

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains the research methods in conducting the research. It also describes the stages in conducting the research. Those stages are as follows: formulation of the problem, research design, sources of the data, techniques of collecting the data, population and sample, instrument, data analysis, and research procedure.

3.1 Formulation of the Problem

The problems of the study are formulated in the following research questions:

- a. What kinds of figurative language that are used in the dialogues of the novel entitled "*Eldest*" by Christopher Paolini?
- b. What kinds of translation methods that are used in translating the figurative dialogues in the novel entitled "*Eldest*"?

3.2 Research Design

In doing this research, the writer used the descriptive qualitative method. As explained by Webb in Ali (1998), "the aim of a descriptive research is to provide an accurate and valid representative of those variables and describe them". Furthermore, Bogdan (1982 as cited in Moleong, 2004), notes that descriptive qualitative research aims to make descriptions and sketches systematically, factual about the facts which

result in descriptive data. In addition, another experts Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:38), state that “A qualitative research is a research study that investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations or materials.” Moreover, Wright as quoted by Ali (1988) writes:

Qualitative research to mean any research where number counting and statistical techniques are not the central issue, where an attempt is made to get close to the collection of the data in their natural setting.

3.3 Sources of the Data

The source of the data comes from the dialogues that were taken from the novel entitled “*Eldest*” by Christopher Paolini. *Eldest* is the second book of the trilogy written by Christopher Paolini. It is the sequel to *Eragon*. *Eldest* was first published in hardcover on August 23, 2005, and was released in paperback in September 2006. *Eldest* has been released in an audio book format, and as an eBook. Like *Eragon*, *Eldest* became a New York Times bestseller. A deluxe edition of *Eldest* was released on September 26, 2006, including new information and art by both the illustrator and the author. Other editions of *Eldest* are translations into different languages.

Meanwhile, the second source of the data comes from the translated version of the novel entitled “*Yang Pertama*”. The translated version is written in Bahasa Indonesia, and was translated by Sendra B. Tanuwidjaya, and was published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2005.

Eldest begins following several important events in *Eragon*. The story is the continued adventures of *Eragon* and his dragon Saphira, centering around their

journey to the realm of the Elves in order to further Eragon's training as a Dragon Rider. Other plots in the story focus on Roran, who leads the inhabitants of Carvahall to Surda, and Nasuada as she takes on her father's role as leader of the Varden. *Eldest* ends at the Battle of the Burning Plains, where Eragon faces a new Dragon Rider, and a new dragon, Thorn.

3.4 Population and Sample

3.4.1 Population

The population here is all categories of figurative language that were found in the dialogues of the novel entitled "*Eldest*" by Christopher Paolini. The novel itself consists of 621 pages long, and 71 chapters. Meanwhile, the translated version entitled "Yang Pertama" by Sendra B. Tanuwidjaya consists of 740 pages and was published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

3.4.2 Sample

The writer only chose the selected data from the population as sample. In selecting the data as representative sample, the writer used the random sampling method.

In addition, there are several steps in selecting the samples, which are:

1. There are 251 target population found in the novel.
2. Numbering the population

3. Selecting the samples to be analyzed by using random sampling method.

As Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:97) stated that “A recommended minimum number of subjects are 100 for descriptive study, 50 for correlational study, and 30 in each group for experimental and causal-comparative study.” Therefore the writer finally selected 100 samples for descriptive study.

The writer collected 100 representative samples by performing the random sampling method. There are 251 dialogues that contain figurative language that range from the first page until the last, and then place them in a table. The table itself consists of numbers, source language texts, target language texts, and also the translation methods.

3.5 Techniques of Collecting the Data

In conducting the research, the writer used the translated version of “*Eldest*” by Christopher Paolini. And the steps in collecting the data was reading, classifying, comparing, and analyzing the documents to gain some findings and results.

After the data has been collected, the writer conducted several steps in analyzing it. The steps are as follows:

- a. Identification of the phenomenon to be studied

It is stated in the research questions and formulated as “An Analysis of Figurative Dialogues in the Novel entitled “*Eldest*” By Christopher Paolini.

b. Identification of the participants in the study

It will be explained more in the Population and Sample section.

c. Data Collection

Reading and comparing the documents to find out the intended results and findings.

d. Data Analysis

It focuses on the figurative language translation analysis found in the dialogues to find out the types of translation methods that were used in translating the figurative language.

e. Drawing Conclusions

Formulating the interpretations of what the writer has observed and discovered throughout the research and its contribution to academic fields, especially on figurative language and translation fields.

3.6 Instrument

The writer is the key instrument in this particular research. In carrying out the study, the writer is equipped with some tools to help him in analyzing the data, they are: random sampling method, translation methods.

3.7 Data Analysis

According to (<http://ebn.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/3/3/68>), data analysis is the most complex and mysterious of all the phase of a qualitative project, and the one that receives the least thoughtful discussion in the literature. The analysis also appears as an explicit step in interpreting a set of the data as a whole, using specific analytic strategies to transform the raw data into a new and coherent depiction of the thing being studied.

In conducting this research, the writer uses several methods in analyzing the data. One of the examples will be explained below:

SL Text

“..... Silly of them, forgetting that I’m as intelligent as any human.”(p.19)

TL Text

“.....Mereka bodoh, lupa bahwa aku sama cerdasnya dengan manusia mana pun.”(p.35)

The above are the examples of dialogues that contain figurative language. The first dialogue is an excerpt from the original novel entitled “*Eldest*” by Christopher Paolini. Meanwhile, the second dialogue is the translated version of the original.

The examples above are a form of figurative language, which is Simile. Simile is a figure of speech in which a comparison is expressed by the specific use of a word or phrase such as: like, as, than, seems or "as if,". Since the dialogue above contains the word as, therefore it can be categorized into simile. On the other hand, regarding the methods that the translator used in translating the dialogue, he/she used the word-for-word translation method. Because the translator tried to maintain the grammatical and syntactical structure the same as in the original version.

Another method is by using tables. The first table is a table that contains a list of figurative language found in the dialogues, and also the translation methods. The following is the example of the table of figurative language:

No	Source Language Texts	Target Language Texts	Additional Figurative Language	Translation Methods
1				
2				
Etc				

Table 3.1

After that, the writer put down the table to show the frequency and percentage of the figurative language and also the translation methods. The table itself consists of types of figurative language (Alliteration, Metaphor, Simile, Symbol, Personification, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Hyperbole, Allusion, Paradox, Allegory, Onomatopoeia, Idiom, Irony, Imagery, and Assonance), the numbers of figurative language appeared in the novel (frequency), and the last one is percentage of all the items.

Whereas for the translation method table, it consists of translation methods (Word-for-word, Literal, Faithful, Semantic, Adaptation, Free, Idiomatic, and Communicative), the total numbers of translation methods that were found in the novel, and the whole percentage of all the items. Those forementioned tables can be seen in chapter 4.

3.8 Research Procedure

Before conducting this research, the writer identified the phenomenon to be studied. As stated in the research questions and formulated as “An Analysis of Figurative Dialogues in the Novel Entitled “*Eldest*” by Christopher Paolini.

Data collection was done by reading the document several times, collecting and studying some supporting theories which are related to the study, for example: books, references, websites, articles, and other reliable sources. After all the data have been collected, 100 samples were selected to be the representative samples by using the random sampling method.

After analyzing the data, the writer drew some conclusions. Conclusions are coherent description of what the writer observed throughout the study. And the final result of the study is expected to give positive impact for translation and literary fields.

3.9 Concluding Remark

This chapter has described the methodology of the research. It comprises the research design, the subject of the research, techniques of collecting the data, data analysis and the research procedure. The reviews are then used as procedures in conducting the research.