CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the attempts to find answers on: 1) the connotation of animal idioms shared by two or all of the languages (English, Indonesian, and Uzbek), 2) the similarities and differences of the connotation of animal idioms in those languages, 3) the implications for successfully translating English, Indonesian, and Uzbek idiom expressions both in particular and in general. It elaborates the design of this study.

3.1 Research Design

The design of this research is qualitative, in which an attempt has been done to describe English, Indonesian and Uzbek animal idioms, in order to give clear explanation about the use and correct structure in idiom translations.

This nature of the research is in line with the characters of qualitative research as stated by McMillan and Schumacher (1997). They identify that the qualitative research as a naturalistic inquiry, the use of non-interfering data-collection strategies to discover the natural flow of events and processes and how participants interpret them. And according to them most qualitative research describes and analyses people’s individual and collective social actions, beliefs, thoughts and perceptions. This inductive process will generate a descriptive synthesis of the data.

And for this study the descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze and discover the fact that has correct explanations. The method of this study is divided into the following parts: sample, data collection and data analysis.
1.1.1 Data Source

As an illustration of the animal idioms shared: by all three languages (English, Indonesian and Uzbek) and partially shared by two (English - Indonesian) or (English – Uzbek) are given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Uzbek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>AnjingdanKucing (hidup seperti anjing dan kucing)</td>
<td>Cat and dog (to fight like cat and dog)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete</td>
<td>Serigala (serigala berbulu domba)</td>
<td>Wolf (A wolve in a sheep clothing = someone who hides .malicious intent under the guise of kindliness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Rabbit (kill two birds with one stone) = to solve two problems at one time with a single action</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.2 Method and technique of Data Collection

The data come from many sources. The English animal idioms have been collected from a number of reference books, like Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs (Spears, 2005), English Idioms Fifth Edition (Seidl-McMordie, 1988), English Idioms Exercises on Idioms (Seidl, 1989), Indonesian idioms from
Indonesian Idioms and Expressions Colloquial Indonesian at work (Torchia, 2007), and Uzbek idioms from Uzbek Phraseological Explanation Dictionary (Rahmatullayev, 1978) and Uzbek Explanation Dictionary (Marufov, 1981). These books contain a large number of animal idioms. The Internet was also used as a source of data.

As for the data, the writer chose about more hundred animal idioms from English, Indonesian, and Uzbek dictionaries of idioms. After reading the material, the writer picked out all the idiomatic expressions containing animals for the analysis. The animal idioms were selected according to the following criteria: a) that each animal idiom could be found in at least two or three reference books used, showing that they are fairly common in those languages, b) that an equivalent idiom could be found in English, Indonesian or Uzbek, c) the idioms selected displayed a variety of animals. Finally this study is restricted to the analysis of 26 English animal idioms, 16 Indonesia animal idioms, and 16 Uzbek animal idioms that have similar and different connotation for the investigation.

The data are specifically related to the meanings of animal idioms used in the selection. The steps of data collections are as follows:

a) Download the texts from the internet, which contains the animal idioms, in order to find the idioms with contexts.
b) Read carefully, repeatedly and intensively to find the main connotation and to understand the meaning behind each context.

3.1.3 Method and technique of Data Analysis

English, Indonesian, and Uzbek idiomatic expressions containing animals are chosen and collected for the analysis. As having been mentioned earlier, that there are 26 English animal idioms, 16 Indonesia animal idioms, and 16 Uzbek animal idioms.
These idioms are carefully considered and classified according to the names of animals. The procedures for analysis are taken as follows:

a. Describing and analyzing the connotation of English, Indonesian, and Uzbek animal idioms in the contexts.
b. Comparing and contrasting the connotation of English, Indonesian, and Uzbek animal Idioms.
c. Find the implications for translating English, Indonesian and Uzbek animal idiom expressions both in particular and in general.

This study applies the brief descriptions of connotations from Leech (1974). The first step reminds to find the connotations of animal idioms from five concepts in English, Indonesian and Uzbek. After discussing the connotation meanings of animal idioms have been found the similarities and differences between those languages.

The analyses of English idioms found also include the analysis of the idiom translations. As the translations of idioms are done not between two, but among three languages, finding the right translations was very challenging, although not impossible. The translation strategies were found in books mentioned above. The types of translation strategies also categorized based on the theory proposed by Nida (1964) as the main theory proposed by Baker (1992) and Newmark (1988) as the supporting theory.

The particular method of an idiom translation is the main criterion of comparing the animal idioms (Baker, 1992):

1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form
2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form
3. Translation by paraphrase

From this criterion we can find which strategy is dominant in translating animal idioms from English into Indonesian, from English into Uzbek, from Indonesian into Uzbek or opposite.
3.2 Closing

It can be concluded from the above that the research method is an important step and procedure when a scientific research is conducted. The data have been analyzed qualitatively based on the theory and also based on checking the existence on several sources such as other reference books and websites. Through methodology the researcher tried to approach the problems to find the answer by finding, collecting, and analyzing the data. The next chapter discusses the research findings and data analysis of the study that has been put forward.