

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Method

The method used in this research is qualitative. According to Denzin and Lincoln (1994), "Qualitative research is multi-method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials case study, personal experience, introspective, life story interview, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts-that describe routine and problematic moments and meaning in individuals' lives"

While Creswell (<http://www.computing.dcu.ie/~hruskin/RM2.htm>: 1994) "A qualitative study is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting.

According to Wiersma (1995: 12), qualitative research has its origins in descriptive analysis, and is essentially an inductive process, reasoning from the specific situation to general conclusions. Wiersma also proposed characteristics of qualitative research as follows:

- 1) Inductive inquiry
- 2) Understanding social phenomena

- 3) Atheoretical or grounded theory
- 4) Holistic inquiry
- 5) Context-specific
- 6) Observer-participant
- 7) Narrative description

The goal of qualitative research is to discover patterns which emerge after close observation, careful documentation, and thoughtful analysis of research question. What can be discovered by qualitative research is not sweeping organizations but contextual findings. The process of discovery is basic to the philosophic underpinning of the qualitative approach.

Thus, by considering the aforesaid facts, qualitative research was appropriate to be employed in this paper because it described or illustrated the facts, characteristics and relationship of the research elements systematically and factually (Gay, as cited in Rachmaningsih, 2005: 37). Further, the data found were described, analyzed, and interpreted. Descriptive quantification was also used to examine tendencies and case study was also used to know the translation quality of the product of translation as well.

3.2 Population and Samples

Population is any entire collection of people, animals, plants or things from which we may collect the data, while sample is a group of unit selected from a larger group (available online at <http://www.stats.gla.ac.uk/steps/glossary/basicdefinition.htm#popn>).

The population in the paper is novel entitled *Dead Poet Society* by N.H. Kleinbaum and the translation version by Septina Ferniati, and 16 poems in the novel are the sample of the research. And then, in order to find the quality of the translation, the writer distributed questionnaires with English Students from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI) as the reviewers. Furthermore, the reviewers were asked to identify the quality of the translation by giving their comment and suggestion related to the criteria of a good translation proposed by Larson (1984).

3.3 Data Collection Technique

In conducting the research, some techniques of collecting data were listed as follows:

- 1) Selecting novel *Dead Poet Society* written by N.H. Kleinbaum and its translation Indonesian version with same title by Septina Ferniati. The novel chosen since it contains many poems to be analyzed, and In this paper the researcher only analyzing the 16 poems in terms of the translating poetry methods proposed by Andre Lafevere.
- 2) Quoting the original poetry by N.H. Kleinbaum and its translation version by Septina Ferniati and wrote down them into transcript. The translation version was then placed next to the original.
- 3) Analyzing and comparing the translation to the original poems in order to identify kinds of poetry translation methods employed by the translation.
- 4) Distributing questionnaires.

- 5) Collecting the data of questionnaires
- 6) Analyzing the data in order to find out some findings.

3.4 Research Procedures

Analyzing and collecting the data, the writer employed some research procedures as follows:

- 1) The writer selected the original poems in the novel
- 2) The writer wrote down each translation of selected poem and placed them next to each line of the original in the transcript.

For example;

SL	TL
Dive from dreams Or a slogan may topple you (Trees are their roots and wind is wind) Trust your heart If you sea catch fire (And live by love though, the stars walk backward)	Selamilah mimpi Atau slogan menjatuhkanmu (Pepohonan adalah akar Dan angin adalah angin) Percayailah ahtimu Jika lautan menjelma api (Dan hidup dengan cinta Walaupun bintang-bintang berputar terbalik)
””	...

- 3) The writer then analyzed and identified the methods used in translating each line of poems by employing the poetry translating methods proposed by Andre Lafevere, which are shown in the table below:

METHODS	ABBREVIATION
Phonemic Translation	Ph
Literal Tanslation	Lt
Metrical Translation	Mt
Prose Version	PV
Rhyming Translation	Rh
Blank Verse	BV
Interpretation	In

- 4) All lines containing the same poetry translation method were clustered and counted.
- 5) The writer informed all numeric data by utilizing a formula as a simple scaling for translation methods to determine the percentages.

The following is the formula

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

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of translation method

N = Overall number translation

- 6) The writer analyzed and interpret each line of poetry and its translation
- 7) The researcher distributed questionnaires to respondents to get their opinions about the translation quality
- 8) The writer collected the data of questionnaires
- 9) The write then analyzed and classified the data of questionnaires The writer drew conclusion based on the data