

CHAPTER III

This chapter discusses the methodology of research, subject of the research, population and sample, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher employed qualitative approach in analyzing the available data. The technique of qualitative research used was document analysis. According to Sudjana and Ibrahim (1989), the qualitative research is analytical descriptive. Qualitative method is used to produce the grounded theory, which comes from the data and not from the hypothesis as in quantitative methodology. Meanwhile, Creswell (1994) says that qualitative research as an inquiry process of understanding a social human problem, based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of information, and conducted in a natural setting.

In this research, there was no treatment or manipulation on the data. Nazir (1983:73) stated that in a descriptive method, the researcher does not give any control and manipulation toward the variable. The researcher compared and analyzed the data.

3.2 Population and Sample

Subject of this research is the target in order to gain and collect the data. To get the data, the researcher chose one population for the research.

Populasi adalah sekelompok subjek baik manusia, gejala, nilai test, benda-benda atau peristiwa yang dijadikan objek penelitian (Surachmad, 1989).

According to Furlong (2000:80), population is a large group of interest, and sample is a subset of population. The sampling procedure that the researcher used was accidental sampling. According to Sudjana and Ibrahim (1989:95), accidental sampling is choosing sample at random without any accurate planning. Leming (2005) says the accidental sample consists of units which are obtained because cases are readily available.

The researcher chose "The Adventure of Tintin" that was written by Belgian writer and illustrator Hergé, as the population. Hergé created 23 of Tintin stories, which have been translated into 51 languages. In this research, "The Seven Crystal Balls" was chosen as the sample. It is the thirteenth of "The Adventures of Tintin", a series of classic comic-strip albums, featuring young reporter Tintin as a hero. It consists of 62 pages.

This comic could be one of the famous comics around the world, since it had been translated into various languages and it is well known among the children up to teenagers. "Kisah Petualangan Tintin, Tujuh Bola Ajaib" is one of the translated versions of "The Adventures of Tintin, The Seven Crystal Balls". This book was published for the first time by Indira, Jakarta in 1975. It consists of 62 pages.

In "The Adventures of Tintin", some popular characters are Tintin, Captain Haddock, Professor Calculus, Snowy (Tintin's dog), and Thompson and Thomson. They give funny expressions that will invite laughing for those who read it.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

In this research, there were three steps included in collecting the data. The first step was reading the English version. Reading the English version was intended to profound the content of the story and the word choices. Reading and understanding the content of the story were very important. It would be helpful in the process of analysis.

The second step was reading the Indonesian version. The researcher more focused on the choice of words that the translator employed.

Comparing the original with the translated version, the researcher read both comics, focused on the choice of words applied. By doing this, the researcher could figure out what kind of methods that the translator used for each dialogue.

3.4 Data Analysis

After reading and comparing the two versions of comics, the researcher moved on to the next step, which was analyzing the data. The resulted data were in the form of dialogues and non-dialogues.

A website stated that, "Dialogue is a conversation between characters in a drama or narrative". There must be action and reaction are contained in dialogue, the examples are shown in [dialogue 51] and [dialogue 52]

[dialogue 51]	In the glass? Water, I suppose.	<i>Isi gelas itu? Air bukan?</i>
[dialogue 52]	Water!...HAHAHAHAHA!...Don't make me laugh!...HAHAHA!...This'll kill me!...HAHA!...Have a look!...Lift up the cylinder.	<i>Air!...HAHAHAHAHAHA!...Lucu sekali!...Air, katanya! HAHAHA!...Bukan main!...Coba angkat silindernya, lihat.</i>

We may see that each dialogue is not standing alone. It is interconnected one to another. There is action in [dialogue 51], after then it is followed by the reaction as shown in [dialogue 52]

There has to be at least two people to have a dialogue; less than that, it cannot be said as a dialogue or a conversation. The Oxford Advanced Dictionary defines conversation as, "An informal talk involving a small group of people or only two people". When there are some words in both comic which are excluded to be called a dialogue, the researcher would categorize it as a non-dialogue. The non-dialogues in the comics consist of sound effects, screaming, woofing dog, the expression of being shock, laughter, and the song's lyric. The examples are shown in [non-dialogue 35], [non-dialogue 93], [non-dialogue 122], [non-dialogue 421] and [non-dialogue 235]

[non-dialogue 35]	WOOAH! WOOAH!	<i>WOOAH! WOOAH!</i>
[non-dialogue 54]	HAHAHAHA! HOHOHOHO!	<i>HAHAHAHA! HOHOHOHO!</i>
[non-dialogue 93]	EEEEK!	<i>HIII!</i>
[non-dialogue 122]	Ah, my beauty past compare. These jewels bright I wear.	<i>Ah, my beauty past compare. These jewels bright I wear.</i>
[non-dialogue 235]	[ZZINGG OH!...CLING CLING CLING	<i>ZZINGG OH!...CLING CLING CLING</i>
[non-dialogue 421]	AAAAAAAHAH!	<i>AAAAAAAHAH!</i>

[non-dialogue 35] is the sound of Snowy, Tintin's dog. In [non-dialogue 54] and [non-dialogue 93] it shows that the character is laughing and being shocked. In [non-dialogue 122] is the song's lyric that is sung by Bianca Castafiore. There is sound effect appeared in [non-dialogue 235] and screaming in [non-dialogue 421]. Thus, the researcher would not analyze the non- dialogues that are contained in the comics.

The researcher analyzed what kind of method used for each dialogue in the story, based on the theory of Newmark (1988: 46-47). The analysis would be performed in [dialogue 432]

[dialogue 432]	He screamed and shouted; he seemed to be suffering horribly... Then suddenly <u>he</u> calmed down... <u>I think it</u> <u>would be an idea to call in a doctor.</u>	<i>la berteriak menjerit; Kelihatannya ia menderita sekali... Tapi tiba-tiba tenang kembali... <u>Lebih baik kita panggil dokter saja.</u></i>
----------------	---	---

[dialogue 432] is included into the communicative method. On the second sentence the translator omitted the subject. On the last sentence, the translator simplified it by reducing some words. Nevertheless, the translator could maintain the message in the dialogue.

In the comics, there are untranslated dialogues written in Mexican language. If there were any dialogues which are not included into the theory of translation method proposed by Newmark (1988), the researcher would categorize it as the omission method. The examples of the omission method are shown in [dialogue 153] and [dialogue 168]

[dialogue 153]	Descuida, no es la policia...	<i>Descuida, no es la policia...</i>
[dialogue 168]	Adios, amigo mio.	<i>Adios, amigo mio.</i>

The translator did not transfer the dialogues into the Indonesia language. The researcher perceives that this is done in order to maintain the character of General Alcazar and to give a clue to the readers that this character was a Mexican.

In order to ease the researcher in tabulating the data, the analysis of the dialogues and the omission method would be gathered into a table. The distribution of their occurrence is presented into the following table:

Table 1. Methods Used in Translating Dialogues in "The Seven Crystal Balls"

No	Dialogues		Methods								
	SL	TL	W T	LI	FT	ST	Adpt	Fr T	IT	CT	OM
1.	No, Mr Tintin, the master is out at the moment. He went riding.	Tidak tuan Tintin. Tuan sedang keluar sebentar. Ia pergi berkuda.		✓							

WT : word for word translation

LT : literal translation

FT : faithful translation

ST : semantic translation

Adapt : adaptation

FrT : free translation

IT : idiomatic translation

CT : communicative translation

OM : omission method

After having the whole data, the researcher attempted to analyze what kind of translation method was mostly used by the translator. The data would be performed in Table 2.

**Table 2. The Frequency of Methods Used in Translating Dialogues in
“The Seven Crystal Balls”.**

No.	Methods	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Word for word translation		
2.	Literal translation		
3.	Faithful translation		
4.	Semantic translation		
5.	Adaptation		
6.	Free translation		
7.	Idiomatic translation		
8.	Communicative translation		
9.	Omission method		

