CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher shows the method she used in her analysis. Firstly, she explains about the design of her study and then she continues to explain about the data collection and the last is the data analysis. All of those steps explained clearly in this chapter.

3.1   Research Design

The researcher uses a qualitative content analysis with descriptive research. Qualitative method is method that used to analyze data in-depth to get rich data (Litosseliti 2010:33). Then, the use of content analysis is used because it is research technique for making replicable and valid inference from texts to the context of their use (Krippendorf, 2004:18). Using qualitative content analysis as the method can help the researcher in analyze the data deeply. She describing and interpreting the data collected from the text of novel. Analyzing translation shifts in the novel and find out further about it.

In this analysis, the researcher firstly collects the data of translation shifts of adjective clause. Then the data is analyzed to know what translation shift occur in the novel. To distinguish this study with the other studies, it is further investigate the reason translation shift occur in the novel. Moreover, to conduct a comprehensive study, the researcher also tries to assess the translation equivalence.

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3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Source

The data used in the forms of the clause of adjective in the text, the source of data in this study come from the "Five on A Treasure Island" novel by Enid Blyton and the Indonesian translation *"Lima Sekawan Di Pulau Harta"* by Agus Setiadi. The original consist of 65 pages and the translation consists of 79 pages.

3.2.2 Research Instrument

The research instrument is the researcher herself. Collecting and analyzing the data of the research is done by the researcher. The researcher collects the data by finding the words of adjective clause in novel "Five on A Treasure Island". Then the data classified on the type of translation shifts and try to find out the reason why shifts occur. After she gets the data, then she tries to assess the translation equivalence of the translation.

3.2.3 Technique of Data Collection

The data of this research is taken from "Five on A Treasure Island" novel and its translation. First, the researcher read both of the novel, the original and translation versions. After reading it, the researcher highlights the adjective clauses which are found. Then, she looks at the translation version in which shifts arise in the translation of the adjective clause.

"And do you remember, the year before, Anne wanted to take the rocking-horse?" said Dick, with a giggle.

Mother chimed in. "You know, I remember a little boy called Dick who put aside two golliwogs, one teddy bear, three toy dogs, two toy cats and his old monkey to take down to Polseath one year," she said.

"Kau juga ingat satu tahun sebelumnya lagi? Anne kepingin membawa kuda goyangnya," kata Dick lagi sambil tertawa cekikikan. Kemudian Ibu mencampuri pembicaraan.

"Ya, dan Ibu ingat ada seorang anak laki-laki bernama Dick, yang pernah merengek-rengek ingin membawa serta dua boneka hitam, satu beruang-beruangan, tiga anjing-anjingan dan satu boneka monyet ke Polseath."

"What about Quentin's?" suddenly said Daddy. Quentin was his brother, the children's uncle. They had only seen him once, and had been rather frightened of him. He was a very tall, frowning man, a clever scientist who spent all his time studying. He lived by the sea but that was about all that the children knew of him!

agak takut padanya. Orangnya jangkung, tak pernah tersenyum. Apalagi tertawa! Dia seorang sarjana yang sangat pintar. Ia boleh dibilang terus-menerus sibuk dengan ilmunya saja. Paman Quentin tinggal di tepi laut. Cuma itulah yang diketahui anak-anak tentang paman mereka itu.

"No, they were the initials of my great-great-greatgrandfather!" said George, her eyes shining suddenly.

"I've heard all about him. His name was Henry John Kirrin. This was his ship, you know. This must have been his very-private box in which he kept his old papers or diaries. Oh, we simply must open it!"

"Bukan, 'H.J.K.' adalah huruf-huruf awal nama kakek dari kakekku!" seru George. Tiba-tiba matanya bersinar-sinar. "Aku sudah banyak sekali mendengar tentang dia. Nama lengkapnya Henry John Kirrin. Kapal ini kepunyaannya. Mestinya ini peti milik pribadinya, di mana tersimpan surat-surat atau buku hariannya. Wah! Peti ini harus kita buka."

"And do you remember, the year before, Anne wanted to take the rocking-horse?" said Dick, with a giggle.

Mother chimed in. "You know, I remember a little boy called Dick who put aside two golliwogs, one teddy bear, three toy dogs, two toy cats and his old monkey to take down to Polseath one year," she said.

"Kau juga ingat satu tahun sebelumnya lagi? Anne kepingin membawa kuda goyangnya," kata Dick lagi sambil tertawa cekikikan. Kemudian Ibu mencampuri pembicaraan.

"Ya, dan Ibu ingat ada seorang anak laki-laki bernama Dick, yang pernah merengek-rengek ingin membawa serta dua boneka hitam, satu beruang-beruangan, tiga anjing-anjingan dan satu boneka monyet ke Polseath."

Adjective clause ->	Unit shift
Adjective clause ->	Structure shift
Adjective clause ->	Level shift
Adjective clause ->	Class Shift

3.2.3 Techniques of Data Analysis

In this study, it has mentioned before that the researcher use a "Five on A Treasure Island" novel to analyze translation shift of adjective clause. In analysis, the researcher firstly identifies adjective clauses in source text and the shifting in target text.

Identifying:

Source Text	Target Text	Translation Shift			
		Level Shift	Structure Shift	Unit Shift	Class Shift
He was a very tall, frowning man, a clever scientist <u>who spent all his time studying</u>.	Ia boleh dibilang terus-menerus sibuk dengan ilmunya saja.			√	
Mother chimed in. "You know, I remember a little boy called Dick <u>who put aside two golliwogs, one teddy bear, three toy dogs, two toy cats and his old monkey to take down to Polseath one year</u>," she said.	"Ya, dan Ibu ingat ada seorang anak laki-laki bernama Dick, <u>yang pernah merengek-rengek ingin membawa serta dua boneka hitam, satu beruang-beruangan, tiga anjing-anjingan dan satu boneka monyet ke Polseath.</u>"	√			√
This must have been his very-private box <u>in which he kept his old papers or diaries.</u>	Mestinya ini peti milik pribadinya, <u>di mana tersimpan surat-surat atau buku hariannya.</u>		√		

Then, the last is explained about the data in a sentence. It uses coding to make easier to explain the reason shift occur in the novel and also the translation equivalence. This is the way how to put coding:

01/AdjC/3 ST/8 TT

The number of data AdjC in ST   Page 3 of ST   Page 8 of TT

01   Shows the number of data

AdjC   Adjective clause in source text (ST)

3 ST   It means that the data contains in a third page of source text

8 TT   It means that the data contains in an eighth page of target text (TT)

1. **Translation Shift**

   01/AdjC/43 ST/52 TT

   ST   The stones that had once formed the floor of the big courtyard were now cracked and were no longer lying flat.

   TT   Batu-batu pipih yang dulu merupakan alas pekarangan luas itu sekarang sudah pecah-pecah, dan tidak lagi terletak mendatar.

   There is a shift from English adjective clause in the source text into target text. The English adjective clause consists of the relative pronoun (*that*), and the auxiliary (*had*) + past participle (*formed*). It means that the sentence using past perfect tense. Then in the translation version, it translated into *yang dulu pernah merupakan*.

The verb *formed* translated into copula *merupakan* in target text. The researcher is uncertain why the translator did shifting into *merupakan*, though it will be better if the translator uses the word *menjadi*. The shift which is change grammatical unit (*had*) in the source text to lexical unit *yang dulu* in the target text is called level shift.

2. The Equivalence of Translation

02/AdjC/20 ST/24 TT

ST   "Let's explore the island, let's explore the island!" yelled Anne, who was now at the top of the little natural harbour, climbing up the rocks there.

TT   "Ayohlah! Kita periksa pulau ini," seru Anne. Anak itu mendaki tebing batu, dan sudah berdiri di atas pelabuhan alam itu.

The translation is equivalence. The translator translates adjective clause in source text by change it into sentence. This does not matter because the complex sentence with the clause inside can have more than one sentence. Clause in complex sentence can create its own sentence using the previous subject. Thus, it does not matter if the clause in source text is translated into sentence in target text. In this data, translator uses semantic method. He tries to adapt the context in the source text equivalent in target text and make the message translates semantically.