

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter mainly consists of the elaboration of the research method employed in the present study, the context of the research, data collection, procedure of analyzing the data and data analysis.

3.1 Method of Research

The present study utilizes qualitative method. Fraenkl and Wallen stated (1993: 42), “The term qualitative research refers to research investigations of the quality of relationship, activities, situation, or materials”. It was also stated that “descriptive method is used to explain, analyze, and classify something through various technique surveys, interview, questionnaires, observation and test. The purpose of descriptive research itself is to describe current condition without them being influenced by the investigator.”

In addition to Fraenkl and Wallen, Maxwell (1996) as cited in Alwasilah (2002:107-109), states that there are five characteristics of qualitative research:

1. understanding the meaning of the participants of the study, the events, situations and actions involved with the accounts of their life and experiences
2. understanding the particular context within which the participants act and the influence that this context has on their actions
3. identifying unanticipated phenomena and influences and generating new grounded theories
4. understanding the process by which events and actions take place

5. Developing causal explanation

Concerning the subject of this study, the writer assumes that this method is an appropriate method to be applied in this research because the writer attempts to investigate the naturalness level of the translation of idiomatic expressions in this translation by classifying, analyzing, and explaining into the object of the research. The writer also interprets the phenomena on the object of the research descriptively.

3.2 The Context of the Research

The object of the present study is a novel entitled *Wanderlust* written by Danielle Steel, and its translated version by Thress Susilastuti. This novel consists of 46 chapters, and 506 pages. It was published in 1986 and translated into Indonesia in 2005. This is an international best seller novel and printed in the United States of America.

3.3 Data Collection

The research was conducted based on qualitative method. Therefore, the writer used the following techniques of data collection:

As a preliminary step, the writer read the original version and the translated version of the novel. Next, the writer identified and collected the idiomatic expressions found in the novel, and then classified them according to its type of idiom into list. Then, the source language and the target language of the idiomatic expressions were compared. After that the writer checked the translation

strategies applied to the idioms, the naturalness of the translation of the idiomatic expressions, and the problems found in the translation of idiomatic expressions.

3.4 Procedure of Analyzing the Data

1. Reading the original text thoroughly.
2. Rereading and comparing the original version, and the translated version of the novel. The writer focuses on finding the idiomatic expressions
3. Collecting the idiomatic expressions found in the novel
4. In this step, the idioms found in the novel are classified into list according to types of idiom by Hockett as cited in Puja (2008: 43), then, identifying the translation strategies which are employed to analyze the data in the translation theory from Baker (1992) in his book entitled *In Other Words*
5. Analyzing the collected data in order to found the naturalness of the translation of the idiomatic expressions and analyzing the problems found in the translation of idioms
6. Doing library research.

In the process of analyzing the data, the usage of abbreviation of each type of idioms and translation strategies are classified into tables as described below.

Table 3.1

Translation Strategies According to Baker (1992)

Translation Strategies	Abbreviation
Using an idiom of similar meaning and form	SMF
Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	S MDF
Translation by paraphrase	Paraphrase
Translation by omission	Omission

Table 3.2

Scale of Naturalness (Newmark, 1988)

Scale	Abbreviation
Natural	N
Less Natural	LN
Unnatural	UN

Table 3.3

Example of Data Analysis

Translation Strategies Used in Translating the Idiomatic Expressions

1. Translation strategies in Substitute Classification

Idiomatic expression number 1:

Idioms (Source Text)	Idioms (Target Text)	Translation Strategies
“ <i>Animals</i> , he spoke stuffy in the stuffy room”(p.229)	“ <i>Dasar binatang, desis sang jenderal dalam kamar yang sesak itu</i> ”(p.254)	SMDF

2. Translation strategies in Proper Names Classification

Idiomatic expression number 2:

Idioms (Source Text)	Idioms (Target Text)	Translation Strategies
“Violet had volunteered as a lorry driver for the Red Cross” (p.403)	“ <i>Violet menjadi sukarelawan Palang Merah sebagai pengemudi lori</i> ” (p.443)	SMF

3. Translation strategies in Abbreviation Classification

Idiomatic expression number 3:

Idioms (Source Text)	Idioms (Target Text)	Translation Strategies
“They were still battling their son Patrick’s TB”(p.76)	“Mereka masih berjuang melawan penyakit TBC putra mereka”(p.81)	SMF

4. Translation strategies in English Phrasal Compounds Classification

Idiomatic expression number 4:

Idioms (Source Text)	Idioms (Target Text)	Translation Strategies
“You’ve had a long day getting that child married off” (p.37)	“Kau sudah cukup lelah hari ini”(p.40)	Omission

5. Translation strategies in Figure of Speech Classification

Idiomatic expression number 5:

Idioms (Source Text)	Idioms (Target Text)	Translation Strategies
“She stared into space and thought of her sister’s wedding” (p.35)	“Saat menatap kekosongan dan mengingat pernikahan adiknya”(p.37)	Paraphrase

6. Translation strategies in Slang Classification

Idiomatic expression number 6:

Idioms (Source Text)	Idioms (Target Text)	Translation Strategies
“Annabelle didn’t give a damn about anything except her face and her wardrobe”(p.19)	“Annabelle tidak peduli terhadap apapun kecuali wajah dan busananya”(p.21)	Paraphrase

The Analysis of Naturalness in the Translation of Idiomatic

Expressions.

1. Substitute Classification

Idiomatic expression number 7

NO	Idioms (Source Text)	Idioms (Target Text)	Translation Strategy	Scale
1	"Animals, he spoke stuffy in the stuffy room"(p.229)	"Dasar binatang, desis sang jenderal dalam kamar yang sesak itu"(p.254)	SMDF	LN

2. Abbreviation Classification

Idiomatic expression number 8

NO	Idioms (Source Text)	Idioms (Target Text)	Translation Strategy	Scale
1.	"They were still battling their son Patrick's TB"(p.76)	"Mereka masih berjuang melawan penyakit TBC putra mereka"(p.81)	SMF	N

3. Proper Name Classification

Idiomatic expression number 9

"The First World War"(p.164)	"Perang Dunia I"(p.180)	SMF	UN
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4. English Phrasal Compound Classification

Idiomatic Expression Number 10

"You've had a long day. getting that child married off"(p.37)	"Kau sudah cukup lelah hari ini"(p.40)	Omission	UN
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5. Figure of Speech Classification

Idiomatic Expression Number 11

"...drinking and dancing until the wee hours" (p.59)	"Minum-minum dan berdansa hingga fajar"(p.62)	Paraphrase	N
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6. Slang Classification

Idiomatic Expression Number 12

"Oh, to hell with you, James. "(p.79)	"Ah sialan kau James"(p.84)	Paraphrase	N
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