CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Type of Research

The researcher examines the types of transposition applied at declarative sentences translation and the impacts of the transposition to the quality of declarative sentences translation found in the movie’s subtitle. This research applied a descriptive qualitative method. The method was chosen since the purpose of this research is describing the facts or phenomena systematically. It is line with Nazir (1988) who states that the aims of a descriptive research are describing facts, their characteristics, and the relationship among the phenomena being observed systematically, factually, and accurately. Besides, the collected data are derived especially in the form of words, sentences or pictures that have more meaning than number or quantity or frequency (Sutopo, 2002). Thus, by using the descriptive qualitative method, the researcher collected, classified, and analyzed the data, then drew the conclusion.

This research employed a single embedded-case study because the research only focuses on a certain particular case. It is line with Sutopo (2002) who states that a research is called a single embedded-case study if the research focuses on one characteristic. The variables that are being examined are the English and Indonesian declarative sentences, the types of transposition, and the translation quality. The researcher collected the data from documents and informants, analyzed them, and then drew conclusion.
B. Data and Source of Data

Source of data refers to the subject from which the research’s data are obtained. Sutopo (2002:54) states that the source of data in qualitative research includes informant, event, place and document. In conducting a qualitative study, a researcher is allowed to analyze qualitative data quantitatively and use it as supporting phenomena of qualitative analysis for the final conclusion of the research (2002).

There are two types of source of data in this research namely documents and informants. Moleong (1994) states that the documents could be in the form of written sources. The source of data of this research is a movie entitled *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*. The data are the elements of English declarative sentences which are translated into Indonesian. The elements are taken from words, phrases, and sentences.

In this research, the informants are three raters who have a significant role to assess the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability. The role of the informants in qualitative research is very important since they are as the provider of information (Sutopo, 2002). In this study, the researcher chooses three informants based on the following criteria:

a. Graduating from English Department

The graduate from English Department is believed to have qualified knowledge about the sentence structure of both English and Indonesian.
b. Mastering the translation subject

Those who are mastering translation subject are believed to have competence, knowledge, experience, and ability to assess the quality of the translation.

c. Having good willingness to take part in this research.

C. Sampling Technique

Sutopo (2002:56) states that samples in a qualitative research are intended to gain the depth information of the field of study. The researcher used purposive sampling technique to sample informant assigned to determine the translation quality. Purposive sampling is applied when one wants to learn something and come to understand about certain selected cases without needing to generalize all the cases (Patton, 1980). The data which have been collected are grouped based on the research problems. There are some similar contexts, settings, and participants of the population data at the declarative sentences translation in The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of the Dawn Treader movie. In this study, the researcher only took one of population data, which have similar cases as the sample.

D. Methods of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher employs three methods, namely content analysis, questionnaire, and in-depth interview:

1. Content analysis

Sutopo (2002:69) states that the written documents and archives are the important source of data in qualitative research. In this research, content
analysis was used to identify the types of transposition applied at the declarative sentences translations. This method was applied by watching the movie first, classifying sentences to find out declarative sentences on the dialogue of movie, and then analyzing transposition which applied to translate the declarative sentences.

2. Questionnaire

In this method, the researcher distributed the questionnaires to the informants for gaining the information. The questionnaires contain scales of accuracy and acceptability. There were two types of the questionnaires used in this research, namely closed format and open-ended format. The closed format questionnaire means that the questionnaire is in form of scaled questionnaire. Meanwhile, in open-ended format, the raters were allowed to give their reasons about their assessment to the accuracy and acceptability of the translation.

3. In-depth interview

Interview is applied in qualitative research. After distributing the questionnaires, the researcher conducted a discussion with the informants to obtain detail information of the assessment.

In doing this study, the researcher also composed scores to assess the quality of the translations in terms of accuracy and acceptability. The scores for assessing translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability are adapted from the research journal of Nababan, Nuraeni & Soemardiono (2012). They are presented as follows:
Table 2.1
*Scale and Qualitative Parameter to Assess the Accuracy of the Translation*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kategori Terjemahan</th>
<th>Skor</th>
<th>Parameter Kualitatif</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akurat</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Makna kata, istilah teknis, frasa, klausa, kalimat atau teks bahasa sumber dialihkan secara akurat ke dalam bahasa sasaran; sama sekali tidak terjadi distorsi makna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurang Akurat</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sebagian besar makna kata, istilah teknis, frasa, klausa, kalimat atau teks bahasa sumber sudah dialihkan secara akurat ke dalam bahasa sasaran. Namun, masih terdapat distorsi makna atau terjemahan makna ganda (taksa) atau ada makna yang dihilangkan, yang mengganggu keutuhan pesan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tidak Akurat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Makna kata, istilah teknis, frasa, klausa, kalimat atau teks bahasa sumber dialihkan secara tidak akurat ke dalam bahasa sasaran atau dihilangkan (deleted)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Adapted from Nababan, Nuraeni & Soemardiono 2012)

Table 2.2
*Scale and Qualitative Parameter to Assess the Acceptability of the Translation*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kategori Terjemahan</th>
<th>Skor</th>
<th>Parameter Kualitatif</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berterima</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Terjemahan terasa alamiah; istilah teknis yang digunakan lazim digunakan dan akrab bagi pembaca; frasa, klausa dan kalimat yang digunakan sudah sesuai dengan kaidah-kaidah bahasa Indonesia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurang Berterima</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pada umumnya terjemahan sudah terasa alamiah; namun ada sedikit masalah pada penggunaan istilah teknis atau terjadi sedikit kesalahan gramatikal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tidak Berterima</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Terjemahan tidak alamiah atau terasa seperti karya terjemahan; istilah teknis yang digunakan tidak lazim digunakan dan tidak akrab bagi pembaca; frasa, klausa dan kalimat yang digunakan tidak sesuai dengan kaidah-kaidah bahasa Indonesia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Adapted from Nababan, Nuraeni & Soemardiono 2012)
E. Techniques of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher took some steps. They are as follows:

1. Classifying the sentences

   The researcher divided the sentences to find out the declarative sentences. The declarative sentences were taken from the movie entitled *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*.

2. Analyzing the types of transposition

   After founding the declarative sentences, the researcher analyzed the technique applied on the translation found in the subtitle. As mentioned in the previous section, the researcher conducts this research to find out the translations of declarative sentences using transposition. In this step, the researcher divided the types of transposition which are applied at the translation of the declarative sentences. In analyzing the transposition, the researcher used the theory of Molina and Albir’ journal entitled *Translation Techniques Revisisted: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach*, vol.4, no.4, 2002.

3. Making and distributing the questionnaire to the raters

   The researcher made closed and open-ended questionnaires and then distributed them to the raters. The raters were asked to assess the quality of the translations using the transposition. They were asked the translation through the questionnaires based on the provided scales. Besides, the raters were also asked to give reasons about their assessment.
4. Interviewing the raters

In this step, the researcher asked the raters to discuss about the assessment result. In the assessing process, each of raters had been willing to give their times to discuss about the assessment result directly at that time. The interview process is intended to discuss and gain more information about the assessment result.

5. Analyzing the translation quality

After the raters had finished the questionnaires, the researcher used the results of the assessment to classify the data based on the accuracy and acceptability. However, the results of the raters’ assessments on every data cannot be just directly followed. The researcher had to determine the final assessments on every data in terms of accuracy and acceptability. Basically, the final assessments are taken from the assessments which are completely agreed by all raters, but if there is a difference in assessing one data, the final assessment will be taken from the assessment with the strongest argument.

6. Calculating the percentage of each classification of the data

This step was done by two steps. Firstly, the researcher recollected and calculated the scores given by the raters. Secondly, the researcher made the percentage of each classification based on the results of the calculation of the data.

7. Drawing conclusions and giving recommendations
In the last step, the researcher drew some conclusions based on the whole results of the analysis. Besides, the researcher also gives some recommendations for the translator, students and other researchers.

F. Research Procedures

In conducting this research, the researcher applied some procedural steps. They are as follows:

1. Determining the movie and research topic

   The researcher determined a suitable movie. For instance, it should contain some declarative sentences and the application of transposition as the topic of this research. Therefore, the researcher decided to choose the movie entitled *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader* and its Indonesian subtitle. Both of them had downloaded from internet.

2. Watching the movie

   After finding the appropriate movie, the researcher watched it to understand its story. The researcher also analyzed the dialogue in the movie and the subtitle.

3. Collecting the data

   After watching the movie, the researcher collected the data of declarative sentences translations using the transposition. The data are collected from the elements of English declarative sentences which are translated into Indonesian. The elements are taken from words, phrases, and sentences which are using transposition.
4. Encoding the data

Each data was given code in order to make it could be easily analyzed.

The data codification was done as follows:

SL: It’s been such an adventure, but nothing like our times in Narnia.

TL: Seperti berpetualang, tetapi tidak seperti saat kita di Narnia.

004/b.1

a. 004 refers to the number of the data

b. Letter “b” refers to category shift or major type of transposition.

c. Number after letter “b”, 1 refers to the type of transposition applied in
the data.

5. Making the list of the data

In conducting this study, the researcher made the list of the data as
presented in the following form:

Table 2.3 The Example of the List of the Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Language and Target Language</th>
<th>Types of Transposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001/a.1</td>
<td>SL: He barely had two years on me.</td>
<td>Word (adv.) → phrase (adverbial phrase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TL: Dia baru saja berumur dua tahun lebih tua dariku.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002/a.2</td>
<td>SL: I’ve fought wars and I’ve led armies.</td>
<td>Phrase (verb phrase) → word (verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TL: Aku berjuang serta memimpin pasukan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003/a.3</td>
<td>SL: I do wish you were here with us.</td>
<td>Clause (verb clause) → word (adverb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TL: Seandainya kalian di sini bersama kami.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>004/b.1</td>
<td>SL: It’s been such an adventure, but nothing like our times in Narnia.</td>
<td>Noun → verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TL: Seperti berpetualang, tetapi tidak seperti saat kita di Narnia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Validating the data

The researcher looked for a speaker who speaks Indonesian to help her in validating the data before the researcher made the questionnaires of the data.

7. Analyzing the data

The data were analyzed to find out the impacts of the application of the transposition to the translation quality in terms of the accuracy and acceptability.

8. Giving the questionnaires to the raters

The researcher made questionnaires, and then gave them to the raters in order to be assessed the accuracy and acceptability of the translation. The raters were also asked to give some arguments for each data.

9. Interviewing the raters

After the raters had given the assessment for each data, the researcher had an interview with them. The interview process is intended to discuss about the assessment results. Besides, the researcher can gain more information of their arguments.

10. Determining the final assessment

The researcher determined the final assessments on every data in terms of accuracy and acceptability. It had to be done as the researcher could not only directly follow the rater’s assessments written in the questionnaires. However, the arguments from the about their assessment are still needed as the reference for the researcher to determine the final score.
11. Analyzing the impacts of the technique on the quality of the translations

    In analyzing the data, the researcher also found out the impact of the using of transposition to the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

12. Drawing some conclusions and giving recommendations

    The researcher made some conclusion based on the whole result of the analysis. Besides, the researcher also gave some recommendations for the translator, students and other researchers.