CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research was a qualitative research. In this type of research, the researcher collected, classified, analyzed, and drew conclusion based on the data analysis without making a generalization. Creswell (2009: 4) states that a qualitative research is a study to investigate and understand the meaning individuals or groups assume to be a social or a human problem. It is used to find out and know why and how a social phenomenon happens. The final written report of this study consists of introduction, literature and theory, methods, results, discussion, and conclusion

This study was also a descriptive qualitative. It was used as an approach to the qualitative study because the result of the analysis was the description of a certain phenomenon. In this case, the research was focused on the occurrence shift used by the translator. Therefore, the researcher collected the data that contain shift then it was described and analyzed in depth in term of the degree of equivalence, the types of loss and gain and the possible reasons of the occurrence of shift.

B. Data Sources

The data source was taken from the English version and translation version of movie subtitle of *The Maze Runner*. Indonesian subtitle was downloaded from

www.subscene.com. The duration of this movie is 113 minutes. The story of this movie was taken from a best seller novel written by James Dashner and published in 2009. The first series of this movie was aired worldwide in 2014.

The data studied in this study were in the form of lingual units, which focused on the words, phrases, clauses and sentences containing shift. Whereas the data source used is in the form of documents, namely English transcripts of *The Maze Runner* movie and its subtitle of Indonesian translation.

C.   Data Collection Technique

In collecting the data, the researcher used observation technique (Creswell, 2009). This technique was done by reading and observing the documents in the form of English transcripts and its Indonesian translation of movie subtitle of *The Maze Runner* transcript. In the process of observation, the researcher took field note (Creswell, 2009: 181). Field note was used to note the data (the occurrence of shift) on data sheet to be immediately classified. The researcher noted all the proper data by utilizing laptop. The checking activities were also done in laptop screen.

Some steps were done in gaining the data. First, the researcher watched *The Maze Runner* movie with Indonesian subtitle. Then, the researcher read the English transcripts of *The Maze Runner* movie and its Indonesian translation intensively. Next, the researcher compared English transcripts of *The Maze Runner* movie and its Indonesian translation. After the necessary data were found, the researcher put the data in the classification of data collection table (shown at

Table 6). Finally, the researcher analyzed the data based on the formulations of problems.

D.   Research Instrument

In this research, researcher utilized some kinds of instrument. First, the instrument in this research is the researcher as the main of instrument (Creswell, 2007). As a human instrument, in this study the researcher acted to collect the appropriate data. Second, researcher applied some criteria to ease in examining the classifying data as in the following table.

Table 3

The Criteria of Shift (modified from Catford's theory, 1965)

No.	Type of Shift		Criteria
1	Level shift		The expression of grammar in the SL is translated into the expression of lexis in the TL , and vice versa
2	Category shift	Structure Shift	It involves a grammatical change in the translation process • The target structure contains different classes of elements or else • It contains the same classes of elements, but it arranges differently
3		Class Shift	The word class in the SL is conveyed in to a new word class in the TL
4		Unit Shift	The rank of the SL and the TL is different.
5		Intra-system shift	It occurs when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system. Singular pattern in the SL is translated to plural pattern in the TL, and vice versa.

It was used as the criteria to analyze the occurrence of shift in movie subtitle of *The Maze Runner*. If the translation of *The Maze Runner* has the criteria above, it is considered as shift.

Table 4

The Criteria of equivalent degree (Modified from Bayar in Petronienė and Žvirblytė (2012)).

Type of Equivalence	Criteria
Optimum translation	It is indicated by the equivalence in semantic level, which refers to all elements or the SL message are well conveyed in the TL
Near optimum translation	• It has different form from the SL • It communicates the same information, even though in some conditions, it might consists of inaccuracy in the semantic level
Weak Translation	• It does not have enough equivalence in semantic level • It consists of loss and gain of information
Zero Translation	• It does not reach the equivalence in any level (the information as a whole is not conveyed) • The TL is different from the SL in the form, style, semantic level, and wording.

It was used as the instrument to measure the degree of equivalence. The highest degree achieved in translation product is optimum translation. Meanwhile, the lowest degree achieved in translation product is zero translation.

Table 5

The Criteria of Loss and Gain

No	Loss and Gain	Criteria
1	Loss	It occurs when the TL consists of loss expression or feature which previously exist in the TL (Nozizwe and Ncube, 2014)
2	Gain	It occurs when the TL consists of the enrichment or clarification which previously does not exist in the SL (Bassnet, 2002)

Table 5 was used as the criteria to analyze the loss and gain in the subtitle translation of *The Maze Runner*. If the translation product fulfills the criteria above, it is considered as loss and Gain.

Lastly, researcher used data collection classification as shown below

Table 6

The Classification of Data Collection

No	Data Code (TMR/M/S)	Data SL / TL	Shift Lvl	Ss	Cs	Us	Is	OT	NOT	WT	ZT	Lo	Ga	Note
					Cat. Shift				Partial Translation			Loss and Gain		
1	TMR/M08/S23	They'*re* runners. / Mereka *adalah* pelari	√					√						It changes from grammatical to lexical
2														
3														
4														
5														

This table was used to classify the necessary data in the process of collecting the data.

Information of the table
No   : Number of Data
Data   : Words, phrases, clauses and sentences
SL   : Source language
TL   : Target Language

Data Code
TMR : *The Maze Runner*
M   : Minutes
S   : Second

Types of Shifts
Lvl   : Level shift
Cat.   : Category shift
Ss   : Structure Shift
Cs   : Class Shift
Us   : Unit Shift
Is   : Intra-system shift

Loss and Gain
Lo   : Translation Loss
Ga   : Translation Gain

Degree of Equivalence
OT   : Optimum Translation
NOT : Near Optimum Translation
WT   : Weak Translation
ZT   : Zero Translation

Note   : Some additional information about the data.

E.   Data Analysis Techniques

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher used descriptive qualitative to analyze data. Miles and Huberman (1994:10) mention that the stages of analyzing data are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data reduction

   Data reduction is the process of identifying, classifying and focusing of the occurrence of necessary data. In this case, it was focused to the occurrence of shift based on its criteria. After that, the data was analyzed to the degree of equivalence. Therefore, the researcher reduced the data that seems unimportant to this study.

2. Data display

   In this step, the selected data is presented in a table (as shown in table 6). The presentation of the data describes the content of the data. The researcher displayed the data based on the data categories. First; the types of shift, second; the data were analyzed into the degree of equivalence, and the last; the data which may affect to the loss and gain of information were presented in the table.

3. Conclusion drawing/ verification

   The last step is making conclusion and verification about the analysis that has been done through the selected data.

F. Trustworthiness

In conducting a study, trustworthiness is important. Thus, some steps were done to check the trustworthiness, namely

1. Expert judgment

   The instrument of this study was asked and consulted to an expert judgment to avoid the unnecessary data.

2. Triangulation

    In this step, the researcher repeatedly observed and checked the obtained data. Creswell (2009: 191) states that various source of data information could be carried out to check the triangulation and to establish a coherent theme justification. Thus, the researcher used information from various data source and expert's related theories to increase the validity of the data.

3. Peer debriefing

    In this study, the researcher asked a *peer debriefer* to discuss and check the selected data and the entire project. In this case, a peer debriefer was researcher's peer who understands the field of the study, namely Fadlin Hadini, M.Pd.