

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research methodology used to provide data and to investigate them. The chapter is organized as follows: statement of the problems, aims of the study, research design, research procedures, and synopsis of *Arok of Java*.

#### 3.1 Statement of the Problems

In order to make the discussion focuses on the problems, this study is limited to the cases of culture-bound terms translation in the novel entitled *Arok of Java* written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. The problems are listed as follows:

1. What categories of culture-bound terms are found in the original version of the novel entitled *Arok Dedes*?
2. What procedures are used by the translator in translating Javanese ancient culture-bound terms into English?

#### 3.2 Aims of the Study

This study aims at finding the answers of the questions listed in the previous part. Those are as follows:

1. To identify the categories of culture-bound terms found in the original novel entitled *Arok Dedes*.

2. To find out the procedures used by the translator in translating Javanese ancient culture-bound terms into English.

### **3.3 Research Design**

This study employs a descriptive design with a qualitative approach in analyzing and in exposing the obtained data which is the culture-bound terms that are discovered in the novel. As suggested by Bogdan and Knopp (1982) “qualitative data are collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers”. Furthermore, Fraenkel (1993: 380) states that “qualitative research is research studies that investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials”. In addition, Creswell (1994) defines qualitative research as “an inquiry process of understanding a social human problem, based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting”.

By considering the mentioned facts, a qualitative approach is considered to be relevant to this study since the data of the study are collected in the form of words rather than numbers. Besides, this study tries to understand a social human problem and to investigate the quality of relationships. By using a qualitative approach, this study does not make or proof hypotheses, it just established data collection, conducting the observation carried out from the cases then build a knowledge which is understandable and applicable in translation theory.

### 3.4 Research Procedure

The steps of collecting the data are important in a descriptive qualitative research. This study employs a textual analysis to collect the data. The collection of data will be more observed in chapter four, however the steps of collecting the data are summarized as follows:

- a. Reading carefully the Indonesian version of *Arok Dedes*,
- b. Reading carefully the English version of *Arok of Java*,
- c. Identifying the sentences containing Javanese ancient culture-bound terms both in Indonesian and in English.
- d. Selecting the Javanese ancient culture-bound terms both in Indonesian and in English, the examples can be shown as follows:

SL	TL	Definition
Gusti	Gusti	Somebody from the sudra caste who has wealth or some skill or special knowledge.
Kiwa	Left side	Left, knowledge about the Gods.
Tengen	Right side	Right, knowledge about human.

- e. Listing the selected Javanese ancient culture-bound terms into table.

Once the data had been collected, the next step is analyzing the data. In the process of analysis, the data are gathered, collected, reduced, and to some extent, interpreted. It is in line with Alwasilah (2000) who states that:

“Data analysis is the process of organizing and storing data in light of our increasingly sophisticated judgments, that is, of the meaning-finding interpretations that you are learning to make about the shape of your study”.

The goal of data analysis is to get the reasonable conclusions and generalization based on preponderance of the data. The steps of data analysis are summarized as follow:

- a. All the data of Javanese ancient culture-bound terms will be categorized into cultural categories proposed by Newmark (1988: 95), see also Nida (1975) as discussed in chapter two. The categories are: ecology, material culture, social culture, and organizations.
- b. Evaluating the translation procedures used to translate the Javanese ancient culture-bound terms based on the theories proposed by Newmark (1988:81) and other experts, including Catford (1965), Vinay and Darlbenet (1995), Delisle (1999), Graedler (2000:3), and Harvey (2003:2-6).
- c. Judging the quality of translations in accordance with some theories as described in chapter two which is supported by the reader's perspective about the quality of the translations.
- d. Calculating the percentages by presenting all numeric data as a simple scaling for translation procedure by using the formula:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of occurrence

N= The total number of Javanese cultural bound-terms

$$P = F/N \times 100\%$$

- e. Drawing some tables which consist of the percentages of cultural categories and the percentages of translation procedures applied in translating the Javanese ancient culture-bound terms.

- f. Interpreting the results of data analysis in accordance with the theories discussed in chapter two.

### **3.5 Synopsis of *Arok of Java***

The story is set in 13<sup>th</sup> century Java, in the region of Tumapel, a vassal governance under the king of Kediri, Sri Kretajaya. Ruling Tumapel is a former brigand, elevated to the governance by Sri Kretajaya with the title of Tunggal Ametung. He also uses the title of Governor of Tumapel. Governor originally meant the controller of the water. In these terms are summed up the essence of the social and political system that prevailed in Java at that time.

Tunggal Ametung, the Governor of Tumapel is a miniature replica of the king of Kediri, to whom the Governor pays tribute in gold. The Governor is always wary of the superior power in Kediri. He is Governor only as long as he can pay tribute. He has no hereditary rights. He has no real independence and therefore no independent ambitions for his region and his society.

The Governor of Tumapel is the oppressor. The person who emerges as the leader of a revolution against him is Arok. Arok is depicted as a man of peasant background, spending his youth working in the rice fields as the adopted son of a farmer. But he goes on to receive an education both at the feet of a Buddhist and then a Hindu priest. He is sudra, who by dint of talent and study, become a Brahmin, the highest caste. And he is a sudra, who by dint of talent and consistency of struggle and leadership, emerges as a military leader: a ksatria.

Faced by increasing rebellion by the peasant bandits, Tunggul Ametung is forced to seek advice from the local Brahmin. They advise him to employ Arok to suppress the rebellions. He does not realise that Arok is indeed the leader of rebellions. Having being accepted into the palace of the Governor, Arok conspires with the Governor's wife, Dedes. Conspiracy in the palace combines with rebellion in the villages and the gold-fields, to defeat the Governor.

Tumapel falls to a great army of mobilised peasants – men, women and children armed with knives, sickles, and clubs – and liberated slaves. The tactic of deceit and conspiracy opened the way.

Arok legitimise his position as the new ruler of Tumapel, Arok takes Tunggul Ametung's young Brahmin wife, Dedes, as his wife. Dedes is pregnant with the Akuwu's child, though Dedes has fallen in love with Arok in the course of the conspiracy in which she helped. But Arok also has a wife; she is the daughter of a sudra farmer who is bearing his own child. So Arok rules with two wives, Umang the sudra and Dedes, the brahmin.

### **3.6 Conclusion of Chapter III**

This chapter has presented statement of the problems, aims of the study, research design and research procedures which are containing the steps of collecting and analyzing the data. By employing all the steps mentioned above, the research results are expected to achieve a greater accuracy in the results of the study.