CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In chapter 3 it will be described the design of the research method, population and sample and data collecting technique including research instrument and library study. It also presents the data collecting procedure and the data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Analysis is a breaking up, separating, or disassembling of research materials into pieces, parts, elements, or units. With facts broken down into manageable pieces, the researcher sorts and sifts them, searching for types, classes, sequences, processes, patterns or wholes. The aim of this process is to assemble or reconstruct the data in a meaningful or comprehensible fashion (Jorgensen, 1989 cited in Seidel, 1998).

Based on a definition of analysis, the research was conducted by using qualitative and descriptive method. The research conducted qualitative research design considering the characteristic of the case study that deals with idiom translation issue and it does not involve any statistical formulas. As described by Huda (1999:38), "those which do not utilize statistical analysis and are confined to the description of concepts or phenomenon categories are termed qualitative." A brief definition about qualitative is also stated by Borg and Gall (1983), "qualitative research is research which present facts in a narration with words." In line with this, Newman and Kreuger (2003:453) say,

Qualitative analysis does not draw on a large, well establish body of formal knowledge from mathematics and statistics. The data are taken in the form of words, which are relatively imprecise, diffuse, and contexts based, and have more than one meaning.

In addition, qualitative data are in the form of text, written words, phrase, or symbols describing or representing people, action, an event in social life (Newman and Kreuger, 2003:433).

In order to gather and present the data, this research employed a descriptive method. Since this research was aimed to identify the types of idioms and translation strategy used, the descriptive method is a suitable method used as it is conducted to analyze, explain and classify data. Mason and Bramble (1978:31) state that "descriptive research represents a broad range of activities that have in common the purpose of describing situations or phenomena." Moreover, descriptive method is a method "used to explain, analyze and classify something through various technique; survey, interview, questionnaire, observation, and test" (Khan, 1996:96; Frankel and Wallen, 1994:11).

Furthermore, according to Ary *et al* (1979:25) a descriptive research "…concerned with conditions or relationships that exist: practice that prevail, beliefs, points of view, or attitudes that are held: process that are going on; effect that are being felt; or trends that are developing." A similar statement is also proposed by Good and Scates (1954:259),

> What we are characterizing as descriptive investigations includes all of those studies that purport to present fact concerning the nature and status of anything-a group of persons, a number of objects, a set of conditions, a class of events, a system of thoughts, or any other kind of phenomena which one wish to study.

There are several types of descriptive research: case study, surveys, development studies, follow-up studies, documentary analyses, trend analyses and

correlation studies. Then, Ary *et al* (1979:25) highlight that descriptive analysis is not generally directed toward hypothesis testing.

3.2 Population and Sample

Since the research aimed to analyze the types of idioms and the translation strategy of idioms found in the subtitle of film *Pirates of the Caribbean 3 At World's End,* the population in this research were all types of idioms found in the film. In order to analyze the data, this research employed random sampling method especially simple random sampling. Frankel and Wallen (1994:82) say that simple random sampling is one in which each and every member of the population has an equal and independent chance of being selected. Likewise, Ary *et al* (1979:131) define random sampling as "the best known of the sampling procedure because all members of the population have an equal and independent chance of being included in the sample."

3.3 Data Collecting Technique

The data collecting technique used in this research was document analysis in which the research focused on analyzing written contents of a film subtitle. It concerned about finding out the types of idioms found in the subtitle film *Pirates of the Caribbean 3: At World's End* as well as the translation strategy used by the translator. The following were some instruments used:

3.3.1 Original film of "*Pirates of the Caribbean 3: At World's End*"

This film was introduced in 2007 directed by Gore Verbinski. It was a hilarious film. More than three hundred idioms were available on the dialogue. The duration of the film was approximately 170 minutes. It won two Oscar

awards in 2007 and it was translated into more than 20 languages-included Indonesia.

3.3.2 Movie Script

Ted Elliot and Terry Rossio are the writers of the original script of *Pirates of the Caribbean 3: At World's End* film. In order to get an accurate Indonesia text subtitle and to avoid a mistake in analyzing idioms, an original VCD of film was chosen in this research. The original English film script was downloaded from http://www.cinemablend.com. These instruments were available on Appendix III and IV.

3.3.3 Library Study

Library study was conducted in this research. Both theory of idiom and translation were used to support the data collecting processes. The library study were gathered from several sources such as, textbooks, articles, journals, dictionary, and thesis with similar study.

3.4 Data Collecting Procedures

In collecting the data for this research, there were several steps of data collecting procedures. The first step was watching the original film *of Pirates of the Caribbean 3: At World's End* for four or five times in order to get a deep impression about the dialogue. The second step was downloading English original film script from *http://www.cinemablend.com*. The third step was writing Indonesian subtitle version based on VCD translation. The forth step was reading both Indonesian and English subtitle version in order to get a brief understanding of the idioms in the film. The fifth was listing and classifying idioms found in the

subtitle. In order to make the data writing and collecting processes of the types of idioms easier, the name of types of idioms were abbreviated into the following shorter forms as seen in the following table 3.1:

Table 3.1 The abbreviation of types of idioms

No	Types of idioms	Abbreviation
1.	Substitutes	S
2.	Proper Name	PN
3.	Abbreviation	Ab
4.	English Phrasal Compound	EPC
5.	Figure of Speech	FS
6.	Slang	Sl

The sixth step was choosing samples from the data collected by using simple random sampling method.

3.5 Data Analysis

After the data were collected through all techniques of data collection, the data were then analyzed step by step. The following were some stages in analyzing the data:

3.5.1 The data were analyzed and identified based on Hockett's theory of types of idioms; *substitute, abbreviation, proper name, English phrasal compound, figure of speech* and *slang,* so that the frequent of each type of idiom found in the subtitle will be acknowledge.

3.5.2 After the data were analyzed and identified by using Hockett's consideration, the next step was identifying and analyzing the translation strategy of idioms by using Baker's theory of translation strategy of idioms. There are four translation strategies used, 1) using an idiom of

similar meaning and form, 2) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, 3) translation by paraphrase, and 4) translation by omission. The aim of this step is to find out how often the translator used each category of translation strategy in translating each type of idiom. In order to make the writing process easier and simpler to be understood, the names of the translation strategies were abbreviated into shorter forms. Those abbreviations are presented in the following table 3.2:

Table 3.2 The abbreviation of the translation strategies

No	Translation Strategies of Idioms	Abbreviation
1	Using an idiom of similar meaning and form	SMF
2	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form,	SMDF
3	Translation by paraphrase	Paraphrase
4	Translation by Omission	Omission

3.5.3 After all data were analyzed and identified by using Hockett's and Baker's consideration, then the data were calculated in order to get the number and the percentage of each type of idiom found in the subtitle and the translation strategy employed by the translator as well.

3.5.4 The next step was presenting and discussing the data findings of types of idioms and translation strategies of idioms. The aim was to give more detail information of types of idioms frequently found in the subtitle and translation strategy frequently used by the translator.

3.5.5 The last step of the data analysis was drawing conclusions. The purpose was to conclude the result of the research based on the data findings and the discussion.

3.5. Closing Remark

This chapter has described the methodology of the study. It consisted of the research design, population and sample, and data collecting technique including research instrument and library study. It has also presented data collecting procedures and data analysis. Afterward, the method described in this section will be applied in analyzing the data and describing the findings in order to reach the purpose of the study.