

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology of the research in details to find out the answers of the research questions. It includes the research questions, the aims of the study, the research design, the research procedures and the synopsis of the film.

3.1 Research Questions

The research questions of this study are:

1. What translation procedures are found in the subtitle of *Perfume*?
2. How is the quality of translation in the subtitle of *Perfume*?

3.2 Aims of the Study

According to the research questions above, the aims of the study are:

1. To find out the translation procedures that are used in translating *Perfume* film.
2. To identify the quality of translation in the *Perfume* film.

3.3 Research Design

The research design used in this research is a qualitative case study, especially textual analysis. This is because the data of this research is taken from a text of *Perfume* subtitle. “Qualitative data are usually in the form of words rather than numbers. They are rich in descriptions and explanations of processes in identifiable local context” (Miles and Huberman, 1994: 1). Thus, qualitative approach is used to examine the data in the form of words and it gives detailed description of the data.

Textual analysis is an analysis of a text and it is applied for all kinds of textual products (Travers, 2001: 5). Moreover, Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003: 173) stated that all of research methods are descriptive because they are used to explain, analyze, and classify something through various techniques. Thus, it can be said that textual analysis is a way to analyze the object of the study by using descriptive way.

According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993: 37) a descriptive study must have at least 100 samples; they stated that “a recommended minimum number of subjects are 100 for a descriptive study”. The purpose of descriptive method is to make a detail description and explanation about the object of the research systematically.

The finding of facts then becomes the data to answer research questions of the study. Through this way, the specific textual evidences related to the study can be found to get depth understanding. By using this method, the writer attempts to

find out the types of translation procedures and the quality of translation in the film.

3.4 Research Procedures

To analyze the whole data of *Perfume* film, research procedures are needed to make systematic steps of doing the research. And the techniques of collecting the data are through the following steps:

1. Watching the DVD of *Perfume* to check the subtitle.

The first step is watching the DVD of *Perfume* film to find out the use of translation procedures in the film.

2. Taking the data by browsing film subtitle of *Perfume* from the internet.

This step is done to get both of original version and Indonesian version of the film.

3. Choosing 200 samples from film subtitle by using systematic sampling that is proposed by Fraenkel and Wallen (1993: 85).

The writer selected every fourth sentence on the text until a total of the sample reach 200 sentences. The distance of each selected sentence for the sample is called sampling interval. To determine sampling interval, the amount of the whole population was divided by the amount of desired

sample. Thus, 800 sentence as the amount of the whole sentence was divided into 200 desired samples, and the result is 4. So, 4 is the sampling interval for the data collection of this study.

4. Selecting the translation procedures from *Perfume* subtitle.

This step is needed to identify the use of translation procedures used in the subtitle.

5. Seeking the relevant theories relate to translation procedures and translation quality from some books, literatures, and internet sources.

The last step is providing the suitable theories to analyze the data.

After being collected, the data are analyzed to find out the result of this research that will answer the research questions. Then, the collected data will be analyzed by the following steps:

1. Juxtaposing the English version and Indonesian version to check the translation.
2. Identifying and classifying the translation procedures according to their types which are proposed by some experts that have been mentioned in chapter two.
3. Calculating the total number and percentage of each procedure to find out the amount of each procedure based on the following formula:

P = Number of percentage

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

F = Frequency of translation procedure

N = Number of whole sample

4. Judging the quality of translation based on some theories as described in chapter two by using the same formula with the third step. This step is supported by the readers' opinion about the quality of the translation version.
5. Drawing conclusion.

3.5 Synopsis of the Film

Perfume is a film directed by Tom Tykwer. It is written by Andrew Birkin and its Indonesian subtitle is by M. N. Imran. This film is an adaptation of author Patrick Suskind's best-selling 1985 novel. The film which has the duration of 132 minutes gets Saturn Awards nominations for best director, best music, best supporting actress, while the last and the most important thing is best writing that stimulates the writer to choose this film as the object of the study. This award proves that the whole text of the film has a good quality. It means all of its elements are suitable. This fact challenges the writer to do this research.

Perfume film itself is a story of an obsessive French perfumer with a highly developed olfactory sense. He killed beautiful women to find the key ingredient for his recipe of the finest perfume. The main character of the film is Jean-Baptiste Grenouille (Ben Whishaw) who was born in a fetid fish market and

raised in a dilapidated orphanage, spent his childhood in Grimal's (Sam Douglas) tannery. Subsequently obsessed by smell, Grenouille's keen olfactory sense becomes so finely tuned that it eventually overpowers such human qualities as love.

Though he has indeed discovered the unmistakable scent of a woman, Grenouille finds it impossible to connect with the woman on any sort of meaningful level. Roaming the streets of Paris late one night, Grenouille smelt the scent of a young girl selling plums and impulsively strangles her, later sniffing her nude corpse in a twisted attempt to preserve the distinctive scent in his memory. Afterwards, he met legendary perfumer Giuseppe Baldini (Dustin Hoffman) and asked Baldidi to take him on as an apprentice.

After working for Baldini, Grenouille travels to the town of Grasse in Southern France in order to learn the art of enfleurage at a firm run by the highly respected Mme. Arnulfi (Corinna Harfouch). It is there that Grenouille becomes dangerously drawn to the vestal aroma of the young and beautiful Laura (Rachel Hurd-Wood), the daughter of widower merchant Antione Richis (Alan Rickman). He was driven to madness by such a pure scent, Grenouille continues to rob the lives of the numerous young girls and stored their scent in the bottle. He collected all the scents of the women he killed until finally he got Laura's scent that he considered as the vital element of his perfume's recipe.

Conclusion of Chapter III

This chapter has presented the research design and procedures that are used in achieving the aims of the study. The study was focused on the identifying translations procedures and the quality of translation in the selected object. After analyzing the chosen samples, the writer created conclusions of the writer's discovery from the research.

