CHAPTER III

METHODS

III.1 General Description about the Data

For the purpose of analysis the writer does an observation upon two textual materials namely : The Speckled Band and Lilitan Bintik-Bintik. The first one is a short detective story written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and published by the Oxford University Press in 1951. As many other detective stories, it· is a narrative, marked by temporally related actions. Labov (1972) defined a narrative as :

> one method of recapitulating past experience by matching a verbal sequence of clauses to the sequence of events which (it is inferred) actually occured.... Within this conception of narrative, we can define a minimal narrative as a sequence of two clauses which are temporally ordered : that is a change in their order will result in a change in the temporal sequence of the original semantic interpretation.
> (p. 360)

The short story in this study is perspectived within its function as a means of communication, in the sense that the author communicated his idea or message to the readers. The second material is the translation of the first text whose title is Lilitan Bintik-Bintik, translated by Daisy Diana and published in 1992 by

Indonesia does not have such system.

III. 2 Sampling

Sampling is done when a researcher just observes a part of the data. By doing this, the researcher may draw a conclusion of the research, Suharsimi Arikunto (1989) mentioned some methods in choosing a sample as follows :

1. Random sample.

   In random sample, all data are considered the same, so the sample may be taken randomly, regardless of any other considerations.

2. Stratified sample.

   If the researcher thinks that a data is classified into strata, the sample shouldn't be taken randomly. Conversely, a (number of) sample(s) should be picked out from each strata to represent it.

3. Area probability sample.

   Done when there is a difference between one area of a data to another. Each chosen sampling ought to represent the area.

4. Proportional sample.

   This technique is done to support the use of stratified or area probability sample.

5. Purposive sample.

   Purposive sampling is done by picking out the subject

not based on a strata or an area, but based on a certain purpose, e.g. to focus one one certain subject which relates to the study.

6. Quota sample.

   Is done to fulfill the amount (quotum) of sample which is needed.

7. Cluster sample.

   Taken based on the grouping in the society, e.g. groups of farmers, merchants, etc.

8. Double sample.

   Are two samples which are taken altogether at the same time to complete the data if the first sample is not adequate.

Based on the description, in collecting the data for analysis, the writer chooses the purposive sampling. Here, she picks up SL and TL versions which contain translation shifts, and picks only those which are best needed for the purpose of the study.

III. 3. Technique of data collection

As has been mentioned in the chapters one and two, the analysis of translation shifts in this thesis is based on Catford's theory of shifts. So the technique of data collection will be suited to the categories of

shift proposed by Catford. Firstly, the writer will formulate what data are required, then she will select them from the materials available, i.e. structures which contains changes or adjustments in translation. Before determining the data to be taken, she will examine for their completeness, comprehensibility, consistency, and reliability, for they will become the input for data analysis.

III. 4 Technique of data analysis

All data which have been collected will be analyzed systematically :

- Select sentences, clauses, phrases, words and morphemes which contain translation shifts out from the translation of the data.
- From the samples obtained, the writer makes categorization of those shifts, based on Catford's theory.
- Compare both textual materials (SL and TL).
- Identify the distinction between SL and TL constructions.
- Make generalizations of the occurences of the shift and summarize them into findings.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA