

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The previous chapter described the focus of theoretical foundation. This chapter deals with the research methodology used to answer the research questions. It contains the research question, research method, the research subject, the technique of collecting and analyzing data and synopsis of the novel.

3.1 Research Question

This study is conducted to answer these questions:

1. What types of noun phrases are found in the novel *Eat Pray Love*?
2. What procedures are used to translate the noun phrases found in the novel *Eat Pray Love*?
3. How is the quality of translation of noun phrases in the novel *Eat Pray Love* ?

3.2 Research Method

In this study, the writer employed a descriptive qualitative method. This method is used in order to discover, identify, analyze and describe noun phrases and translation procedures used by the translator in translating noun phrases in the novel.

According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:380) qualitative research is a research study that investigates the quality of relationship, activities, situations, or materials. While, Miles and Huberman suggest that “ qualitative data are usually in the form of words rather than numbers. They are rich in descriptions and explanations of processes in identifiable local context”. Thus, qualitative

approach is considered as a relevant method since the data of this study is in the form of words.

Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:23) also argue that descriptive method is a method used to explain, analyze, and classify something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionre, and a test. The data of this study will be interpreted decriptively, in order to make sense of or interpreted the phenomena.

Furthermore, Arikunto (1998:245) suggests that qualitative research is descriptive. A research is identified as descriptive research when the variables are not easily identified. Also, the aim of this method is to eximine a certain event or phenomenon.

3.3 Subject of the Study

The subject of this study is a novel written by Elizabeth Gilbert entitled “Eat Pray Love”, and its translation “Makan Doa Cinta” that was translated by Silamurti Nugroho. The Source Language (SL) is English and the Target Language (TL) is Indonesian.

The reason why the novel Eat Pray Love is chosen because this novel is one of the best seller novel all around the world. This novel also famous in Indonesia because in this story, the author’s telling about her experience in Bali, one of Indonesian city. People in Indonesia become more curious about this story after this novel become a movie.

Another reason is because the writer found alot of noun phrases in this novel. And the writer’s curious about the translation of these noun phrases. Thus, in this study, the writer attempted to discover the types of noun phrase found in

the novel and its translation, to identify the procedure of translation used by the translator to translate the noun phrases, then to find out the quality of its translation.

3.4 Technique of Collecting and Analyzing Data

3.4.1 Technique of Collecting data

The main data of the study was all the noun phrases found in the novel entitled “Eat Pray Love” and its translated version “Makan Doa Cinta”. This novel was published by The Penguin Group in 2010 and it is one of international best seller novels in the United States. In Indonesia, this novel has been printed for five times. The English version consists of 5 parts and the total length is 445 pages. While, the Indonesian version consists of 5 parts and composed of 402 pages.

This study employed simple random sampling. Simple random sampling is a technique that jumbles subjects in a population in order to give an equal chance to each subject to be chosen as the sample (Arikunto:1998).

In order to have a representative data, the writer take 10% from the whole raw data, the minimum amount of the sample recommended by Arikunto (1998). The writer randomly selected 45 pages out of 445 pages in the novel. The data were taken from page 1 and multiple of ten (1, 11, 21, 31...441). Some of the noun phrases found in the 45 selected pages were treated as the sample of the study for further analysis.

3.4.2 Technique of Analyzing data

In doing this study, the writer implemented the following procedures to simplify the analysis of the data obtained as follow:

- a. Reading closely the novel *Eat Pray Love* by Elizabeth Gilbert.
- b. Collecting all the noun phrases of selected pages of English version and Indonesian version.
- c. Categorizing the data based the structure of noun phrases as follow:

Noun Phrase: Premodifier + Head

1. Noun Phrase: Determiner + Noun
2. Noun Phrase: Adjective + Noun
3. Noun Phrase: Noun + Noun
4. Noun Phrase: Adjective + Noun + Noun
5. Noun Phrase: Participle (v-ing)+ Noun
6. Noun Phrase: Participle (v-ed) + Noun

Noun Phrase: Head + Postmodifier

7. Noun Phrase: Noun + Adverb
8. Noun Phrase: Noun + Prepositional Phrase
9. Noun Phrase: Noun + Participle Clause

Noun Phrase: Modifier + Head + Modifier

10. Noun Phrase: Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier

- d. Categorizing all noun phrases on its Determiners
- e. Categorizing all noun phrases on its translation procedures applied by translator by using the procedures of translation.
- f. Analyzing and interpreting the data to find the translation procedures applied by the translator by using the procedures of translation and supported by theories from some proper reference books, articles, and journals taken from

the internet.

- g. Determining the percentage by presenting all numeric data as simple scaling for translation procedures by using this formula:

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

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of translation procedures

N = Overall number of translation

After determining the percentage, the most dominant procedure in each classification would be found.

- h. Judging the noun phrase translation by two reviewers (the writer and a graduate of English Department of UPI), in order to see the appropriateness of the translator's chosen procedures. The justification is identified by four criteria, which are poor (if the words are not translated correctly, cannot be understood by TL reader, and not sound natural in target language), fair (if the meaning of the translation is correct, cannot be understood by TL reader, and not sound natural in target language), good (if the meaning of the translation is correct, can be understood by the TL reader, but not sound natural in target language), and excellent (if it is rendered completely and correctly, understandable, easy to be read by the reader, and sound natural in target language).
- i. Drawing the conclusion.

3.5 Synopsis of the Novel

This novel is telling about personal experience of the author herself, Elizabeth Gilbert, traveling to three different places, which are Italy, India and Bali, Indonesia. She constructed the story in three parts, each consisting of 36 short segments, matching the 108 beads on *japa mala*, the traditional Indian prayer necklace.

Around the time Elizabeth Gilbert turned thirty, she went through an early-onslaught midlife crisis. She had everything an educated, ambitious American woman was supposed to want—a husband, a house, a successful career. But instead of feeling happy and fulfilled, she was consumed with panic, grief, and confusion. She went through a divorce, a crushing depression, another failed love with a guy named David, and the eradication of everything she ever thought she was supposed to be. Then, she decided to spend a year abroad — four months each in Italy, India, and Bali. This odyssey was funded by her publisher who was looking forward to see what she would write about this very unusual spiritual pilgrimage.

Liz chose Italy because of the happiness she felt studying Italian. In Rome, she meets Luca Spaghetti, who becomes a friend and introduces her to the pleasures of doing nothing. She enrolls in Italian language classes and immerses herself in the beauty of this romantic language, and Italian culture. She has Gelati in the morning, discovers the best pizza in Italy, and shares Sardinian wine with friends. She experiences a soccer game in Italy, where the natives are the most passionate of fans. Ten days into the trip, Gilbert allows loneliness and depression

to bring her down; she plunges into sadness over the end of her affair with David. But her old travel talent for making friends with anybody comes in handy during six weeks of traveling to different Italian cities. She gains 23 pounds. Here in Italy, she learned the art of pleasure.

The second part of the book tells her experience in India, in an Ashram. Liz spends her days in meditation and contemplation. Her meditations start off in frustration, as her mind whirls with seemingly endless, cluttering thoughts. In the Ashram, she meets a Texan named Richard. He nicknames her "Groceries" and helps her begin the inner work that she needs to do regarding David and her messed-up love life. The closer she draws to God, the more she realizes that one of her major obstacles is the inability to let go. Through hours of practice of silence at the Ashram, she has "seen" God in her meditations, and has learned that God is found within herself, and to find peace one must return-to-self.

The last place is Bali, the tiny Hindu island in Indonesia. In this novel she wrote that "The Balinese are global masters of balance," and, "the people for whom the maintenance of perfect equilibrium is an art, a science and a religion." Here, she reconnects with Ketut, a ninth generation Indian medicine man she met two years earlier. At that moment he told her, "to find the balance that you want, you must keep your feet grounded so firmly on earth that it's like you have four legs, instead of two. That way, you can stay in the world. But you must stop looking at the world through your head. You must look through your heart instead. That way you will know God."

Gilbert also meets a medicine woman, Wayan, who proves to be a very important person in her own emotional education as she tries to "hold steady in this chaotic world." In Bali, she studied the art of balance between worldly enjoyment and divine transcendence. Unexpectedly, she fell in love with Felipe, a Brazilian man, in the best way.

Concluding Remarks

This chapter describes the research methodology used to answer the research questions. It contains the research question, research method, the research subject, the technique of collecting and analyzing data and synopsis of the novel. The forthcoming chapter will provide data presentation and discussions.

