CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

To guide the research, the descriptive method was used in this study. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the available data because it is related to the general aim of the study: to define, classify and describe the figurative language translated. Wright as quoted by Ali (1988) describes

> "qualitative research to mean any research where number counting and statistical techniques are not the central issues, where an attempt is made to get close to the collection of data in their natural setting."

Meanwhile, Fraenkel and Wallen (1993, p.380) state that "qualitative research is research studies that investigate the quality of relationship, activities, situations or materials."

Analyzing the data in a qualitative research essentially involves synthesizing the information obtained by the researcher from various sources (e.g., observations and document analysis) into a coherent description of what has been observed or discovered which relies heavily on description. The following are the steps in analyzing the collected data:

1. Identification of the phenomenon to be studied.

   It is stated in the research questions and formulated as "An Analysis of Figurative Language Translation in Sidney Sheldon's Novel: "Are You Afraid of the Dark?"

2. Identification of the participants in the study.

   It is explained in a more detail way in sample and population section.

3. Data collection.

   It is conducted by reading and then defining and classifying the documents to find out the intended results.

4. Data analysis

   It focuses on the figurative language translation analysis to find out the kinds of translation method used in the translation process.

5. Drawing conclusion

   It is a formulation of the interpretations of what has been observed and discovered throughout the research and its contribution to academic fields, especially on the figurative language translation.

3.2. Technique of Collecting the Data

The researcher, in this case the writer, was the main instrument in qualitative data. The researcher was equipped with some tools in analyzing the data (e.g., dictionaries and textbooks). In the study, the researcher conducted an analysis involving documents in collecting the data. The documents were the original novel entitled *Are You Afraid of the Dark?* written by Sidney Sheldon and the translated version in Indonesian language translated by Gita Yuliani Koesbaroto and published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2005. The steps in collecting the data were reading, classifying, comparing and analyzing the documents to gain some findings and results.

3.3. Population and Sample

3.3.1. Population

The population of the study is the figurative language found in the Sidney Sheldon's novel entitled *Are You Afraid of the Dark?* published by Time Warner Book Group in 2005 and the Indonesian language version with the same title, translated by Gita Yuliani Koesbaroto and published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2005.

3.3.2. Sample

To gain a representative sample from the population, the writer applied a Sampling Method. In this study the sampling method used is Purposeful Random Sampling. Purposeful random sampling, or what LeCompte and Preissle (1993, p.69) call *criterion-based selection*, is a strategy in which particular settings, persons, or events are selected deliberately inn order to provide important information that cannot be gotten as well as from other choices. Maxwell, in *Qualitative Research Design* (1996, p.71) states that

> "There are at least three possible goals for purposeful sampling. *The first* is achieving representativeness or typicality of the settings, individuals, or activities selected. *The second* goal that purposeful sampling can achieve is the opposite of the first—to adequately capture the heterogeneity in the population. *The third* possible goal is to select your sample to deliberately examine cases that are critical for the theories that you can began the study with, or that you have subsequently developed.

The steps in the sampling process were as follows:

1. Collecting the population.

2. Numbering the population.

3. Selecting the samples to be analyzed.

Using the purposeful random sampling, from 118 figurative languages found in the novel, the researcher selected two of each category as the data representative to be analyzed.

3.4. Techniques of Analyzing the Data

The analysis of the figurative language translation was applied on the entire samples.

1. Classifying the samples into their own categories.

2. Defining what method was used by the translator in translating figurative language contained in the novel, based on the theory proposed by Newmark.

3. Analyzing whether the translation had fulfilled the criterion of a good translation using Skill Level Descriptions for Translation proposed by Berkas.

The following is the example of analysis.

Figure of speech number 1

SL Text	TL Text
Across the Seine River <u>stood the familiar Palais de Chaillot, and the Trocadero Gardens</u>, but he was unaware of them. (p. 3)	Di seberang Sungai Seine <u>berdiri Palais de Chaillot yang sudah familier, serta Trocadero Gardens</u>, tapi Mark tidak menghiraukannya. (p.11)

The figure of speech above belongs to personification category. The writer used the word 'stood' in order to compare the dead thing with human being. He intended to communicate a certain feeling to the readers that a building has a

quality of a human being, which is to stand and show its strength. The method applied in translating the figurative language by the translator is literal translation because the SL construction is converted to its nearest TL equivalent.

The translator has made a clear, natural and accurate translation. She translated the word 'stood' by '*berdiri*' that can be understood easily by the Indonesian readers. She did the right thing by not translating the proper names in the text; 'Tracado Gardens' was not translated as '*Kebun Tracado*'. It was probably because it is not a 'real garden', it's just a name of a place or building. She tried to make the TL text as clear as possible by changing the word 'he' by 'Mark', the name of character that actually was not mentioned in the SL sentence. She also intended to make her translation natural by translating the phrase 'but he was unaware of them' into '*tapi Mark tidak menghiraukannya*', not '*tapi Mark tidak menghiraukan mereka*'. Unfortunately, the translator made a misspelling, in which she wrote 'Sungai Seine' in her TL text. In Indonesian language spelling, actually, it is only the name of geographical object that has to be written in capital letter. So, in Indonesian language it should be written as 'sungai Seine'.

3.5. Research Procedure

This study focused on an analysis of figurative language translation in a novel, "*Are You Afraid of the Dark?*" by Sidney Sheldon. In conducting the study, the researcher identified the phenomena in translation field, especially in analyzing figurative language translation contained in one of Sidney Sheldon's novel, "Are You Afraid of the Dark?" and the Indonesian language version,

translated by Gita Yuliani Koesbaroto and published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2005.

Data collection was done by reading the documents, doing library research and browsing through Internet to find out the supporting data, and then analyzing 23 sample of figure of speech as the data representative by using purposeful random sampling. The analysis was conducted by focusing on figurative language translation to find out what kinds of figurative language are translated in the novel, what kinds or translation method are used by the translator in translating the figurative language, whether the translation has fulfilled the Larson's criterion of a good translation. Finally, the researcher drew conclusions from what he had observed and discovered throughout the research.