

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the methodology has been done in the study. It elucidates the method of the study, the respondents, and instruments of the study, the procedures of collecting data, and data analysis.

3.1 Method of the Study

The writer applies qualitative method. According to Clough & Nutbrown (2002:18), qualitative method implies an emphasis on the qualities of entities and on processes and meanings that are not experimentally examined or measured (if measured at all in terms of quantity, amount, intensity, or frequency).

There are many kinds of qualitative method that can be used in the study. One of them is case study. According to Clough & Nutbrown (2002:18), they said that the case study is often seen as a prime example of qualitative method. It is because case study is related to the specific term in whole personalities for the subject of the study. The subject of the study can be individual, group, organization, or society. The aim of case study is to give some descriptions about background, special characters or status that will become general. The result is to generalize from case pattern from individual, group, organization, or society.

A case study examines the recent condition in a certain group of people. The main characteristic of case study is the absence of the writer's control over the

respondents. The writer only attempts to analyze the recent condition without being allowed to give treatments over the subject of the study. Case study can support big cases presently, give some hypothesis for continuing study, and become references for statements of problems below:

1. How acceptable are the two translated poems of Goenawan Mohamad?
 - a. What responses to the translated poems are generated by students who read the translation?
 - b. What is the strategy used to translate the translated poetry?

Even though the samples cannot represent the total population, however, it is the most valid method in eliciting response to the literature. It is because case study focuses on individual reader who is showing the personal nature of response. Therefore, the writer chooses a case study design in form of qualitative approach.

3.2 Respondents

The respondents of this research were English department students of UPI year 2008 class non-education that comprises 40 students. Four students were taken as the samples in which it is in line with what Gay (1987:114) states that the samples in a research require minimum 10% of the total population. The writer chose this class because they have learned Reading in Professional Context, Foundation of Literature, Foundation of Translating and Interpreting, Foundation of Linguistics, Exploring Poetry, Appreciation of Language and Art, Theories of Translating, Theories of Interpreting, and Practice of Translating: English – Indonesia. Therefore,

they have had knowledge in translating and been able to understand and respond the sentences in literary works. In addition, the writer chose two native speakers who have been studying Indonesian language in Balai Bahasa Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.

3.3 Data Collection

3.3.1 Two Translated Poems of Goenawan Mohammad

Table 3.1 The Poetry of Goenawan Mohammad

Kwatin Tentang Sebuah Poci	Quatrain About A Pot
<p>Pada keramik tanpa nama itu kulihat kembali wajahmu mataku belum tolol, ternyata untuk sesuatu yang tak ada</p>	<p>On a nameless clay i see your face once more my eyes are not that dim, obviously for seeing what is not there</p>
<p>Apa yang berharga pada tanah liat ini selain separuh ilusi?</p>	<p>What is the worth of this pot, anyway, save part illusion?</p>
<p>Sesuatu yang kelak retak dan kita membikinnya abadi</p>	<p>Something that will break one day and for us to make eternal</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Instrument 1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Instrument 2</p>

Table 3.2 The Poetry of Goenawan Mohammad

Dingin Tak Tercatat	Cold Unregistered
Dingin tak tercatat	Cold unregistered
Pada thermometer	On the thermometer
Kota hanya basah	The city is but wet
Angin sepanjang sungai Mengusir, tetapi kita tetap saja	Along the river the wind Chases us away, but we stay
Di sana. Seakan-akan	There. As if
Gerimis raib Dan cahaya berenang	The light were swimming In the rain unseen,
Mempermainkan warna.	Playing with colors
Tuhan, kenapa kita bisa Bahagia?	God, why can we be this Happy?
Instrument 1	Instrument 2

3.3.2 The Questions for Students Responses

The writer chose students' written responses to the Indonesian poems because it could give students longer time to think about and consider their answers and

responses to literary works. In this study, the writer gave 2 poems in English and in Bahasa Indonesia. Firstly, the writer gave the poems in English to the students. After they have read it, then they were given the poems in Bahasa version and vice versa for the native. After that, they were asked about the poems with the following questions as instrument 3:

1. In your opinion, who are “ku” and “mu” in the “Kwatin Tentang Sebuah Poci”?
And who are “kita” in the “Dingin Tak Tercatat”?
2. How about the rhyme of the poems?
3. What is your opinion about the selection of the words used by the author? Is it poetic or not?
4. What do you think about the meaning of the content in the poems?
5. Are the words used in the poems easy to understand?

After each student was given foreign-language poetry, then students were given poems that use their native language. Subsequently they were given the following questions as instrument 4:

1. Which poetry do you understand better?
2. Are there some words that you think that they are not translated into English properly (be used in the translated version e.g. English)?
3. What do you think about the translation? Is the translation good or not?

The questions were intended to gain information of the content of the poems from respondents' opinion whether the poems have poetic words or not and find out the strategies of the poems.

Firstly, the writer gave instrument 1 (the two poems of Goenawan Mohamad in Indonesia version) to two English speakers. After that, the writer gave instrument 3 to them. They answered the questions based on their opinion about the poem. It was permitted for them to use dictionary. Next, the writer gave the instrument 2 (the two poems of Goenawan Mohammad in English version). Then, they were given the instrument 4.

After gaining the data from the English speakers, then the writer gained the data from the Indonesian speakers. It had the same way as the first way, but the reverse instrument. Firstly, the writer gave the instrument 2 to the Indonesian speakers. Then, the writer gave the instrument 3. After that, the Indonesian speakers were given the instrument 1. Finally, they were given the instrument 4. These ways were organized as above in order to get the data about the acceptability of the poems that have been translated into English version.

3.4 Analyzing Students Responses

The text analysis focused on analyzing text based on the strategies of translation and their responses about the content of the poems that is related to their experience in the reality. In analyzing the strategies of the poem's translation, the writer separated every line to be analyzed and matched them with the existing types of translation. In analyzing responses about the content of the translated poems of Goenawan Mohamad, which are related to their feeling and experiences, the writer

asked some more questions. The functions of those questions are to dig more information to become the supporting data.

Due to some constraints in terms of time and lack of consent from one of the native speaker, only one other native speaker was interviewed. It was done through electronic media e.g. E-mail and social networking.

