	Trf
Imitation	Imit
Transcription	Trc
Dislocation	Dis
Condensation	Con

Decimation	Dec
Deletion	Del
Resignation	Res

Table 3.3 Gottlieb's Subtitling Strategies

4. All film subtitles containing the same types of strategies were clustered and counted. The researcher then drawn the scaling for film subtitle strategies and the percentages were determined.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage
F = Frequency of subtitling strategy
N = Overall number of subtitling

5. Each dialogue and subtitle was identified and analyzed to find out the problems that might occur in the subtitling process. After all data were obtained, they were discussed to make the conclusion.