

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section deals with the discussion of (1)Research design; (2)Subject of the research; (3)Data collection; (4)Data analysis; and (5)Clarification of the key terms.

The discussions of the topics above are presented in the following parts.

3.1 Research Design

This research applies a qualitative approach which is descriptive in nature. Bogdan and Biklen (1982 as cited in Bandu, 2002: 63) clarify that:

Qualitative approach is descriptive. The gathered data encompasses: transcript, interview, photograph, field notes, video tapes documents and other notes.

In presenting the data, the descriptive analysis method is not generally directed toward hypothesis testing (Arikunto, 2005: 234), but only to describe the existing phenomena and current condition without being influenced by the investigator. In line with this, Best (1979:166) states that:

The descriptive method describes and interprets what conditions or relation that exists, opinions that are held, processes that are going on, effects that are evident or trends that are developing.

Furthermore, since the data are descriptive, I investigated the data, the analysis, and its inferences without controlling or giving any treatment to the variable.

3.2 Subject of the Research

The subject of the research is a compilation of fictional detective short stories entitled *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* written by Conan Doyle and its translation entitled *Petualangan Sherlock Holmes* by Dianasari. The first book was published by Black Rose Publications and the second by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. The book contains twelve short stories with each impressive case that the main figures, Sherlock Holmes and his assistant Dr. Watson, investigated into. I figure out the English similes and metaphors contained in the first half of this series of short stories which are then compared to its Indonesian translation.

3.3 Data Collection

In this research, I used documentary investigations in collecting the data because I tried to look into specific characteristics in the document i.e. short stories which are related to similes and metaphors expressed in it. Consistent with this technique, Creswell (1994) in Insani (2002: 30) states that qualitative data can be collected by document analysis or visual materials. Documents (short stories) are the main sources from which the data, that could answer the research questions, were collected. The steps in collecting the data are as follows.

1. **Reading the original series of short stories, *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*.**

In this step, I read thoroughly the book in order to find out similes and metaphors expressed in this fictional work.

2. Reading its Indonesian translation, *Petualangan Sherlock Holmes*.

Focusing on the Indonesian translation of those English similes and metaphors, I read the translation version.

3. Listing and tabulating the collected data

Through this step, by drawing simple two-entry column containing similes and metaphor in its English and Indonesian version, I can make the comparison between those two texts easily.

3.4 Data Analysis

In every research, data analysis is an important step on a technique of how the collected data are analyzed in order to fulfill the objective of the research. Glesne and Peshkin (1992 in Alwasilah, 2003: 166) declare that:

Data analysis is the process of organizing and storing data in light of your increasingly sophisticated judgments, that is, of the meaning-finding interpretations that you are learning to make about the shape of your study.

In addition, Bandu (2002: 78) claims that analyzing the data in a qualitative study basically involves synthesizing the information the researcher obtains from various sources into a coherent description of what he has observed or otherwise discovered. Data analysis relies heavily on description, even when simple calculations are presented. Then in this research, the steps covered in analyzing the data are:

1. Classifying the similes and metaphors

The collected English similes and metaphors are classified into two types of simile and metaphor as issued by Keraf (2005: 138) and Larson (1984: 249); open and closed similes and live and dead metaphors. E.g.:

SL	TL	Types
A man entered who could hardly have been less than six feet six inches in height, <u>with the chest and limbs of a Hercules.</u> (p5)	Seorang pria muncul. Tubuhnya tinggi sekali, <u>serta tegap dan kekar bagaikan Hercules.</u> (p15)	Live metaphor

The discovered data are analyzed by using those theories. Then, all similes as well as metaphors containing the same types are clustered and counted. Then I created the scaling for types of similes and metaphors and the percentage were determined.

2. Analyzing the translation procedure by comparing original English Similes and Metaphors with Its Indonesian Translation

In order to determine the translation procedure used by the translator in translating those similes and metaphors, each translated similes and metaphors placed next to its original English version on a simple three-column table. I analyze them using Newmark's theory about translation procedures (1988: 68-102). E.g.:

SL	TL	Translation Procedure
I have felt like one of those poor rabbits when the snake is writhing towards it. (p84)	Rasanya saya bagaikan seekor kelinci malang yang <u>tak berdaya apa-apa</u> , padahal hendak dicaplok oleh seekor ular. (p185)	Addition

All similes as well as metaphors containing the same translation procedure are clustered and counted. Then I created the scaling for translation procedures of similes and metaphors and the percentage were determined.

3.5. Clarification of the Key Terms

1. **Translation:** Recreating the closest natural equivalence of a source language text into a target language text, mainly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (Nida 1982 as cited in Cholilludin, 2005: 3).
2. **Simile:** Figure of speech that draws a comparison between two different things, especially a phrase containing the word *like* or *as*.
3. **Metaphor:** The figurative language which compares one thing to another directly. Usually a metaphor is created through the use of some form of the verb *to be* (Reaske, 1966:33).
4. **Short story:** Short work of prose fiction; a work of prose fiction that is shorter than a novel.

3.6 Concluding Remark

This chapter has described the methodology of the research. It comprises the research design, the subject of the research, data collection, data analysis, and the clarification of the key terms. These reviews are then used as procedures in conducting the research.

