

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses primarily about the method employed by the writer in conducting the research study. It consists of the source of the data, research method, population and sample, the techniques of analyzing the data, and research procedure.

3.1. Source of the Data

The source of the data is the original version of the novel entitled “To Kill a Mockingbird” by Harper Lee and the book was first published by William Heinemann, Ltd in 1960. The Indonesian version of this book is in the same title as the original book, translated by Femmy Syahrani and was published by Penerbit Qanita in April 2008. It is the only novel written by Harper Lee. The movie with the same title as the book has also been released in the global cinemas in 1962. The genre of this novel is drama because it tends to be adolescents’ reading. The author and the book itself have been winning many awards for this masterpiece.

This novel tells about a story of two motherless children, Jem and Scout. They live in a small town where all the residents almost know each other. Scout, an 8 year old manly girl, is the narrator in this novel. Jem and Scout’s childhood happiness is ruined when their father become a protector for a black young man, Tom Robinson, who is charged for raping a white girl, Mayela Ewell. For white society, the blacks are second class citizens considered as scum of the society and always considered as troublemakers. The trial for this case is attracting many attentions from the whole town, including Jem and Scout. From her standpoint, she can see that life is not

always about black and white, that human are always be blinded by prejudice so that the justice cannot be properly enforced. This book is very touching and full of moral lessons.

3.2 Method of the Research

The writer employed the qualitative method in conducting this research study. Qualitative method is used to produce the grounded theory, which comes from the data and not from the hypotheses as in quantitative research. Fraenkl and Wallen (1993:380) say that, “research studies that investigated the quality of relationship, activities, situation or materials are frequently referred to as qualitative research”.

Qualitative research assumes that all knowledge is relative, that there is subjective element to all knowledge and research, and that holistic, ungeneralizable studies are justifiable. (Nunan, 1992)

Biklen (1982) as cited in Sugiyono (2007) characterize qualitative research tends to analyze the data inductively and more descriptive because it produces descriptive data in written form. Therefore, the data collected is commonly in the form of words or pictures rather than number. Djojuroto and Sumaryati, (2000:10) reinforce it in Arsalan (2006):

“Dalam penelitian kualitatif yang diutamakan bukanlah kuantifikasi berdasarkan angka-angka melainkan kedalaman penghayatan terhadap interaksi antarkonsep yang sedang dikaji secara empiris.”

In addition, one aim of the qualitative research is to extract the meanings of the phenomena. According to Maxwell (1996), there are five purposes of qualitative research, they are: (1). Understanding the meaning, for participants in the study, of the events, situations, and actions they are involved with and of the accounts that they give of their lives 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 about the latter, (4) Understanding the process by which events and actions take place, (5).Developing causal explanations.

Descriptive method was used by the writer to present the data. Descriptive method is a research method to make a description concerning the situation or phenomena (Nazir, 2003:55). Furthermore, he quotes the statement by Whitney (1960) about descriptive method: “descriptive method is facts discovery with the most appropriate interpretation.” (2003:54)

According to Best (1979:166), “descriptive method describes and interprets what condition on relation that exists, opinion that are held processes that are going on, effect that are evident, or trends that are developing.”

The goal of descriptive method is to describe or illustrate the fact, characteristics, and relationship of the research elements systematically, factually, and accurately. Fraenkel and Wallen (1993) state that descriptive method is used to explain, analyze, and classify something through various technique surveys, interview, questioners, observation and test.

Descriptive method is considered appropriate to this research study because the finding chapter will give clear description about the data resulted. The writer

firstly analyzed the data based on the grounded theory of translation before interpreted the result.

3.3. Population and Sample

According to Furlong (2000:80), population is a large group of interest and sample is subset of population. Nunan (1992:231) says that population is all cases, situation, or individuals who shares one or more characteristics. Furthermore, he also states that sample is a subset of individual's cases from within the population. The samples were taken 100 vocative dialogues from 31 chapters to be presented in the discussion part because Fraenkle and Wallen (1993:97) define that "a descriptive study must at least have sample with a minimum number of 100."

The sampling procedure used to gain 100 samples is multiple stage sampling. It is included in restricted sample. According to Nazir (2003: 276), the difference between restricted and unrestricted sample is that the first one take the samples from sub population, while the second one take the samples directly from the whole population.

The steps in taking the samples are (1) the researcher divided the population into several clusters or sub populations according to the chapter, in which the vocative dialogues are exist (2) the samples were taken from each sub population by using equal probability technique. It means that each sub population and their members have the equal probability to be the samples, (3) the researcher selected the samples randomly from 31 chapters. The 100 samples were taken four dialogues from one chapter, three dialogues from 30 chapters, two dialogues from one chapter, and one dialogue from four chapters. So that, there were 100 dialogues as the samples.

3.4. The Technique of Collecting Data

The data was gained from the primary sources. According to Sugiyono (2007:225), primary source gives the data directly to the researcher.

There are three steps to do in the technique of collecting the data, which are as follow:

1. Reading both the original novel and the translated version.

First of all, the writer read the original version of the novel and then read the Indonesian version. It purposed to get the gist of both the story and the language. The reading process was focused more on the vocative dialogues.

2. Listing the collected data

Having read the whole novel, the writer identified the dialogues whose function is vocative. Those dialogues were put in the table according to which chapter those dialogues are exist in. It meant to ease the next step, which were comparing and analyzing process.

3. Selecting 100 samples from the total dialogues (population)

The vocative dialogues existing in the novel amount to 393 dialogue. But the samples were limited to 100 dialogues to be presented in discussion chapter. Therefore, the researcher employed multiple stage sampling and equal probability techniques to select 100 samples.

3.5. Technique of Analyzing The Data

Data analysis is a complex process involving analyzing concrete data by using the abstract concepts of the translation. Fraenkl and Wallen (1993) states that data analysis is the process of simplifying data in order to make it comprehensible. The aim of data analysis is to get reasonable conclusions and generalization.

The whole vocative dialogues in the novel were classified into the table form to ease the analysis step. Then, the writer started to compare and analyze the source language and the target language by using the guidelines of translation by Newmark (1988).

This research was aimed to figure out what method and procedure applied and mostly applied by the translator in translating the vocative dialogues and. Thus, the researcher had to analyze the data to find out the percentage of each method and procedure by using the formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100 \%$$

Notes:

P = Percentage

f = The number of method and procedure

n = The total number vocative dialogues/samples

This formula used for found the most frequently and the smallest frequently in the vocative dialogues.

3.6. Research Procedures

The procedures in completing this research are as follow:

First, the researcher read both versions of the novel, the original and the translated version to get the gist of the story. The reading process was focused more on the dialogues between characters, especially vocative dialogues.

Second, the researcher disunited the dialogues which have vocative function. Those dialogues were found in every chapters of the novel.

Third, the researcher grouped the dialogues according to the chapter. Then, he put those dialogues and the translated version into the table form to ease the analysis.

Fourth, the researcher selected 100 dialogues to be presented in the finding and discussion chapter by using the multiple stage sampling technique. It means, the dialogues were arranged in order from the most frequently to the last one.

Fifth, the researcher analyzed and identified those 100 dialogues and their translation by using the translation method and procedures proposed by Newmark. This step was the main procedure because it answered the research question.

Sixth, the researcher calculated the total number and percentage of each methods and procedures applied in the dialogues to find out the amount of each method and procedure.

Seventh, the researcher described and interpreted the results of the research to make it comprehensible for the reader.

The last, the researcher drew conclusions based on the result of the study and gave suggestions to make the translation field better in the future.

