

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

After revealing a number of theories related to the study, the next step is discussing the research methodology used in the study. It provides the description about the way of the study carried out and how the data are collected and analyzed. This chapter covers research design, subject of the study, data collection, and data analysis. Firstly, research design will discuss the method employed in this study. Secondly, the subject of the study will elaborate the literary work which will be used in the research. Thirdly, data collection will emphasize on the technique will be used in collecting data. Lastly, data analysis will explain the procedure of analyzing the data.

3.1 Research Design

This research was carried out using a descriptive qualitative method through data collections analysis. According to Merriam in Tajudin (2013), qualitative method can process meaning and understanding that had been gathered through words or pictures. In addition, descriptive qualitative method as stated by Strider (as cited in Maulida, 2013), “provides an answer to the questions of how something happened and who was involved” (p. 21). The aforementioned statement is also supported by Monsen & Horn (2008) who state that to gain information used in planning hypotheses and suggesting association, descriptive qualitative is an effective way. The researcher analyzed the collocations and fixed expressions and idioms in the novel and link them to the theories to discover the strategies used in the translation.

3.2 Subject of the Study

In this research, the researcher conducted an analysis of a novel entitled “Inferno” written by an American author, Dan Brown. This novel is the fourth book of Robert Langdon series, following “Angel and Demon”, “The Da Vinci Code”, and “The Lost Symbol”. The first two books were adapted into movies

and the movie adaptation of “Inferno” will be released in U.S. on October 28th, 2016. “Inferno” was first published in May 2013 by Doubleday, debuted as #1 bestselling book in the U.S. and sold more than 6 million copies worldwide to date. The Indonesian version of this novel, “Neraka”, has been published in the same year. The book was translated by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno and Berliani Mantili Nugrahani.

The main reason of choosing this novel is because this novel was sold more than 6 million copies worldwide and undoubtedly was read by many readers in Indonesia. The other reason is because the film adaptation of this novel will be released in 2016. It means the popularity of this novel will rise even further because movie enthusiasts will get curious and the number of this novel’s readers will increase. Also, one of the translators of this book has already agreed to help the researcher in carrying out this research by willingly letting the researcher to ask her any questions regarding the translation process of the book.

About ten-percent of this novel or 11 chapters out of 104 chapters of this novel was taken as the sample of this research. The sampling method used was *purposive sampling*. According to Notoadmodja in Masfulah (2013), *purposive sampling* is a sampling method by selecting some items with some considerations such as the characteristics of the population or features that were known before. In this research, the 11 chapters taken as sample have all variables of the ‘equivalence above word level’ within it: collocations and fixed expressions and idioms. The chapters taken as sample are chapter 14, chapter 17, chapter 22, chapter 31, chapter 48, chapter 62, chapter 78, chapter 82, chapter 94, chapter 99, and chapter 102.

3. 3 Data Collection

In collecting data for this research, there were several steps of data collecting procedures. The first step is reading the English versions of “Inferno” and its Indonesian version “Neraka” to comprehend the whole story. The second was identifying the collocations and fixed expressions and idioms in the original

version, then finding and underlining the equivalents of the identified groups of words in the Indonesian version. To check the availability of a collocation, the researcher used *Oxford Collocation Dictionary* while to check the availability of fixed expressions, the researcher used Moon's *Fixed Expression and Idioms in English: A Corpus-Based Approach*. To check the availability of idioms, the researcher used *Oxford Dictionary of Idioms*, *Cambridge Idioms Dictionary*, and *McGraw-Hill's Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verb*. The next step is collecting the identified collocations and fixed expressions and idioms into a table in the following:

Table 3.1

Example of Classification Table

1. Collocation

No	English	Bahasa Indonesia	Types of Collocation	Strategy Used
1.	He could feel her body trembling	<i>Dia bisa merasakan tubuh wanita itu gemetar</i>	Nouns and verbs	Similar meaning

2. Fixed Expressions and Idioms

No	English	Bahasa Indonesia	Fixed Expressions/Idiom	Strategy Used
1.	Made himself at home	<i>Bersikap santai</i>	Idiom	Paraphrasing

3.4 Data Analysis

Polit & Hungler (1999) refer to data analysis as systematic organisation, synthesis of research data, and the testing of a research hypothesis using those data. The data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. After the collection of the data through data collection procedures, the data were analyzed step by step. The following were some stages in analyzing the data:

To answer the first formulation of the problem, the identified ‘equivalence above word level’ was classified using Baker’s ‘equivalence above word level’ theory: collocations and fixed expressions and idioms.

To answer the second formulation of the problem, the identified collocations and fixed expressions and idioms, and their equivalents in the Indonesian version were analyzed using Baker’s strategies of translating the ‘equivalence above word level’.

After analyzing the data based on their categories and the translation strategies, the next step was calculating the number of collocations and fixed expressions and idioms found in the novel and their translation procedure. The researcher determined the percentage by presenting all numeric data for collocations and fixed expressions and idioms and the translation procedures.

Based on the result of the numeric data and the analysis, the last step of data analysis was drawing conclusions.

3.5 Concluding Remark

This chapter has presented and elaborated the methodology of the study: research design, subject of the study, data collection, and data analysis.