

CHAPTER III

Research Methodology

3.1 Research Method

The research method applied in A Comparative Study of Two Indonesian Translations of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes" and Its Impact on the Quality of Translation is qualitative study with descriptive analytical design. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1992), qualitative study is a research procedure which data is in the form of descriptive such as utterance, text, or behavior of some group or person that has been observed. Similar to this idea, Strauss and Corbin (2003) asserts that qualitative study is a study which finding is not achieved through statistical procedure or any kind of quantification. In other words, qualitative study is a study on collected data and stated in descriptive structure in the form of words which arranged to paragraphs and/or pictures.

This study also applies comparative study to reach the purpose. Comparative study, according to Nazir (2005: 58) is a descriptive study to seek out cause and effect of something by analyzing several factors of why a phenomenon happened. In conclusion, comparative study is a study to compare two or more things from certain variable. In this case, the writer uses comparative study to compare three things; the types of idiom, the translation strategy used, and the quality of The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes' Indonesian translations.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

The data used in this study is qualitative data such as words, phrases, and clauses considered as idiom which taken from three data sources; one source language text which is The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and two target language texts which are Memoar Sherlock Holmes translated by Dra. Daisy Dianasari which is named as Translator A and The New Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes translated by Ismanto, Ahmad Asnawi, and Sutrisno which is named as Translator B.

3.3 Data Collecting procedures

1. Reading the original and both translated version to collect the data
2. Finding the idioms in the source text (The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes) and then their equivalent in two translated version
3. Underlining the idioms found in three novels and put them into table as follows:

No.	Source Text	Idiom	Translator A / Translator B

3.4 Data Analysis Procedures

The data analysis is a systematical process of searching and arranging data to reach the purpose of the study. The following procedures are the steps in analyzing the data.

- a. Categorizing the identified idioms into table of analysis of types of English and Indonesian idioms.

No.	ST	English Idiom						Translator A / Translator B	Indonesian Idiom					
		PV	PP	IV	IN	IA	IP		Complex Idiom		Phrasal Idiom		Idiomatic Expression	
									A	R	VI	NI	Proverb	

Notes:

PV = Phrasal Verb PP = Prepositional Phrases IV = Idiom with Verb

IN = Idiom with Noun IA = Idiom with Adjective A = Affixation

R = Reduplication VI = Verb Idiom NI = Noun Idiom

- b. Analyzing the differences and similarities of the idiom translation of English and Indonesian idioms.
- c. Categorizing the strategy of translating idioms of translator A and translator B into the table below.

No.	Source Text	Translator A / Translator B	Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form	Using Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form	Translation by Paraphrase	Translation by Omission

d. Analyzing the translation strategy used by both translators.

e. Sending the questionnaire to an inter-rater to give rating on the quality of translation based on Nababan's rating instruments, presented as follows:

No.	Source Text	Translator A / Translator B	Accuracy			Acceptability			Readability			Comments
			1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	

The quality of translation is assessed by Ati Sumiati, M.Hum, a lecturer in English Literature Study Program as well as an expert in translation field. The quality of translation is assessed according to Nababan's rating instruments displayed as follows:

Table 3.4 Accuracy-rating Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	The meaning of words, terminologies, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts from source language is transferred

		accurately into target language. There is no meaning distortion at all.
Less accurate	2	Most of words, terminologies, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts meaning from source language is transferred accurately into target language. However, there are some distortion and multiple or even deleted meaning which ruined the intended meaning or source text.
Not Accurate	1	The meaning of words, terminologies, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts from source language is transferred inaccurately into target language and also deleted.

Table 3.4 Acceptability-rating Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Acceptable	3	The translation sounds natural; the terminology is appropriate and familiar to readers; phrases, clauses, and sentences used in translation compatible with Indonesian language rules.
Less acceptable	2	The translation sounds natural in general but there are some problems in terminology translation or a few of grammatical mistakes.

Not acceptable	1	The translation does not sound natural and rigid; the terminology used is not appropriate and familiar to readers; phrases, clauses, and sentences used in translation do not follow Indonesian language rules.
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Table 3.4 Readability-rating Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
High readability	3	The translation of words, terminologies, phrases, clauses, sentences and texts is easy to understand by readers.
Medium readability	2	Generally, the translation of words, terminologies, phrases, clauses, sentences and texts is easy to understand by readers. However there are some parts that have to be read more than once to understand.
Low readability	1	The translation is difficult to understand.

Table 3.4 Quality Value Instrument

No.	Quality Aspect Rated	Value
1.	Accuracy	3
2.	Acceptability	2
3.	Readability	1

- f. Analyzing the result of the questionnaire.
- g. Validating the quality of both translators through inter-rater.

The formulas for assessing the quality of translation instruments are presented as follows:

$$\bar{X}_1 = \frac{3fac+2flac+fiac}{n}$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = \frac{3fap+2flap+fuap}{n}$$

$$\bar{X}_3 = \frac{3fr+2flr+fur}{n}$$

As the average of each aspect has been determined through those formulas, it is proceeded to get the end of the result by the following formula.

$$\bar{X}_{total} = \frac{3\bar{X}_1+2\bar{X}_2+\bar{X}_3}{6}$$

Notes:

\bar{x} = mean

\bar{x}_1 = mean of accuracy

ac = accurate

lac = less accurate

iac = inaccurate

n = number of data

\bar{x}_2 = mean of acceptability

ap = acceptable

lap = less acceptable

uap = unacceptable

f = frequency

\bar{x}_3 = mean of readability

r = readable

lr = less readable

ur = unreadable

- h. Drawing conclusion of the data analyzed.