

## RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method, the data collection, the data analysis, research procedure, and the presentation of data analysis.

### 3.1. Research Method

This present research is descriptive with the element of quantitative in the form of percentage. The present research identifies transitivity and theme-rheme system of Indonesian fable and English fable. By analyzing the transitivity and theme-rheme system of the texts, the representation of characters and the worldview of Indonesian and English as it is evidenced in the texts can be revealed.

After analyzing the data using transitivity and theme-rheme, the analyses were interpreted qualitatively. It is because the present research attempts to investigate how characters in children fables are represented, and the worldview of Indonesian and English authors as evidenced in their use of language, from the point of view of transitivity and theme-rheme. Such interpretative knowledge does not need numerical display. Hall (1997:42) asserted that:

Meaning and representation seem to belong irrevocably to the interpretative side of the human and cultural science, whose subject matter...is not amenable to a positivistic approach

In the present research, the text analysis was done in two stages; first, the selected English and Indonesian fables were analyzed using transitivity and theme-rheme proposed by Halliday, which is developed by Halliday and

**Terra Patriana, 2013**  
*Indonesian-English Fable Characters' Representation and Authors' Worldview*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | [repository.upi.edu](http://repository.upi.edu) | [perpustakaan.upi.edu](http://perpustakaan.upi.edu)

Matthiessen (2004), Gerot and Wignell (1994), Eggins (2004), and Martin and Rose (2003), and second, the interpretation of the those analyses was made to reveal the representations of each fables.

### **3.2. Data Collection**

The data for this research are in the form of clauses, which are Indonesian and English fables. The data were downloaded on October 2012 from several sites, such as childhoodreading.com and [www.ceritaanak.org](http://www.ceritaanak.org).

There are 2 fables selected, which are “The Tortoise and The Hare” rewritten by Arthur Rackham for English fable, and “Si Kancil dan Siput” rewritten by Ghulam Pramudiana for Indonesian fable. They are selected as the data in the present research because they have the similar plot and characters. So, they are considered to be the representation of the author’s view of the world, or generally, a culture they live in.

#### **3.2.1 Summary of The Stories**

The selected fables which are entitled ‘Si Kancil dan Siput’ for Indonesian fable and ‘The Tortoise and The Hare’ for English fable have the similar plot. In Indonesian fable, there is ‘Si Kancil’ which thinks that he is the only clever animal in the jungle. To prove its statement, ‘Siput’ challenges ‘Si Kancil’ to race. To win the race, ‘Siput’ asks for help to its friends. In the end of the story, ‘Siput’ wins. Meanwhile, in English fable, there is ‘The Hare’ which is boastfully telling others that it can run faster than anyone else. ‘The Tortoise’ cannot accept it and challenge ‘The Hare’ to race. Because ‘The Hare’ underestimates ‘The Tortoise’

too much, it decides to sleep during the race. In the end of the story, 'The Tortoise' wins the race.

### **3.3. Data Analysis**

The stories which become the data for this research were broken into clauses and analyzed using transitivity and theme-rheme analyses proposed by Halliday (1994), which is further developed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), Gerot and Wignell (1994), Eggins (2004), and Martin and Rose (2003).

When the analyses of transitivity and them-rheme were done, the analysis was continued to interpret it using the critical analysis. Critical here means doing the evaluation carefully and closely of the findings, looking at the relationship between the findings and signification of the findings to produce a conclusion about the representations, or the way authors represent their view by fables they rewrite.

### **3.4. Research Procedure**

The present research applies several stages in fulfilling the aims of the research. The stages are:

1. Deciding on the source of data to be analyzed
2. Formulating research questions
3. Analyzing the texts in transitivity frameworks
4. Analyzing the texts in theme-rheme frameworks
5. Identifying and analyzing the transitivity and theme-rheme analyses, so the view of Indonesian and English authors can be revealed
6. Drawing conclusions and suggestion based on the research findings

**Terra Patriana, 2013**  
*Indonesian-English Fable Characters' Representation and Authors' Worldview*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

### 3.5. The Presentation of Data Analysis

The present research was conducted using transitivity and theme-rheme analysis which are proposed by Halliday, and further developed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), Gerot and Wignell (1994), Eggins (2004), and Martin and Rose (2003).

First of all, the data which are in the form of stories are broken down into clauses as follows:

*Annoyed by such bragging, the tortoise accepted the challenge. A course was planned, and the next day at dawn they stood at the starting line.* (The Tortoise and The Hare, rewritten by Arthur Rackham)

The texts are then broken down into clauses:

- Annoyed by such bragging, the tortoise accepted the challenge.
- A course was planned,
- and the next day at dawn they stood at the starting line.

The clauses are then analyzed using transitivity and theme-rheme analysis as follows.

*'and the next day at dawn they stood at the starting line.'*

and	the next day at dawn	They	stood	at the starting line.
	Circ. Time	Actor	material	Circ. place

Transitivity analysis

and	the next day at dawn	they stood at the starting line.
Conj. structural	Topical	rheme
Theme		

Theme-rheme analysis

The analyses are then continued by interpreting it. For example, from the transitivity analysis, it can be seen that the clause *'and the next day at dawn they*

**Terra Patriana, 2013**

*Indonesian-English Fable Characters' Representation and Authors' Worldview*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

*stood at the starting line*' uses material process, which means the author considers 'they' (animals) as the actor of the event. Further, the theme-rheme analysis shows that the clause uses circumstantial of time as the topical theme of the clause. It can be said that the author considers the time as the most important thing in the clause.



**Terra Patriana, 2013**  
*Indonesian-English Fable Characters' Representation and Authors' Worldview*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | [repository.upi.edu](http://repository.upi.edu) | [perpustakaan.upi.edu](http://perpustakaan.upi.edu)