

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter defines the methodology used in the research to investigate the issues raised in the research questions. It includes research methods, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Method

This study was aimed at understanding the types of English slang, the subtitling strategies inside the movie subtitles of “The Departed” and also the analysis of the quality of slang translation. Since this study attempted to reach a deep analysis of those issues, the research method that the writer used was primarily qualitative. In addition, the writer’s opinion is supported by Maxwell (1996:3) who states:

“Qualitative study is the activities of collecting and analyzing data, developing and modifying theory, elaborating or refocusing the research questions, and also identifying and eliminating validity threats are usually all going on more or less simultaneously, each influencing all of the others.”

There are two fundamental reasons why the writer employed a qualitative method. First, the data collection of this study was mostly in the form of description and explanation. In this present study, slang translation is the main issue and some relevant theories are needed to support and validate the writer’s opinion. Meanwhile the percentages, charts or tables are merely the complementary things to support the findings.

Second, the data collection was not randomly taken. The writer used all slang found in the movie subtitles as the main data because they were chosen to yield the findings. In addition, the present study did not use a large number of data. In other words, qualitative researchers typically study a relatively small number of individuals or situations and maintain the individuality of each of these in their analysis, rather than collecting data from large samples and aggregating the data across individuals or situations (Maxwell, 1996). In this present study, the writer analyzed all slang (146 items) found in the movie subtitles. Indeed, the total number of slang was quite small but very helpful for the writer so that he could analyze them in sufficient detail in order to yield the accurate findings.

In addition, the descriptive method and qualitative method correlate each other because descriptive is one of characteristics of the qualitative method (Lincoln and Guba: 1985). Therefore, the writer employed the descriptive method in presenting the data. Hence, the writer provided charts, tables and percentages to present and describe the analysis in sufficient detail. Moreover, the descriptive method allows the writer to describe, analyze, categorize and interpret the data in order to reveal the answers of the subject studied. This is supported by Gay L.R (2004) who states that the descriptive method is a method research that involves the data collection to reveal the answer of research questions.

In conclusion, based on the explanation above, the method applied in this research was a descriptive qualitative method. Hopefully, by using this method, the writer could answer research questions of this research and explain the result of this study.

3.2 Data Sources

The research was conducted by using a movie that became the main source in collecting the data, namely: an action-crime-thriller movie entitled *The Departed*. The movie was directed by Martin Scorsese, distributed by Warner Bros Pictures and starred by Leonardo DiCaprio, Matt Damon, Jack Nicholson and Mark Wahlberg. The movie which was released in 2006 won 4 Oscars in Academy Awards 2007 including Best Picture, Best Director (Martin Scorsese), Best Film Editing (Thelma Schoonmaker), and Best Adapted Screenplay (William Monahan).

Furthermore, "The Departed" movie was used as the main object because it contained so many slang words and sentences interesting to be analyzed. Those slang words were gained by investigating the movie scripts.

3.2.1 Movie Synopsis

"The Departed" is set in South Boston where the Massachusetts State Police Department is waging an all-out war to take down the city's top organized crime ring. The key is to end the reign of powerful mob boss Frank Costello (Jack Nicholson) from the inside. A young rookie, Billy Costigan (Leonardo DiCaprio), who grew up in South Boston, is assigned to infiltrate the mob run by Costello. While Billy is working to gain Costello's trust, another young cop who came up from the streets of "Southie," Colin Sullivan (Matt Damon), is quickly rising through the ranks of the state police. Earning a spot in the Special Investigations Unit, Colin is among a handful of elite officers whose mission is to bring Costello

down. But what his superiors don't know is that Colin is working for Costello, keeping the crime boss one step ahead of the police.

Each man becomes deeply consumed by his double life, gathering information about the plans and counter-plans of the operation he has penetrated. But when it becomes clear to both the gangsters and the police that they have a mole in their midst, Billy and Colin find themselves in constant danger of being caught and exposed to the enemy -- and each must race to uncover the identity of the other man in time to save him.

3.3 Techniques of Collecting Data

The main data of the research were taken from the DVD of an action-thriller movie "The Departed". Movie scripts were obtained from the internet and the subtitle script was taken from the movie. The next step was making the written text of the movie's subtitle.

In conducting the study, several steps were taken:

1. Watching the original DVD of "The Departed" several times to comprehend the whole of stories.
2. Identifying the English version of the scripts to find slang.
3. Collecting the dialogues in the scripts which contain slang.
4. Transcribing dialogues of the movie both English and its Indonesian subtitle .
5. Classifying all slang which are found in the movie subtitles.

3.4 Techniques of Analyzing Data

This study applied nine steps in analyzing the data collection in order to produce the findings and answer the research questions.

1. Reading and comparing the English movie scripts and Indonesian movie scripts of “The Departed
2. Juxtaposing the written dialogues (English version) and the subtitle (Indonesian version) of the movie, for example:

Source Language	Target Language
I love you, Honey.	Aku mencintaimu sayang
Thank you Uncle Ben.	Terima Kasih Paman Ben

3. Classifying the slang found based on Willis’ classification (1964), namely:
(1) slang words are derived from, or give a new meaning to a standard word; and (2) slang words are new creations or at least have only a vague connection with the established words.
4. Categorizing the slang found in the movie by using Feldman and Sourdöt’s classification (2008). The classification focuses on how slang are developed. Furthermore, it consists of: (1) Syntactic Procedures, (2) Lexical Procedures that are divided into two parts: Semantic Procedures (Metaphor, Metonymy, Synonymy and Polysemy) and Formal Procedures (Lexical Composition, Derivation, Apocope, Apherisis, Doubling, Reversal, Assimilation, and Abreviation
5. Determining the strategies in subtitling slang items based on strategies of subtitling proposed by Gottlieb (1992), such as: Expansion, Paraphrase,

Transfer, Imitation, Transcription, Dislocation, Condensation, Decimation, Deletion, and Resignation.

6. Gathering the findings based on each slang classification and strategy and counting the number of each of them.
7. Computing the numerical data by using a simple scaling composed by Thorsten (1992: 22) for slang classification and subtitling strategies in order to determine the percentage of each of them.

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

Note:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Overall number

8. Analyzing the types of slang and their subtitling strategies.
9. Judging the quality of slang translation by using Barnwell's (1996) method that focuses on three criteria: accuracy, clarity and naturalness. In addition, each criterion was measured by four grades: bad, fair, good and excellent. The figure of translation quality judgment is depicted in the form of questionnaire (appendix 3).

Furthermore, to avoid a biased judgment, the writer compared his judgment with another reviewer's judgment. Hence, the writer asked one of his colleagues in the eighth semester to participate in testing the quality of slang translation.

Consequently, the reviewer had to have some qualification, as follows:

- a. Knowing and understanding the translation quality criteria being assessed.

- b. Having experience in analyzing and judging the quality of translation.
- c. Having sufficient knowledge about slang.

Thus, the writer as the first reviewer gave an instrument to fill in formed questionnaire to one of his colleague to be the second reviewer. Furthermore, the writer also asked the second reviewer to watch the movie to get the gist of the story. Here is an example of a table design of slang translation quality check questionnaire:

No	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Quality											
			Accuracy				Clarity				Naturalness			
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Bye-Bye, Punk ass!	Sampai Jumpa, Keparat!	√				√				√			

As cited in Saptarini (2009), the description criteria, grades and levels to the translation quality can be seen in Table 3.1 as follows:

Table 3.1 The Criteria Description of the Translation Quality Judgment

Aspect	Grade	Level	Qualification
Accuracy (meaning and context aspects)	1	Bad	Semantically misleading and incomprehensible, unclear meaning, the presence of some grammatical errors and deviation of meaning.
	2	Fair	Correct meaning, minimum redundancy and grammatical error.
	3	Good	Correct meaning, no omission, addition or any changes of meaning.
	4	Excellent	Accurate, clear, no omission, addition or any changes of meaning.
Clarity (fluency, stylistic, vocabulary, mechanical structure)	1	Bad	Stylistically awkward, structurally burdensome, poorly structured, diction and mechanical errors.
	2	Fair	Complex syntax but understandable meaning and some diction that have mechanical errors.

	3	Good	Appropriate words, phrases and grammar and also clear meaning.
	4	Excellent	Easy to be understood, correct words, phrases and grammar, and no ambiguity.
Naturalness (grammatical aspects)	1	Bad	Unnatural forms, awkward language, linguistically unnatural, stylistically awkward.
	2	Fair	Makes sense and minimum unnatural words, grammar, phrases and idioms.
	3	Good	Correct meaning, appropriate idioms and words but there are some syntactic structure errors.
	4	Excellent	Make sense and read naturally (written in ordinary language, common grammar, proper idioms and words).

The writer's decision to employ only two reviewers is also supported by Alwasilah (2002) who states that the correct number of reviewers in order to yield the findings of a study is not exactly defined as long as it is successfully fulfilled the basis purposive. In addition, Lincoln and Guba as cited in Alwasilah (2002) describe that the total number of reviewers is not accurately identified until the writer feels the redundancy findings in his study. In this case, the writer only used two reviewers including himself to avoid the redundancy findings because they had represented the objectivity of the translation quality judgment. Furthermore, the form of the questionnaires of the quality of slang translation can be found in **appendix**

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9. Describing and interpreting the results.
10. Drawing conclusions according to the results.

Concluding Remarks

This chapter describes the research methodology. Furthermore, it explains the method used to reveal the answers of research questions. It includes research methods, source, techniques of collecting data, techniques of analyzing data, and synopsis of the movie. The forthcoming chapter will provide data presentations and discussions.

