

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology of the research that discusses research method, the source of data, the techniques of collecting the data, and the techniques of analyzing the data.

3.1 Research Method

In this research, the writer applied descriptive method with a qualitative approach because the data collection is not numeral data. According to Fraenkell and Wallen (1993: 38) “when a researcher uses a qualitative method where the results of the research were not presented in numbers but in form of writing and giving interpretation to the result descriptively”. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to describe, define, classify, and analyze the data.

In line with opinion above, Fraenkel and Wallen (1993: 23) state that descriptive method is method used to explain, analyze, and classify, something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaire, and test.

Regarding to this, the writer believes that descriptive method with a qualitative approach is appropriate to get the aims of this research.

3.2 Source of the Data

The source of the research is a fiction novel entitled *To Kill a Mocking Bird* written by Harper Lee and its translation entitled *To Kill a Mocking Bird* translated by Femmy Syahrani.

To Kill a Mocking Bird is the only one novel of Lee. This novel was the winner of the Pulitzer Prize in 1961. The novel tells about a white family who helped a nigger. The nigger is considered as a scum of the earth. Fulmination comes from all people in the city to the family. In the middle of conflict, there is a member of family, scout who learned something that live is not only black and white.

3.3 Techniques of Collecting the Data

The data are collected from the two novels, both original and translated version in textual evidences form. The textual evidences are the sentences and the words contained metaphor. There are several ways in collecting the data as follows:

1. Doing close reading both the original version and translated version of the novel.
2. Highlighting and identifying the sentences or the words that contain metaphor.
3. Collecting the data and then classifying the data into two types of metaphor, live and dead metaphor as proposed by Larson (1984: 249).
4. Juxtaposing the data between the original version and translated version.

3.4 Techniques of Analyzing the Data

After collecting the data, the writer analyses the data as follows:

- After classifying the metaphor, the writer juxtaposing the data which is metaphor both between the original version and the translated version of the novel.
- Calculating the total number of the sentences or the words that contain metaphor in it.
- Identifying the use of translation procedures that are used in translating the original version into Indonesian version based on Newmark's Theory.
- Categorizing the translation procedures based on Newmark's Theory
- 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 percentages

F: frequency of translation procedures

N: number of whole sample

- Judging the quality in terms of accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of translated version.
- Drawing conclusions based on the data that has been analyzed.

Example of analysis:

Source Language	Target Language
<p>In England, Simon was irritated by the persecution of those who called themselves Methodists at the hands of their more liberal brethren.</p> <p>p. 8</p> <p>c. 1</p>	<p><i>Di Inggri, simon kesal menyaksikan kaum Metodis diburu oleh saudara-saudara mereka yang lebih liberal.</i></p> <p>p. 16</p>

- The example above belongs to dead metaphor as Larson's view (1984: 249). One reason why the metaphor turns into the dead metaphor is because it has been used so often that the metaphor has lost its metaphorical image . The procedure used by the translator is through translation procedure because the source language is converted to its nearest target language equivalent.