

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Method of the Research

The qualitative and descriptive methods are employed to find out the answer of the research problem. Qualitative method is not presented in numbers but in form of writing and giving interpretation to the result descriptively (Franken and Wallen, 1993:38). Furthermore, Maxwell (cited in Pratama, 2006: 32-33) pointed that there are five purposes of qualitative research:

1. Understanding the meaning of the participants in the study, the events, situations, and actions involved with and the accounts of their life and experiences.
2. Understanding the particular context within which are participants act and the influence that this context has on their actions.
3. Identifying unanticipated phenomenon and influences and generating new grounded theories.
4. Understanding the process by which events and actions take place.
5. Developing casual explanations.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher conducts qualitative and descriptive method to investigate the cultural words on social-political and administrative jargons and the translation procedures used by the translator

including the quality of the translation in Indonesian Law of Mineral & Coal Mining and Law of Investment.

3.2 The Object of the Research

The object of this research is translated book of Indonesian Law of Mineral & Coal Mining and Law of investment. The book is translated by Suyud Margono, Sh., M. Hum., Anang Hartono, S.H., Julio Gumanti, SH. The data is collected by observing the cultural words on in SL and TL of the object of the research. Therefore, the data were taken directly from the the object. The book contains 234 pages and consists of two versions of Indonesian and English. There are 166 cultural words on social-political and administrative choose as the samples.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

Before analyzing the data, the writer collected the data as the media of doing this study. The prominent data of the research is taken from the book of Indonesian Law of Mineral & Coal mining and Law of investment by Suyud Margono & Associates. In collecting the data, several steps were taken:

1. Reading and comparing Indonesian and English version

This step is conducted to gain the link between the Indonesia and English translation. Thus, the step is important to understand the link because it can help the writer in conducting the analysis.

2. Juxtaposing the English and Indonesian version

This step is intended to help the writer in analyzing both versions in the same time to find out the cultural words on social-political and administrative jargons which is used to analyze.

3. Giving questionnaire to the respondents

The questionnaire is the translation assessment of quality of the translation that presented in table. It is done by two respondents, that is, the English student in Indonesia University of Education majoring translating and the English native speaker who can speak Bahasa Indonesia. This questionnaire is examine the translation products in terms of accuracy, clarity, and naturalness based on Abdullah's Pedoman Penilaian Terjemahan.

3.4 Data Analysis

Theory of Newmark's cultural categories (1988:95) adapted from Nida are used to classify the cultural words on social-political and administrative found in the book. Furthermore, the theory of translation procedures (Newmark, 1988) is applied in analyzing the procedures used. The analysis is divided into several steps, as follows:

- 1) To facilitate the data processing, the writer abbreviated each type of cultural words on social-political & administrative and translation procedures by coding the categories and procedures into the table:

Newmark's category of cultural words on social-political and administrative

Types of category	Abbreviation
Political	P
Administrative	A
Legal	L
Social	S
Religious	R

Table 3.1 Newmark's Category of Cultural Words

Translation Procedures	Abbreviations
Transference	TF
Naturalisation	N
Cultural Equivalent	CE
Functional Equivalent	FE
Descriptive Equivalent	DE
Synonymy	S
Through-Translation	TT
Literal Translation	LT
Shifts or Transposition	TP
Modulation	M
Recognised Translation	RT
Translation Label	TL

Compensation	C
Reduction and Expansion	Rd and Exp
Paraphrase	P
Componential Analysis	CA
Notes, Additions, Glosses	Nt,Ad,Gl
Couplets, Triplets, and Quadruplets	Cop,Tri, Qd

Table 3.2 Newmark's Procedures of Translation

- 2) The writer analyzes the data by juxtaposing the Indonesian and English versions and listed the analysis into the table.

Analysis Example

Table 3.3 the example of data analysis

No	Source text	Target text	Type of SPA category	Translation Procedures
1	Pemerintah pusat , selanjutnya disebut pemerintah, adalah Presiden Republik Indonesia yang memegang Kekuasaan Negara republik Indonesia	Federal , hereinafter referred to as Government, is The president Republic of Indonesia Whose hold state governance power Republic of Indonesia	A	CE
2	Dengan rahmat Tuhan Yang Maha Esa	With the blessing of God Almighty	R	Exp

- 3) The writer analyzes the data using Newmark's category of cultural words. Therefore, the writer also analyzed the data using Newmark's principles of translation procedure.

The following is the example of the analysis.

Source text	Target text
Setiap penanaman modal berhak mendapat: a. <u>Kepastian hak</u> , hukum dan perlindungan	Every capital investment deserves: a. <u>Certainty rights</u> , law and protection

The phrase **Kepastian hak** in the sentence *Setiap penanaman modal berhak mendapat: a. Kepastian hak, hukum dan perlindungan* is identified as transposition translation. The phrase refers to the right of investor. In the context of Law, the phrase is successfully conveying the message by changing the form of phrase from singular to plural. The translation procedure used in translating this cultural terms was **transposition**.

- 4) The writer calculate the percentage of each procedure based on the following formula:

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

P : Percentage of translation procedures

F : Frequency of translation procedures

N : Total number of data

5) In addition, the writer assesses the translation products in terms of accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. This step is conducted by giving questionnaires to two respondents, that is, English students of Indonesia University of Education (English major, translating program study) and an English native speaker who can speak Bahasa Indonesia.

No	English text	Indonesian text	accuracy				Clarity				Naturalness						
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
1																	
2																	

Table 3.4 the example of the judgment of accuracy, clarity, and naturalness test

On the table above, each respondent was given the ranges of choices for each aspect of the language unit. The table shows the scale that represents the quality for each language unit. Score “1” is represented bad quality, score “2” represented fair quality, score “3” represented good quality, score “4” represented excellent quality.

The indicators for each quality category were adapted from *Faktor-faktor yang Terkait dengan Terjemahan* (unpublished thesis of Abdullah, 1996) in *Pedoman Penilaian Terjemahan*, cited in Saptarini (2009:46), as follows:

- **Accuracy**

1. **Bad**

Semantically misleading and incomprehensible, unclear meaning, there are some grammatical errors, and deviation of meaning.

2. Fair

Correct meaning, minimum redundancy and grammatical error.

3. Good

Correct meaning, nothing omission, addition or any changes of meaning.

4. Excellent

Accurate, clear, nothing omission, addition or any changes of meaning.

- **Clarity**

1. Bad

Stylistically awkward, structurally burdensome, poorly structured, diction and mechanical errors.

2. Fair

Complex syntax but understandable meaning, some dictions or mechanical errors.

3. Good

Appropriate words, phrase and grammar are clear meaning.

4. Excellent

Easy to understand, correct words, phrase and grammar, nothing ambiguity.

- **Naturalness**

1. Bad

Unnatural form, awkward language, linguistically unnatural, stylistically awkward.

2. Fair

Make sense and minimum unnatural words, grammar, phrase, and idiom.

3. Good

Correct meaning, appropriate idioms and words but there some syntactic structure errors.

4. Excellent

Make sense, read naturally (written in ordinary language, common grammar, proper idioms and words)

- 6) Calculating the scores. The score given in each item is the mean or the average of three features in the translation quality; hence, the score is made by summing the scores achieved in accuracy, clarity, and naturalness and the result is divided by the number of scores. The mean formula is as follows:

$$M_x = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

(Kranzler and Morsound, 1999: 8)

Notes:

M_x : Mean of the scores

$\sum X$: The sum of the scores achieved in accuracy, clarity, and naturalness

N : The number of scores

- 7) Drawing the conclusion based on the data that have been analyzed.

