CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the research methodology. It aims to find out the answers of the research questions stated in the first chapter. In this chapter, there are research design, the technique and instrument used in collecting the data, the population and sample, the technique of analyzing the data, and Clarification of the terms.

3.1 Research Design

This study observed and analyzed a novel. The method which is used is the qualitative method. Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:380) defined qualitative research as a research study that investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials. The writer also use descriptive method in analyze the data. It means that the data were generally described in words rather than numbers.

According to Maxwell quoted by irfan taufan (2006:20), there are 5 purposes of qualitative research, they are:

1. Understanding the meaning, of the participants in the study, the events, situations, and actions involved with and the accounts of their life and experiences.

2. Understanding the particular context within which the participants act and the influence that this context has on their actions.

3. Identifying unanticipated phenomena and influences, and generating new grounded theories.

4. Understanding the process by which events and actions take place.

5. Developing causal explanations.

3.2   The Technique and Instrument Used in Collecting the Data

Document analysis technique was used in collecting the data. The documents comprise a novel entitled "Tuesdays with Morrie" that is written by Mitch Albom and its translation version, "*Selasa bersama Morrie*" created by Alex Tri Kantjono Widodo.

On the first step, the writer read both of the novels. She performed skimming reading to understand the main idea of the story and the plot. Next, the writer looked for the idioms used in the novel. The writer made a table that consist of numbers, source language texts, target language texts (Indonesian) and also the strategies used by the translator in translating the idioms. The table was created based on the types of idiom. The purpose of this step is to make the analysis easier and simpler.   Not all idioms were analyzed however, yet there are only 100 sentences that contain idioms. There were taken by using random sampling technique.

The categorization of idiom was based on Eric Denoun (2004) who mentions five types of idiom; they are lexemic idiom, phraseological idiom, idiomatic pairs, proverbial idiom, and one-word idiom.

While the strategies in translating the idiom were explained by Mona Baker (1992:72), which comprises an idiom of similar meaning and form (SMF),

with an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (SMDF), translation by paraphrase, translation by omission, and compensation.

3.3   The Population and Sample

3.3.1   The Population

The population of the study is taken from all the idioms found in a novel, 'Tuesdays with Morrie' and its translated version in Indonesian '*Selasa bersama Morrie.*' 'Tuesdays with Morrie' is a 1997 biographical novel by American writer Mitch Albom. After five years in hardcover, it was released as a trade paperback in October 2002. It was re-released as a mass-market paperback by Anchor Books in January 2006. According to this edition, 11 million copies of *Tuesdays with Morrie* are in print worldwide.
(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuesdays_with_Morrie).

The total length is 192 pages. Meanwhile, the Indonesian version is longer than the original, which ranges up to 207 pages. It is translated by Alex Tri Kantjono Widodo and published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama Jakarta edition 2006. The writer chose 'Tuesday with Morrie' for it is the Runaway bestseller novel that has changed millions of lives.

3.3.2   Sample

Not all the data found in the novel were analyzed. A number of representative samples were selected from the population by using random sampling method.

The steps in the sampling process were as follows:

1. There are 223 target populations identified from the document.

2. The idiom found range in various kinds and they are translated by using different strategies. Each idiom in the source language and target language was placed in the column of the table.

3. The samples were selected by using the table of random numbers.

Part of a Table of Random Numbers

011723	223456	222167	032762	062281	565451
912334	379156	233989	109238	934128	987678
086401	016265	411148	251287	602345	659080
059397	022334	080675	454555	011563	237873
666278	106590	879809	899030	909876	198905
051965	004571	036900	037700	500908	046660
063045	786326	098000	510379	024358	145678
560132	345678	356789	033460	050521	342021
727009	344870	889567	324588	400567	989657
000037	121191	258700	088909	015460	223300
667899	234345	076567	090076	345121	121348
042397	045645	030032	657112	675897	079326
987650	568799	070070	143188	198789	097451
091126	021557	102322	209312	909036	342045

Figure 3.1

(Fraenkel & Wallen, 1993:83)

A descriptive study must have at least 100 samples, this statement is synthesized from Fraenkel and Wallen, who stated that "a recommended minimum number of subject is 100 for a descriptive study, 50 for a correlational study, and 30 in each group for experimental and causal-comparative study." (1993:97)

100 representative samples were then collected by conducting a random sampling technique. There are 223 sentences that contain all idioms listed from

the novel, ranging from the first page until the last, and place in the column of the table. The table consists of numbers, source language texts, target language texts, and also the strategies. 100 samples were taken out of the total population by using the table of Random Numbers.

3.4   The Techniques of Analyzing the Data

The data analysis was manipulated through several steps. The first step begun by explaining three sentences that consists of idiom and the rest of the idioms put down on a table that consists of numbers, source language texts, target language texts, strategies of translation and additional idiom and its translation strategy. The table is divided based on the type of idiom. The example of the analyzing the data is shown above:

Type of Idiom

a.   Source language text

Target language text

Explanation

b.   Source language text

Target language text

Explanation

c.   Source language text

Target language text

Explanation

The Table of the Idioms:

NO	Source language Text	Target language text	Translation strategy	Additional idiom and the translation strategy
1.				
2.				
etc				

Table 3.1

In the discussion, the writer put down the table to show the frequency and percentage of the idioms and the strategies. Besides, she added some opinions that support the findings. The examples of the table of total number of idiomatic expressions and the strategies as follow:

The Table of Total Number of Idiomatic Expressions Found in the Sample

Types of idiom	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Lexemic idiom • Verb • Noun • Adverb • Adjective		
One word idiom		
Idiomatic pairs		
Phraseological idiom		
Proverbial idiom		
Total		

Table 3.2

The Table of Strategy Used in Translating the Idiom

Translation Strategy	Frequency	Percentage
Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form (SMF)		
Translation by using an idiom of similar form but dissimilar form (SMDF)		

Translation by paraphrase		
Translation by omission		
Compensation		

Table 3.3

After all data were compiled, a table was made to summarize the result of
the idioms and the strategies used in the novel. The table was aimed to show what
strategy used in each type of idioms. The example of the table was shown above:

The Table of Strategy Used in Translating Each Type of Idioms

NO	Type of Idiom	Translation strategy									
		Quantity					Percentage (%)				
		SMF	SMDF	P	O	C	SMF	SMDF	P	O	C
1.	Lexemic Idiom										
2.	Phraseological Idiom										
3.	Idiomatic pairs										
4.	Proverbial Idiom										
5.	One-Word Idiom										
	Total										

Table 3.4

3.5 Clarification of the Term

To avoid misinterpretation, the writer would like to clarify the terms used
in this study as follows:

1. Analysis is a study of something by examining its parts.

2. Translation is a change form from source language into target
   language in which the meaning must be held constant.

3. Idiom is expression or mannerism in the novel peculiar to English
   which does not convey the proper sense when translated literally.

4. Strategies are ways used by the translator to translate the idioms in the novel.

5. Novel is a fiction which presents characters and sequences of events in organized setting.