

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology related to the study. This chapter also reviews the steps in conducting the research, how the writer elaborates the data, and how the data is analyzed.

3.1 Research Design

As stated in the first chapter that the writer employed descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the collected data so that it can be defined, classified, and described. In this case, the collected data is placed as the direct source.

Frankel and Wallen (1993: 380) mentioned that “Qualitative research is research studies that investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials.” In accordance with this definition, the information that is obtained from its sources is synthesized into a coherent description of what has discovered.

In analyzing the collected data, the writer used the following steps:

1. Identifying the phenomenon to be studied

The phenomenon intended in this research deals with the research title, that is “Analysis of figurative language translation in Roald Dahl’s *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*.”

2. Identifying the direct sources

This step which is applied here is picking up all the samples from the population as unit of analysis.

3. Collecting the data

Reading and comparing the two novels both original and translated one to find the results intended.

4. Analyzing the data

The writer focuses on this step to analyze figurative language translation, and then to find out the translation procedures employed by the translator, Ade Dina Sigarlaki, in translating them.

5. Drawing Conclusion

Formulating the sufficient interpretations related to the aim of study based on what the writer found and analyzed throughout the study and its contribution to the academic filed.

3.2 Techniques of Collecting the Data

The document analysis is used in this study in collecting the data. The writer reads, classifies, compares, and analyzes the documents, in this case are the original version novel entitled *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* written by Roald Dahl, published by the Penguin Group New York in 1998 and the translated version novel entitled the same which was translated by Ade Dina Sigarlaki, published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama Jakarta in 2002.

3.3 Population and Sample

Population in this study is the figurative language found from the novel both the original entitled *Charlie and Chocolate Factory* written by Roald Dahl, published by the Penguin Group New York in 1998, and the translated one entitled the same,

translated by Ade Dina Sigarlaki and published by *Gramedia Pustaka Utama Jakarta* in 2002.

Samples applied in this study are collected and numbered from whole population, and then they are analyzed based on each type of figurative language found. It is expected that the number of samples will be more than 100 as recommended by Fraenkle and Wallen (1997: 83) as follows:

“A recommended minimum number of subjects is 100 for a descriptive study, 50 for a correlation study, and 30 in each group for experimental and casual-comparative study.”

Based on the statement stated by Fraenkle and Wallen above, this study, as a descriptive study, requires 100 minimum numbers to be used as ideal sample.

3.4 Techniques of Analyzing the Data

In this study, the analysis of the figurative language translation is applied on all samples. The steps are classifying each sample into its own categories and then analyzing what translation procedures used by Ade Dina Sigarlaki, as the translator of the novel, in translating each sample.

The following is an analysis of example.

2nd figurative language classified as hyperbole

Source Language	Target language
And when the police entered his house to arrest him, they found him sitting on the floor amidst <u>mountains of candy</u> , ripping off the wrappers with the blade of a long dagger. (p.23)	<i>Dan ketika polisi menyerbu rumahnya untuk menangkapnya, mereka menemukannya sedang duduk di lantai di tengah gunung coklat, merobek bungkusnya dengan sebilah pedang panjang .(p38)</i>

As explained in chapter two that defines hyperbole as a figurative language in which statements are exaggerated. It may be used to evoke strong feelings or to create a strong impression, and is not meant to be taken literally. The phrase ‘mountains of candy’ is used by the writer to attract the reader’s attention and lead them to catch his message that this can not be read literally.

The translator of TL applies procedure of translation in translating the text above namely modulation procedure. The translator translates the word ‘entered’ into *menyerbu*. The word ‘entered’ according to *Kamus Bahasa Inggris Indonesia* (2000: 215) is *memasuki*, while *menyerbu* based on *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia Inggris* (2000:505) is ‘attack’ or ‘invade’. In this case, the translator attempts to change the message from the SL by applying her own point of view in order to more adapt it to the context of the story.