CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The main purpose of this chapter is to discuss research methodology for the present study.

3.1. Research Design

Research is a process of collecting and analyzing data systematically in order to answer questions. The method applied in this study was descriptive qualitative research. As Sugiyono (2009: 9) states that:

Qualitative research can be defined as research method based on post positivism philosophy, used to observe the object at natural setting, (experiment as the comparison) where researcher as a key instrument, data collecting technique use is triangulation; and data analysis is inductive/qualitative and the aims of qualitative research rather emphasizes to the “meaning” than “generalization”.

In addition to the statements above, Bodgan and Biklen (1982) in Sugiyono (2009: 13) argue that “The characteristic of qualitative research is descriptive”. Based on that theory, qualitative method in this paper is applied by making a description of routine formulaic expressions and translation procedures of routine formulaic expressions including the types of routine formulaic expressions in the translation of a serial The Adventures of Tintin ‘The Calculus Affair’ comic by Herge.

Therefore in conducting this paper the writer used descriptive qualitative research to answer questions about the routine formulaic expressions found in the translation of the Serial The Adventures of Tintin ‘The Calculus Affair’ Comic and the translation procedures found in the routine formulaic expressions. The writer described and explored the analysis of this study and then described and explained the result of the study.
3.2 Data Source

The data source of this study is written text, which were taken from one of the best selling comic book written by Herge, under the title ‘Calculus Affair’ in the series of The Adventure of Tintin published by Casterman, France, in 1956. This comic was translated by Indira under the title ‘Penculikancalculus’ in the series comic of ‘PetualanganTintin. The data is collected by closely observing the terms in SL and RL of data source. By reading the data source, all the routines formulaic expressions terms are listed. Therefore, the data were taken directly from the data source.

The both comicversion contains 63pages and consists of 1526 sentence where the sentence consist of 1368 routine formulaic expressions and 158 free expressions. The writer choose whole data samples. Each sample has already been classified on the homogeny data.

3.3 Data Collecting Technique

Before analyzing the data, the researcher collected the data as the media of doing this study. As Sugiyono (2008: 224) states that “Data collecting technique is a strategic way to do research because the main purpose of research is to get data. A researcher cannot acquire the data if he does not know the technique of data collection”. Thus, the researcher did the following steps to get the data:

1. Reading both English and Indonesia version of the novel
2. Identifying the object of the research that is the use of routine formulaic expressions found in the translation of the Serial The Adventures of Tintin ‘The Calculus Affair’ Comic and the translation procedures found in the routine formulaic expressions
3. Separating the dialogues
4. Extracting and collecting data
5. Doing library research (internet, journal, textbook, thesis)
3.4. Data Analysis

After deciding all samples, the samples were analyzed in order to find out the results of this study that answered the research questions mentioned before. The definition of data analysis itself is defined by Bodgan cited in Sugiyono (2006: 334) as “The process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others”.

Rudestam and Newton in Emilia (2008: 210) also argue that “In understanding qualitative data, the researcher has to conduct inductive analysis contained two activities: first, unitizing that is giving code in order to identify information unit separated from the text, and second, categorizing that is arranging and organizing the data based on meaning similarities.” Therefore, in doing this research, the researcher conducted some steps as follows:

1. Reading both English and Indonesia version of the comic repeatedly.
2. Identifying and classifying the word or sentences which belong to types of routine formulaic expressions (Coulmas’s theory) of the dialogues. Those routine formulaic expressions are
   - Salutations; Introductions; Conventional greeting; Thanks; Apologies; Excuses; Compliments; Toast; exclamations; Announcements; Modal Expressions; Epistolary beginning and closing; Dialog Managements that divided into several categories: Claiming and Disclaiming; Passing a turn; Soliciting; Interrupting; Requesting repetition; Explicating; and Introducing and Closing a topic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Types of routine formulaic expression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excuse me</td>
<td>Maaf.</td>
<td>apologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’ am afraid he’s not in</td>
<td>Sayangsekalidiatidakada.</td>
<td>announcement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Calculating the total number and percentage of routine formulaic expressions classification

In counting the types of routine formulaic expressions and the translation procedures, Bungin’s formula (2005:171) is used to find the types of routine formulaic expressions and the procedures are used mostly in the novel. The following formula is:

\[
P = \frac{F \times 100}{N}
\]

Where,

- \(P\): number of percentages
- \(F\): frequency of translation procedures
- \(N\): number of whole dialogues/sample

4. Selecting samples taken randomly based on each routine formulaic expressions classification to be analyzed.

5. Juxtaposing the English and Indonesian version.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The adventures of Tintin</td>
<td>KisahPetualanganTintin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The calculus Affair</td>
<td>Penculikankalkulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here comes the rain</td>
<td>hujanmulaiturun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good old Nestor!</td>
<td>nestor yang baik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Analyzing and identifying the translation procedures (Newmark’s theory) routine formulaic expressions found in the comic. Those procedures are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shift or transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, notes, additions, glosses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Procedures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thank you, gentlemen</td>
<td>terimakasih</td>
<td>reduction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
you must get in touch with both the french and swiss police, those thugs must be arrested!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>shift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fantastic!</td>
<td>fantastis</td>
<td>naturalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’ve had enough of it</td>
<td>Sayasudahjemu</td>
<td>paraphrase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Calculating total number and percentage of each procedure to find out the amount of each procedure based on the Bungin’s formula.

8. Categorizing the translation procedures based on each routine formulaic expressions classification.

9. Calculating total number and percentage of each procedure in each routine formulaic expressions classification.

10. Describing and interpreting the result of the analysis.

11. Drawing some conclusions based on the result of analysis.

3.5. Concluding Remark

This chapter had explained the method employed by the writer in conducting this study in order to find out the routine formulaic expressions in the comic and also the translation procedures found in it. Besides that, it had explained the research design that was descriptive qualitative method; a serial the adventures of Tintin ‘the calculus affair’ comic written by Herge as the source of the data; data collection; consisting 1368 routine formulaic which were divided into 448 announcements, 13 apologies, 271 claiming, 7 closing a topic, 45 compliment, 40 excuses, 68 explications, 61 interrupting, 15 introducing a topic, 17 introduction, 95 passing a turn, 81 requesting repetition, 59 salutations, 91 soliciting, 17 thanks, and 5 toast. Besides that, this chapter had explained the steps of data analysis applied to conduct this research.