CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes the methodology of the research, and describes the method of the research, the source of data, the data samples, the techniques of collecting the data, and the techniques of analyzing the data.

3.1 Method of the Research

In this research, a descriptive qualitative method is used by the writer in analyzing and in exposing the obtained data which is the figurative language that is found in the novel. According to 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. In addition, Fraenkel and Wallen (1993: 380) also explain about qualitative research. 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. The writer analyzed the data one by one or detail.

Based on Bogdan and Knopp in Fraenkell and Wallen (1993: 380-381) describes five characteristics of qualitative method. First, the natural setting is the direct source of data, and the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research. Second, qualitative data are collected in the form of word or pictures

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rather than numbers. Third, qualitative researchers are concerned with process as well as product. Fourth, qualitative researchers tend to analyze their data inductively. Fifth, how people make sense out their lives is a major concern to qualitative researchers.

Regarding to the subject of the study, the writer believes that this research has potential issues to be analyzed by a descriptive qualitative method since this research is going to describe and explore the translation procedures used in translating figurative language in a novel.

3.2 Source of Data

The object of the present study is a novel entitled *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* written by Mark Twain, and its translated version by Juniriang Zendrato and Siwi Karmadi Kurniasih. This novel consists of 43 chapters, and 374 pages. It was published in 1973 and translated into Indonesia in 2007. This is an international best seller novel and belongs to classic novel.

This research was conducted only to analyze the figurative language found in the English novel version. Then the translation procedures in translating the figurative language in the two Indonesian translation versions were analyzed. Therefore, a purposive sampling is an appropriate method employed in this study.

In accordance with it, Fraenkel & Wallen (1993: 88) states that the researcher is able to use his/her judgment to select a sample that he/she believes based on the prior data. This strategy will provide the data the researcher need.

Another reason is the researcher use personal judgment to select a sample since the specific purpose of the research.

3.3 Data Samples

3.3.1 Population

Population is a set of data used to be investigated in which samples can be taken. Sugiyono (2006: 117) also explains that "A population is a generalization area consisting object or subject which has certain quality and characteristic that is determined by the researcher in order to be learned and taken its conclusion".

After collecting the data, the writer found there are 398 sentences that contain figurative language taken from the whole chapters (chapter 1- chapter 43) of the novel Adventures of Huckleberry Finn written by Mark Twain.

3.3.2 Samples

Population is divided into two: sampling population and target population. The sampling population of this research is the whole sentences in the novel 'Adventures of Huckleberry Finn', and the target population is the sentences that contain figurative language in it.

Samples are taken from the selected chapters. The steps in sampling process are as follows:

1. There will be 121 samples taken from the selected chapters of the novel (1 - 43 chapters).

2. The selected chapter is divided into three parts: beginning chapters consist of the uneven number chapters (chapter 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13), the middle chapters consist of the even number chapters (chapters 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28) , the last part consist of uneven number chapters (chapters 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43)

3. From the beginning chapters, the writer found 44 sentences of figurative language, 40 sentences that contain figurative language taken from the middle chapters, and from the last chapters 37 sentences of figurative language.

4. From those 121 samples were analyzed by the writer in order to find out the types of figurative language.

5. The writer analyzes the data in order to identify the procedures in translating figurative language.

6. The 121 samples will be analyzed by the writer in order to judges the quality in terms of accuracy, clarity and naturalness.

3.4 Techniques of Collecting the Data

In this research, the writer read a novel entitled Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain as the original or the English version. The translated version is written by Juniriang Zendrato and Siwi Karmadi Kurniasih. Some tools such as dictionaries and textbooks have been used in analyzing and investigating the data which is figurative language that is found in the both novel. In collecting the data, the writer conducts some steps:

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

2. Highlighting and identifying the sentences that contain figurative language then writes them into transcript.

3. Collecting the data (figurative language)

4. Classifying the gained data based on of each characteristic of figurative language

5. Juxtaposing the gained data between the original version and translated version

3.5 Techniques of Analyzing the Data

The analysis of figurative language translation applied on the entire samples as follows:

- After classifying the figurative language, the writer juxtaposing the gained data which is figurative language both between the original version and the translated version of the novel.

- Calculating the total number of the sentences that contain figurative language 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:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

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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 conclusion based on the data that have been analyzed.

Example of analysis:

Source Language	Target Language
The wind was trying to **whisper something to me** p. 4 c. 1	*Anginpun* berusaha *membisikkan sesuatu kepadaku* p. 35

The example above belongs to personification category. The author used the word *"membisikkan"* in order to compare the dead thing with human being. Here the author intended to communicate a certain feeling that the word *"anginpun"* has a quality of human being. The procedure applied by the translator is through translation procedure because the source language is converted to its nearest target language equivalent. The writer assumes that the translator try to make this sentence more vivid so the readers can easily understand the core of the text. In conclusion this sentence is acceptable or good enough.