

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter will discuss about the research method, the source of data, the procedure of data collection, and the procedure of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Method**

Research method is needed to get the expected result. This is an important step in a study. Thus, the writer has to choose an appropriate method to answer the research questions.

According to Surakhmad (1990: 138), descriptive method is a research method which is utilized to solve the problem by collecting data, arranging data, classifying data, analyzing data and interpreting data. Then Sukmadinata (2005: 81-82) states that this analytical method is aimed to compile and analyze the documents.

Therefore, the writer chooses descriptive analytical as her methods, because the writer will start her study by collecting data, arranging and classifying data, and will be ended by analyzing her corpus. To complete this method, the writer utilizes Mona Bakers's theory to analyze its strategy.

The writer uses comparative study because this study aims to compare two Indonesian translated novels. To complete this method, the writer chooses Nababan's theory to see the comparison of translation's quality in both of novels.

### 3.2 Data and Source of Data

#### 3.2.1 Data

The data of this study is words, phrases, and clauses that contain idioms in *The Scarlet Letter* by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

#### 3.2.2 Source of Data

*The Scarlet Letter* a novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne. The two translated version of *The Scarlet Letter* which published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 1995 and Narasi Yogyakarta in 2015.

### 3.3 Data Collecting Procedure

- a. Reading the original and both translated version to collect data.
- b. Finding the idioms in the source text (*The Scarlet Letter*) and then their equivalent in two translated versions.
- c. Identifying the idioms found in three novels and put them into below table.

No.	Source Text	Idioms	Target Text A	Target Text B

**Table 1. Table of Idioms**

### 3.4 Data Analysis Procedure

- a. Categorizing the identified idioms into table of analysis of types of English (Lim's theory) and Indonesian (Khak's theory) idioms.

NO	Source Text	English Idiom						Target Text	Indonesian Idiom				
		P	P	I	I	I	I		Complex Idiom		Phrasal Idiom		IE
		V	P	V	N	A	P		A	R	VI	NI	P
1.								Text A					
								Text B					
2.								Text A					
								Text B					
3.								Text A					
								Text B					

**Table 2. Table of Types of Idioms from Translator A and Translator B**

Notes:

PV: Phrasal Verb      PP: Prepositional Phrase      IV: Idiom with Verb

IN: Idiom with Noun    IA: Idiom with Adjective      IP: Idiomatic Pairs

A: Affixation    R: Reduplication      VI: Verbal Idiom      NI: Nominal Idiom

IE: Idiomatic Expression      P: Proverb

- b. Analyzing the differences and similarities of the translations of idioms of both translators.

- c. Categorizing the strategy of translating idioms (Baker's theory).

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form	Using Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form	Translation by Paraphrase	Translation by Omission
1.		Text A				
		Text B				
2.		Text A				
		Text B				

3.		Text A				
		Text B				

**Table 3. Table of Strategy of Translating Idioms**

- d. Analyzing the similarities and differences of the use of strategy of ` translating idioms in both translators.
- e. Sending the rating instrument to one assessor to give rating on the quality of translation.

<b>Translation Category</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Qualitative Parameter</b>
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 4. Table of Accuracy-Rating Instrument**

<b>Translation Category</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Qualitative Parameter</b>
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.

**Table 5. Table of Acceptability-Rating Instrument**

<b>Translation Category</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Qualitative Parameter</b>
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 read more than once to understand.
Low Readability	1	The translation is difficult to understand.

**Table 6. Table of Readability-Rating Instrument**

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

**Table 7. Table of Quality Value Instrument**

- f. Analyzing the result of the rating instrument.
- g. Analyzing the quality of translation of both translators.
- h. Validating the quality of translation of both translators to interrator.
- i. Drawing the conclusion.