

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The previous chapter explained about theoretical foundation of the study. This chapter explains about research methodology. It describes the method used to find the answer of research questions. It includes research questions, aims of study, research method, research procedures, and synopsis of the novel.

3.1 Research Questions

This study attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What language functions are found in the dialogue of the novel *Twilight*?
2. What translation procedures are used to translate language functions in the dialogues of the novel *Twilight*?

3.2 Aims of the Study

The aims of this study are:

1. To identify kind language functions found in the dialogues of the novel *Twilight*.
2. To identify translation procedures used to translate language functions in the dialogues of the novel *Twilight*.

3.3 Research Method

This research employed a qualitative case study especially textual analysis with the aim of analyzing and elaborating language functions and translation procedures which found in the dialogues of the novel.

Qualitative study is the activities of collecting and analyzing data, developing and modifying theory, elaborating or refocusing the research questions, and identifying and eliminating validity threats are usually all going on more or less simultaneously, each influencing all of the others (Maxwell, 1996:3; Alwasilah, 2000:128).

Textual analysis is one of the methods employed by qualitative research (Travis, 2001:2). Qualitative researchers typically study a relatively small number of individuals or situations and preserve the individuality of each of these in their analysis, rather than collecting data from large samples and aggregating the data across individuals or situations (Maxwell, 1996:19).

Furthermore, Bogdan and Biklen (1982) cited in Sugiyono (2009:9) and Moleong (2000:6) also argue that qualitative research is descriptive. The data collection is in the forms of words of pictures rather than number. In addition, Lincoln and Guba (1985:39-44) cited in Moleong (2000:6) also describe that descriptive is one of qualitative method characteristics.

Based on the previous explanation, the researcher can conclude that the most appropriate method applied in this research was qualitative case study especially textual analysis. In analyzing the translation text, each of translation is evaluated using the principles of skopos and equivalence based theory as

discussed in chapter II (Nord, 1991:22). It includes the statement of the author's purpose, that is, the attitude he takes towards the topic; characterization of the readership; an indication of its category and type (Newmark, 1988:186).

3.4 Research Procedures

Before analyzing the data, the researcher collected the data as the media of doing this research. As Sugiyono (2008: 224) states that "Data collecting technique is a strategic way to do research because the main purpose of research is to get data. A researcher cannot acquire the data if he does not know the technique of data collection". Thus, the researcher did the following steps to get the data:

1. Reading closely and repeatedly both English and Indonesian version of the novel.
2. Identifying the object of the research that is the use of language functions in the novel dialogue and translation procedures found in different language functions.
3. Separating the dialogues taken from two chapters
4. Extracting and collecting data
5. Doing library research (internet, journal, textbook, thesis)
6. Calculating total number of each procedure used to translate language function in the dialogue.
7. Drawing conclusions.

3.5 Data Sample

3.5.1 Population

Population is a set of data used to be investigated in which samples can be taken. Sugiyono (2006: 117) also explains that “A population is a generalization area consisting object or subject which has certain quality and characteristic that is determined by the researcher in order to be learned and taken its conclusion”.

After collecting the data, the writer found there were 3205 dialogues in the *Twilight* novel written by Stephenie Meyer.

3.5.2 Samples

The samples used in analyzing the language functions and procedures were 320 samples or 10% from the each language function classification, taken randomly. It was because the population of its classification was homogenous which have equal opportunity to be chosen. Arikunto (2002: 112) also argues that “Sample can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25% or more”. Therefore, the researcher took 10% samples from each classification of language functions. The steps of taking samples were as follows:

1. Extracting all of the dialogues from the novel
2. Classifying the data based on each language function
3. Numbering all of the sentences containing language functions based on each classification
4. Writing down the numbers of the data
5. Folding and shuffling the pieces of the paper

6. Taking 320 dialogues of the novel (10% for each classification) as samples.

3.6 Data Analysis

After deciding 320 samples, the samples were analyzed in order to find out the result of this study that answered the research questions mentioned before. The definition of data analysis itself is defined by Bodgan cited in Sugiyono (2006: 334) as “The process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others”.

Rudestam and Newton in Emilia (2008: 210) also argue that “In understanding qualitative data, the researcher has to conduct inductive analysis contained two activities: first, unitizing that is giving code in order to identify information unit separated from the text, and second, categorizing that is arranging and organizing the data based on meaning similarities”. Therefore, in doing this research, the researcher conducted some steps as follows:

1. Identifying and classifying the language functions (Buhler’s theory) of the dialogues. Those language functions are expressive function, informative function, and vocative function.

Source language (SL)	Language Function
“What’s wrong—is she hurt?”p.83	Expressive Function
“They....the kids... are a little different. They don’t seem to fit in very well at school.”p.31	Informative Function
“Put a small drop of blood on each of the prongs.”p.81	Vocative Function

2. Calculating the total number and percentage of language functions classification
3. Selecting 10% samples taken randomly based on each language function classification to be analyzed
4. Juxtaposing the English and Indonesian version.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
“Why don’t you sit me today?”p.75	“ <i>Duduklah bersamaku hari ini,</i> ”p.99
“Won’t you tell me?”p.77	“ <i>Maukah kau memberitahuku?</i> ”p.101

5. Analyzing and identifying the translation procedures (Newmark’s theory) founds in different language functions in the dialogues. Those procedures are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shifts or transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, notes, addition, glosses.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Translation Procedures
“I’ll be coming around with a dropper of water to prepare your cards, so please don’t start until I get to you.”p.81	“ <i>Aku akan berkeliling dengan air tetes untuk mempersiapkan kartu kalian, jadi tolong jangan mulai sebelum aku datang.</i> ”p.107	Paraphrase
“She saw Jasper and knew that he was looking for her before he knew it himself. She saw Carlisle and our family, and they came together to find us. She’s most sensitive to non-humans. She always sees,	“ <i>Dia melihat Jasper dan tahu dia mencari dirinya bahkan sebelum Jasper sendiri mengetahui hal itu. Dia melihat Carlisle dan keluarga kami, dan mereka datang bersama-sama menemui kami. Alice paling sensitive terhadap makhluk bukan manusia. Dia selalu melihat,</i>	Literal

for example, when another group of our kind is coming near. And any threat they may pose.”p.253	<i>contohnya, ketika kelompok lain jenis kami mendekat. Dan ancaman apa pun yang mungkin ditimbulkan.”p.306</i>	
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6. Calculating total number and percentage of each procedure to find out the amount of each procedure based on the following formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P= Number of percentage

F= Frequency of translation procedures

N= Number of whole dialogues/sample

7. Categorizing the translation procedures based on each language functions classification
8. Calculating total number and percentage of each procedure in each language functions classification
9. Describing and interpreting the result of the analysis
10. Discussing the findings and drawing conclusions

3.7 Synopsis of the Novel

The novel used in this study is *Twilight* novel written by Stephenie Meyer and was translated into *Dua Cinta* by Monica Dwi Chresnayani. The novel consisted of 24 chapters: 434 pages in English version and then 518 pages in Indonesian version. The target readers of this novel are children and teenagers. The novel is first book of *Twilight Saga* which tells about unusual love triangle among human,

vampire and werewolves. The following paragraph tells synopsis of the novel:

When seventeen year-old Bella Swan leaves sunny Arizona to live with her father in the small and gloomy Pacific North-West town of Forks she doesn't expect to like it. After all she has made excuses not to go there enough times over the past few years. If living in Forks, with its constant mist and rain, wasn't bad enough she will have to make a whole new set of friends and settle into a new school.

Bella soon makes some new friends at school but when she sees a boy called Edward Cullen sitting with his brothers and sisters in the cafeteria she is instantly intrigued. Edward is stunningly attractive, almost inhumanly beautiful, and yet he is an outsider too. Although Edward and his family have lived in Forks for two years they have never really been accepted by the townsfolk.

At first Edward is aloof, sometimes it almost seems like he can't stand to be in the same room as her, but eventually they strike up an unlikely friendship. Even as Bella falls hopelessly and irrevocably in love with Edward, she still can't work out exactly what makes him so different to everyone else.

On a trip to the beach, Bella is told of the local legend about the "cold ones", a group of blood drinkers who have sworn off hunting humans but are still not welcome on Indian land because vampires are not to be trusted. Realising Edward is vampire changes nothing for Bella, she knows that she still loves him even if he's not human.

Edward and his whole family are vampires. Edward himself was made a vampire when he was seventeen years-old, although that was at the end of World

War I. For Edward his love for Bella is both a delight and a torment. A delight because she is the first person he has loved since he was made a vampire. A torment because although he has sworn off human blood and only hunts animals the craving for human blood never truly leaves him and the very scent of her also stirs his hunger for blood. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki>).

Conclusion of Chapter III

This chapter described about research methodology. It explained the method used to find the answers of research questions. It included research questions, aims of study, research method, research procedures, data sample, data analysis and synopsis of the novel. The forthcoming chapter will provide data presentation and discussions.