CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Type of Research

This research examines the translation techniques and quality of closed compound words; in terms of accuracy and acceptability. In this research, I apply descriptive qualitative method. Sugiyono (2008: 15) defines that “Penelitian kualitatif deskriptif adalah metode penelitian yang berlandaskan pada filsafat postpositivisme yang biasanya digunakan untuk meneliti pada kondisi objektif yang alamiah dimana peneliti berperan sebagai instrument kunci”. According to Sugiono’s statement, descriptive qualitative method is a research method where I have a role as the main instrument. In this research, I collected the data, examined the translation techniques and qualities; including its accuracy and acceptability by using sequences of procedures and drew conclusions.

Sutopo (2002: 183) also states that the descriptive qualitative research emphasized on the matter of process and meaning. As stated by Sutopo, both of the process and meaning are the major player to describe what is the definition of qualitative research. Moleong (2005: 6) explains that:

“...penelitian kualitatif adalah penelitian yang bermaksud untuk memahami fenomena tentang apa yang dialami oleh subjek penelitian misalnya perilaku, persepsi, motivasi, dan tindakan secara holistik dan dengan cara deskripsi dalam bentuk kata-kata dan bahasa, ...”
Based on the explanation stated by Moleong, the purpose of qualitative research is to understand people’s behavior, perception, motivation and action in a specific and natural setting by describing it through words and languages. Also, according to Hancock (2002: 2), the qualitative research is concerned with social aspect and purposed to answer the questions which begin with: why, how and in what way. Thus, qualitative research used to analyze the quality of the translation.

Meanwhile, Subroto (1992: 23) states that descriptive method is the investigation of language system based on the available data. There is no hypothesis formulated in the descriptive method because I give explanations about the object and make the final conclusion. Also, Bogdan and Biklen in Creswell (1994: 171) points out that descriptive method is collecting the qualitative data, analyzing it and writing the result. This research aims to find out the translation techniques which are applied by the translator to translate closed compound words in *Paper Towns* novel and the translation quality in the novel. Therefore, descriptive method used to describe the findings and phenomenon in details.

**B. Data and Data Source**

In the process of composing a research, data and source of data are two important things which hold as the main role. According to Arikunto (1987: 162), source of data is the subject where the data are obtained. In addition, Sutopo (2002: 50) states that source of data in qualitative research can be informant, event, place and document.
In this research, I used two kinds of data source. Those two kinds of data source are documents and informants. The data of this research contain closed compound words found in *Paper Towns* novel in Indonesian and English version. Also, the statements by the informants used as the data of this research.

1. **Documents**

   This research used a novel entitled *Paper Towns* written by John Green as the document. *Paper Towns* is another novel by John Green that is popular in this era. The original language used in that novel is English language. Besides that, the novel is translated into Indonesian language. I used both novels in English language and Indonesian language as the data source. In addition, this novel contains many compound words, one of them is closed compound words. Closed compound words can be found in the sentences of the story in the novel. Therefore, translation techniques and quality used by the translator are important to be analyzed. The translation quality which was analyzed is in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

2. **Informants**

   Informants also hold an important role in the process of conducting this research. The statements stated by informants can be used as an addition material in assessing the translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability of closed compound words which found in the novel entitled *Paper Towns*. As stated by Sutopo (2002: 50), he points out that the presence of informants in qualitative research as the source of a kind of primary data can be very crucial. Based on Sutopo’s statement, the continuity of this
research is also affected by the presence of informants, because informants have an important role in supporting the analysis process.

The data of this research were also taken from an informant. The job for the informant is verifying the data consists of closed compound words in the ST and its meaning. An informant is an expert in translation field. Besides, the informant should master English and Indonesian language. In this case, the informant is not only evaluating closed compound words in Indonesian, but also evaluating closed compound words in English language. A lecturer of English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Sebelas Maret University is chosen to be the informant of this research.

The other data were taken in the form of questionnaire results from the three raters. The jobs for the raters are assessing and giving their comments related to translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability of the closed compound words translation. The raters are three people who are mastering both languages (English and Indonesian language) well and having good knowledge in the field of translation. In evaluating the level of accuracy, the raters evaluated the meaning from ST into TT. Meanwhile, in evaluating the level of acceptability, the raters evaluated the naturalness aspect in the TT.

Three people chosen as the raters in this research are the lecturers of English Department. First rater named Mr. Bayu Budiharjo as a lecturer in English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Sebelas Maret University. Then, the second rater named Mr. Luthfie Arguby Purnomo as a lecturer in
English Department, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, The State Institute for Islamic Studies Surakarta. Last, the third rater named Mrs. Fatkhuna’imah Rhina Zuliani as a lecturer in English Department, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, The State Institute for Islamic Studies Surakarta. All raters are English Department lecturers because I believe that lecturers who have knowledge in translation field will be easier to measure the quality of translation.

C. Sampling Technique

In general, sampling is the process of taking a sample (Dewi, 2015: 26). Moleong also states that definition of sampling is gathering information as many as possible from many sources and construction (2005: 24). Thus, based on Moleong’s statement, the process of collecting information from many sources and construction is called as sampling. Sutopo (2002: 39) points out that sampling technique is used to determine the source of data, such as informants, and what documents will be used as the main source of information. Moleong also defines that the purpose of sampling technique is to elaborate specific things in certain context and gain information which determines the framework used (2005: 24). In this case, a process of choosing the most appropriate document and informants used in this research is the definition of sampling technique. Sampling in qualitative research aims to choose the document in conducting the research, therefore I choose Paper Towns novel in English and Indonesian language version
as the data source. In addition, I choose the informants who have knowledge and experience related to the problem of translation.

I used purposive sampling technique in conducting this research. Sutopo (2002: 36) explains that “Teknik cuplikan penelitian kualitatif cenderung bersifat “purposive” karena dipandang lebih mampu menangkap kelengkapan dan kedalaman data”. Based on Sutopo’s statement, purposive sampling technique is usually used in qualitative research because he argues that purposive sampling technique is more capable to gain a lot of data. Furthermore, Sutopo contends that the information involved in this research was chosen selectively by using some criteria in order to get credible information from the correct data source (2002: 56). In choosing the informants, I consider some criteria that must be fulfilled.

There are some criteria that must be fulfilled by the informants, as follows:

1. The informants are having practical experiences in translating texts
2. The informants understand more about the meaning of compound words, particularly about closed compound words in this research
3. The informants are willing to contribute in this research

The criteria above must be fulfilled by the informants in order to facilitate in measuring the quality of translation and validating the data based on the translation techniques. An informant is classifying the data which are categorized as closed compound words and evaluating the translation techniques as stated by Molina and Albir and Newmark. Then, the raters are analyzing the accuracy and acceptability used to assess the quality of translation.
D. Method of Data Collection

In this research, I applied three methods to collect the data. The first method is document study/ content analysis. The second method is questionnaire distribution. The third method is interview.

1. Document Study/ Content Analysis

According to Arikunto (2006: 231), document study or content analysis is a method used to collect the data from note, transcript, book, newspaper, agenda, etc. In this research, the document which used is Paper Towns novel. I adapted this method to find out the closed compound words and also to determine the techniques which are carried out in translating closed compound words. There are the following steps applied in doing this method, as follows:

a. Read the original version of the novel Paper Towns and the translated version in Indonesian language more than once. This step aimed to determine the topic of this research. In this case, the topic is the translation techniques and quality of closed compound words in the Paper Towns novel.

b. Collected all data of closed compound words from the source text and its translation. Then, all of those data which was collected are given code in order to make easier to be analyzed.

c. Validated the data to the informant. This step aims to make sure the correctness of collected data, whether the collected data are categorized as closed compound words or not. Also, this step
aims to make sure the correctness techniques of the collected data which were analyzed.

2. Questionnaire Distribution

Sutopo defines that questionnaire is a list of questions for data collection in a research where the researcher ask the questions to informants whether spoken or written (2002: 70). This method is used to assess translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability. The questionnaire containing score to assess accuracy and acceptability is distributed to the raters.

I applied open-closed ended questionnaire in this research. The open ended questionnaire consists of columns which are used for the raters to give comments, suggestions, or additional information related to the closed compound words. Meanwhile, closed ended questionnaire consists of columns which are used for the raters measuring the scale of translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

I used two types of questionnaire forms in this research. The first form was given to the informant who validates the data of closed compound words. The second form was given to the raters to assess the translation quality in terms of the accuracy and acceptability. The format examples of questionnaire form given to the informant and raters are describing below:

The first form is questionnaire given to the informant. This questionnaire aims to validate the data of closed compound words and
to determine what techniques of translation used by the translator in each datum. Below is the form of questionnaire given to the informant:

**Table 3.1 Questionnaire Form for Informant**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Number</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
<th>Technique of Translation</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The required informant is an expert in translation field and understands about closed compound words. Based on the questionnaire form above, the informant gives the comments whether the technique of translator which was analyzed is correct or not. The informant also validates the data in the source text and its translation whether the data are categorized as closed compound words or not. Then, the informant can also provide additional information about the technique of translation used by the translator in the column ‘comments’.

The second form is questionnaire given to the raters. The result of questionnaire that delivered to the raters is determined the accuracy and acceptability of the translation. Below is the form of questionnaire given to the raters:

**Table 3.2 Questionnaire Form for Raters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>Target Text</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
<th>Acceptability</th>
<th>Context of Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 2 1</td>
<td>3 2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the questionnaire form above, the three raters give marks to each datum to assess the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability. To measure the quality of translation, the raters must understand every instrument of translation quality in accordance with the theory of translation experts.

Adapted from Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012, p.50-51), the following scales are the instruments to measure the quality of translation.

Table 3.3 Instruments of Accuracy Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kategori Terjemahan</th>
<th>Skor</th>
<th>Parameter Kualitatif</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Akurat</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Makna kata dalam bahasa sumber dialihkan secara akurat ke dalam bahasa sasaran; sama sekali tidak terjadi distorsi makna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kurang Akurat</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sebagian besar makna kata dalam 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><strong>Tidak Akurat</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Makna kata dalam bahasa sumber dialihkan secara tidak akurat ke dalam bahasa sasaran atau dihilangkan (deleted).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono, 2012: 50)
The raters give marks to each datum to assess the quality of closed compound words translation in terms of accuracy based on the instrument above. In this case, the raters give score 3 if the translation is accurate, score 2 if the translation is less accurate, and score 1 if the translation is inaccurate. To measure the quality of closed compound words translation, the raters give a symbol check (√) in the column of accuracy score 3, 2, and 1 of the questionnaire.

### Table 3.4 Instruments of Acceptability Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kategori Terjemahan</th>
<th>Skor</th>
<th>Parameter Kualitatif</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Berterima</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Terjemahan terasa alamiah; istilah teknis yang digunakan lazim digunakan dan akrab bagi pembaca; kata yang digunakan sudah sesuai dengan kaidah-kaidah bahasa Indonesia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kurang Berterima</strong></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><strong>Tidak Berterima</strong></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; kata yang digunakan tidak sesuai dengan kaidah-kaidah bahasa Indonesia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono, 2012: 51)
The raters give marks to each datum to assess the quality of closed compound words translation in terms of acceptability based on the instrument above. In this case, the raters give score 3 if the translation is acceptable, score 2 if the translation is less acceptable, and score 1 if the translation is unacceptable. To measure the quality of translation, the raters give a symbol check (✓) in the column of acceptability score of the questionnaire.

In addition, in the instruments of accuracy assessment, the category of accurate, less accurate and inaccurate related to whether the meaning of closed compound words in the source text is conveyed correctly or not totally conveyed correctly or not conveyed correctly in the target text. In accurate category, there is no distortion in meaning. Meanwhile, in less accurate category, there is still distortion in meaning.

Then, in the instruments of acceptability assessment, the category of acceptable, less acceptable and unacceptable related to whether the translation of closed compound words sounds natural or unnatural in the target language. In less acceptable category, there is still problem with the diction or grammar although the translation sounds natural in the target language.

In conclusion, each instrument has their own scale of scoring and divided into three categories. Each category has different qualitative parameter for the three scales. In the instruments of accuracy assessment, scale 3 used if the translation is accurate, scale 2 used if the
translation is less accurate, and scale 1 used if the translation is inaccurate. In the instruments of acceptability assessment, scale 3 used if the translation is acceptable, scale 2 used if the translation is less acceptable, and scale 1 used if the translation is unacceptable.

3. Interview

As stated by Sutopo (2002: 59), in-depth interview can answer the researcher’s question about what she/he does not know. Boyce & Neale (2006) also states that in-depth interviewing is a qualitative research technique involves conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program, or situation. Boyce & Neale added that in-depth interview is useful when the researcher want to get the detail information about the informants’ thought. This method also becomes an important role in collecting the data. In this case, in depth-interview aimed to clarify the comments of questionnaire by the informants.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

I used a model analysis created by Spradley (1979) to analyze the data in this research. A model analysis created by Spradley is known as ‘Ethnographic analysis’. This Ethnographic analysis consists of four steps, they are: (a) domain analysis, (b) taxonomic analysis, (c) componential analysis, and (d) theme analysis. These four components are developed by Spradley in order to “have a
According to Spradley (1979), the most important aspect of this process is the focus on going back to the informants to ask questions. In the context of the research synthesis, the informants are I, scholars, and practitioners who have contributed most to the knowledge base. This research tries to expose the translation techniques and translation quality of *Paper Towns* novel.

a. Domain Analysis

This type is the first analysis of Ethnographic analysis sequence. This form of ethnographic analysis involves a search for the larger units of cultural knowledge, which Spradley (1979) called as domains. Hence, the goal of domain analysis is to understand better the domain. Domain analysis aims to separate the data and non data.

In this research, the data are closed compound words which are found in the novel of *Paper Towns*. For example:
Table 3.5 Domain Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Non Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>TT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Wallpaper</td>
<td><em>Kertas dinding</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Keyboard</td>
<td>Keyboard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Taxonomy analysis

This type is the second analysis of Ethnographic analysis process. Spradley (1997) points out that taxonomy as a classification system that inventories the domains into a flowchart or other pictorial representation to help the researcher understand the relationship among the domains. Taxonomy analysis aims to classify the data and apply the data coding based on the classification.

The data are classified based on the translation techniques and quality in the *Paper Towns* novel. For example:

**Table 3.6 Taxonomy Analysis (Accuracy)**

| Data Number | ST        | TT            | Accuracy   |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|
|             |           |               | Accurate   | Less Accurate | Inaccurate |
| 59/CCW/PT   | Sidewalk  | *Jalan samping* | -          | ✓            | -          |
| 178/CCW/PT  | Grandma   | Grandma       | ✓          | -            | -          |

**Table 3.7 Taxonomy Analysis (Acceptability)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Number</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Acceptability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87/CCW/PT</td>
<td>Bathroom</td>
<td><em>Toilet</em></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85/CCW/PT</td>
<td>Speedboat</td>
<td>Speedboat</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. Componential analysis

Spradley defines that componential analysis is a “systematic search for attributes (components of meaning) associated with cultural symbols” (1979: 174). In this analysis, I analyze the impact of translation techniques to the quality of translation in the target language. For example:

**Table 3.8 Componential Analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technique(s)</th>
<th>Datum</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>137/CCW/PT</td>
<td>Mocking-bird</td>
<td>Mocking-bird</td>
<td>Accuracy Acceptability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calque</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Accurate Unacceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Established</td>
<td>34/CCW/PT</td>
<td>Nether-world</td>
<td>Dunia-bawah</td>
<td>Less Accurate Acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equivalent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Theme analysis

This type is the final analysis of Ethnographic analysis process. Spradley (1979: 185) explains “Theme analysis is conducted by developing themes that go beyond such an inventory of domains to discover the conceptual themes that members of a society use to connect these domains”. Theme analysis aims to search for relationship among domains. This research applied this analysis to conclude the relationship between translation techniques and quality.
F. Research Procedure

Research procedure aimed to represent the direction of this research. In conducting this research, I carried out some procedures as follows:

1. Selected the source of data

   I selected a novel written in English language entitled *Paper Towns* published by Dutton Books and the translated version entitled *Kota Kertas* published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

2. Read the data source and determined the research topic

   After I read the data source, the topic found for this research. The topic is the translation techniques and quality of closed compound words in the *Paper Towns* novel.

3. Collected the data

   In this research, the data is closed compound words in the novel *Paper Towns* written by John Green.

4. Gave code to each datum

   In the analysis and discussion, every datum which was collected is given code. The example of data code that used in this research is:

   01/CCW/PT

   01 : The number of datum

   CCW : Closed compound words

   PT : *Paper Towns*

5. Analyzed the translation techniques

   After the collected data are numbered, I analyzed the translation
techniques used by the translators in translating closed compound words as the research data. I applied the theories proposed by Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511) and Newmark (1988:81-91) in analyzing the translation techniques.

6. **Validated the data**

   The result of collected data and the techniques applied by the translator in translating the data were given to the informant to make sure the appropriateness of the data analysis. In this case, the informant is an expert who had knowledge in the translation field and understood about closed compound words.

7. **Created and distributed questionnaire**

   I created the questionnaire and distributed it to the raters. The distributed questionnaire was given to the raters in order to assess the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

8. **Analyzed and measured translation quality**

   I analyzed the result of questionnaire to find out the effects of translation techniques toward the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability. Then, the data are classified into some categories. Afterwards, the classified data are calculated to get a percentage and put it on the tables.

9. **Made conclusion and proposed suggestion**

   After all of the data analysis was finished, I made the conclusion. The conclusion was related to the problem statements. In addition, I also created some suggestions which were written in the end of this thesis.