

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methodology used by the writer to conduct the whole study. It provides the description about the way of the study carried out and how the data are collected and analyzed. It covers research method, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Method

Generally, the study used qualitative method because it was adjusted to research questions and the purposes of this study. Specifically, in analyzing and exposing the data, this study used combination between a textual comparison of translation and descriptive qualitative method.

According to William and Chesterman (2002), the textual comparison of translation is a part of the analysis of translated text; it focuses on analyzing comparison of the translation in the original and the translated one. Determining of particular aspect of the source text is important in this method because the textual comparison deals with several translations, the original and the translated one. Furthermore, it cannot deal with every possible aspect of the text (William and Chesterman, 2002). The textual comparison is also part of qualitative research method. It is in line with Fraenkel and Wallen (1993), they state that qualitative research is defined as “a research study that investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations or materials.” Qualitative methods use

descriptions and categories (words), for examples, open ended interviews, naturalistic observation, and document analysis.

This study also used a descriptive method because the result of the study was done by explaining and describing. In this context, Fraenkel and Wallen (1993: 23) state that descriptive method is a method used to explain, analyze, and classify, something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaire, and test.

Regarding to the object of the study, the writer considered that this study was analyzed by a descriptive qualitative method since this study described and explored the types of metaphors, the translation procedures used in translating metaphors and quality of translation.

3.2 Data Source

To answer the research question, then the main data source used in this study is two versions of the novel entitled *The Lost Symbol* written by Dan Brown, English and Indonesian. The translated version was done by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. The original novel consists of prolog, 133 chapters, and epilog, and has 671 pages. It was published in 2009. The translated version consists of prolog, 133 chapters, and epilog, and has 712 pages. It was translated into Indonesian in 2010. This novel is purposively chosen as its theme relates to the metaphor.

There are 113 sentences of metaphor discovered in the whole chapters (prolog, chapter 1-133, and epilog) of *The Lost Symbol* novel by Dan Brown.

3.3 Data Collection

Relevant to the research question, the study collected the data through textual analysis, especially textual comparison of translation. The data were taken from *The Lost Symbol*, the novel by Dan Brown, in source language compared to the translated version. The data are phrases and sentences in the novel containing metaphors.

The procedure in data collection was by close reading. According to Newmark (1988:11), “to understand and to find a core of message of a text can be gained not only by general reading, but also through closer reading.” Closer reading tries to preview the subject we read. Moreover, it tries to get the information not only from the surface but also under the surface. Besides that, highlighting and identifying the sentences that contain metaphor were also step in collecting the data, these were conducted to follow types of metaphor describe in chapter II.

3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer classified the metaphors found in the *The Lost Symbol* novel by Dan Brown by using theory of Knowles and Moon (2006). Knowles and Moon classifies metaphor into two sections: conventional metaphors, and creative metaphor.

Newmark’s theory was used to identify the translation procedures in translating the metaphors. Newmark (1988) mentioned some procedures in

translating such as transference reduction and expansion, naturalization, synonymy, and etc.

Afterward, the writer established the quality of the translation using a theory of quality of translation stated by Larson (1984). He says that there are three criteria of good translation: accuracy, clarity, and naturalness; it means that the translation has to use normal and communicative language, and maintains the dynamics of the original text.

To help the writer comprehended the findings, the data was presented by using a table (Emilia: 2008: 205), table 3.1 presented the general finding containing the types of metaphor along with the procedure of translation. The first, the second, and the third column contained Number, SL and TL, the fourth and fifth column contained the types of metaphor, and the last column contained the translation procedures. To mark the data was used the tick marker (√). The total number of the sentences that contain metaphor, and each translation procedures was calculated in percentage.

Table 3.1 The General Findings

No	Source Language	Target Language	Types of Metaphor		Translation Procedures
			*CNM	CRM	
Total					

**CNM : Conventional Metaphor*

CRM : Creative Metaphor