CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OBJECT AND METHOD

3.1 Research Object

The objects of this research are situational implicit and explicit information included on the chosen data whether in the source text as the old information or in the target text (after translated) as the new information.

The source of the data are the Novel *Morning, Noon & Night* by Sidney Sheldon (English Version), Published by Harper Collins Publisher in 1955; and *Pagi, Siang dan Malam*, translated by Hendarto Setiaji (Indonesia version), published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2009. Both of novels are chosen as the source of the data since they have sufficient data involving situational implicit and explicit information that is representative for the topic of this research.

3.2 Research Method

The method used in the research is comparative-descriptive method. This method is intended to figure out the basic answer towards causality aspect by analyzing the factors that causes certain phenomenon (Nazir, 1988: 68).

Concerning to the definition above, the method is used to describe why some phenomenon appears. The phenomenon is shown after one is compared with the other. Afterwards, it may introduce the base of the case which the appearance of some phenomenon. In this research, situational implicit information will be found at the first through the SL text. Then, the changing of this information will

be analyzed towards TL text. After both information are compared, then, there is some phenomenon which has to be described. The focus is to find the base of why some situational implicit information has to be made explicit as the author transferred. Thus, it must consider the detail of how the phenomenon appears.

3.2.1 Data Collection

The data of the research were collected within several steps, the first, reading *Sheldon's Morning, Noon, & Night* and its Translation to find out the data that includes situational implicit and explicit information. The second, identifying situational implicit information of source text (English version), then identifying explicit information in target text (Indonesian version). The last, classifying the data of situational implicit that is made to explicit information, needs to conduct. The chosen data are taken from two of source data. It is meant to make the reader easy to find out the data that have implicit and explicit information.

The collected data is documented on the table by dividing to two aspect of information as follows:

Situational Implicit Information towards the cultural background.

Implicit Information (Source Text)	**Explicit Information (Target Text)**
His weekends were totally devoted to the children. He **barbecued** for them, played with them, and help them with their homework. (MNN, 31)	Akhir pekannya dikhususkan bagi mereka. Ia **memanggang hamburger dan sosis** untuk mereka, mengajak mereka ke bioskop atau menonton pertandingan *football*, dan membantu mereka mengerjakan PR. (PSM, 46)

3.2.2 Data Analysis

The classified data were analyzed according to the situational implicit information stated by Larson ((1984: 37). Several aspects including in this information are the relationship between the writer or speaker and the addressee; the age, sex, and social status of the speaker and the hearer; the relationship between them; where the communication took place; when the communication took place; the presuppositions which brings to the communication; and the cultural background of the speaker and of the addressee. Afterwards, the analysis will also be conducted in how to define translation equivalence. Hence, the data can be concluded whether it is communicative or not.

The example of the data:

SL text (English Version)	TL text (Indonesia Version)
Stanford put down **the receiver**. He stood there a moment, smiling, then dialed a number in Boston. (MNN, 29)	Stanford menggantungkan **gagang telepon**. Sejenak ia berdiri sambil tersenyum. Kemudian menghubungi sebuah nomor di Boston. (PSM, 42)

Analysis:

Forms	**Shared Meaning**
SL Text "*the receiver"*	1. Treasurer 2. A person appointed to hold in a trust and administer property under litigation.
TL Text "*gagang telepon"*	The handle of telephone

In the first data, the phrase *the receiver* does not show the correlation with the phone. Regarding with the situation of the text, this phrase is expressed to illustrate Harry Stanford who usually keeps in touch with his relation to make sure that his money is secured in the bank.

In the second data, the phrase *gagang telepon* is explicit either in the form or in the meaning. *Gagang telepon* is used to represent that this phrase has a correlation with a phone because the presupposition in the text indicates that Harry Stanford makes a phone call in the telephone booth, with his relation in a bank.

Based on the comparison above, the phrase *gagang telepon* has the specific meaning related to the part of telephone. However, in this situation, the translator used *gagang telepon* because it may not cause the wrong assumption of TL text's reader. *Gagang telepon* in TL text is commonly used to represent the handle of the phone either in a public or private. On the basis of the data above, the term *the receiver* is categorized as partial implicit and the situational meaning is classified as the implicit situational meaning through the aspect of the presupposition which brings to the communication.

There is the same function between *the receiver* and *gagang telepon* which represent some part of the telephone. However, the phrase *the receiver* is unknown concept for TL text. So the translator used *gagang telepon* as the translation equivalent. According to this case, the speed of information in TL text is still maintained to be introduced as well as in SL text. In accordance with the

description above, communicative translation can be achieved easily as well as the situation in the text.