



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses primarily about the method employed by the writer in conducting the research study. It consists of the source of the data, research method, population and sample, the techniques of analyzing the data, and research procedure.

3.1. Source of the Data

The source of the data are the original version of the novel entitled “The Amber Spyglass” by Philip Pullman and it was published by Random House, Inc, New York in 2000; and the Indonesian version “Teropong Cahaya” which has been translated by Sendra Tanuwidjaja and was published in 2007 by Gramedia Pustaka Utama. It is the third book of trilogy by Philip Pullman, “His Dark Materials”. The first book, “The Golden Compass” has been released in the global cinemas, and the movie of the second “The Subtle Knife” will be released soon. The genre of this novel is fiction and it is imaginative because it tends to be children’s book.

Many awards have been achieved for both the author and his masterpiece. Several of them are the winner of; British Book Award (Children’s), An ALA Best Book for Young Adults, a Parents’ Choice Gold Book Award, a New York Times Best Seller, Whitbread Book of the Year (England), etc.

This novel tells about a child named Lyra Sylvertongue who has miraculous aptitude to see the future using the alethiometer, one of the dark

materials. Her friend named Will has also the same aptitude which is using the subtle knife, the material which is able to link one world to the other. They try to help the dead ghost out of the world of the dead. They also confront the struggle coming from Metatron and the Regent, the evil angels. With the help from Iorek Byrnison, the armored bear and Mary Malone, they engage in an adventure in the world of the dead to figure out the conflict occurs resulted by those materials. In this adventure, Mary Malone helps them by building a magnificent amber spyglass. In the end, they can get the ghosts rid of the world of the dead, in which Roger's ghost was jailed.

3.2. Method of the Research

The researcher employed the qualitative method in conducting this research study. Qualitative research assumes that all knowledge is relative, that there is subjective element to all knowledge and research, and that holistic, ungeneralizable studies are justifiable. (Nunan, 1992)

Biklen (1982) as cited in Sugiyono (2007) characterize qualitative research tends to analyze the data inductively and more descriptive because it produces descriptive data in written form. It does not consider numbers as the most important. Nevertheless, it is still possible to include numbers or general calculation as in this research (Arikunto, 2006). Djojuroto and Sumaryati, (2000:10) reinforce it in Arsalan (2006):

“Dalam penelitian kualitatif yang diutamakan bukanlah kuantifikasi berdasarkan angka-angka melainkan kedalaman penghayatan terhadap interaksi antarkonsep yang sedang dikaji secara empiris.”

In addition, one aim of the qualitative research is to extract the meanings of the phenomena. According to Maxwell (1996), there are five purposes of qualitative research, they are: (1). Understanding the meaning, for participants in the study, of the events, situations, and actions they are involved with and of the accounts that they give of their lives and experiences, (2). Understanding the particular context within which the participants act and the influence that this context has on their actions, (3) Identifying unanticipated phenomena and influences, and generating new grounded theories about the latter, (4) Understanding the process by which events and actions take place, (5).Developing causal explanations.

Descriptive method was used by the researcher considering that it is a research method to make a description concerning the situation or phenomena (Nazir, 2003:55). The goal of descriptive method is to describe or illustrate the fact, characteristics, and relationship of the research elements systematically, factually, and accurately. Fraenkel and Wallen (1993) state that descriptive method is used to explain, analyze, and classify something through various technique surveys, interview, questioners, observation and test.

Descriptive method is considered appropriate to this research study because the finding chapter will give factual description about the research and its result. The writer firstly analyzed the data based on the grounded theory of translation before interprets the result.

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3.3. Population and Sample

According to Nunan (1992:231), population is all cases, situation, or individuals who shares one or more characteristics. Furthermore, he also states that sample is a subset of individual's cases from within the population. The population of this research is all the vocative dialogues existing in the novel which amounts to 436 dialogues and the sub population amounts to 36 chapters. The samples were taken 100 vocative dialogues from 36 chapters to be further analyzed because Fraenkle and Wallen (1993:97) define, "a descriptive study must at least have sample with a minimum number of 100."

The sampling procedure used to gain 100 samples is multiple stage sampling. It is included in restricted sample. According to Nazir (2003: 276), the difference between restricted and unrestricted sample is that the first one take the samples from sub population, while the second one take the samples directly from the whole population.

The steps in taking the samples are (1) the researcher divided the population into several clusters or sub populations according to the chapter, in which the vocative dialogues are exist (2) The samples were taken from each sub population by using equal probability technique. It means that each sub population and their members have the equal probability to be the samples, (3) The researcher selected the samples randomly from 36 chapters. The 100 samples were taken four dialogues from one chapter, three dialogues from 30 chapters, two dialogues from one chapter, and one dialogue from four chapters. Therefore, there were 100 dialogues to be the samples.

3.4. The Techniques of Collecting Data

The data was gained from the primary source. According to Sugiyono (2007:225), primary source gives the data directly to the researcher. There were three steps to do in the technique of collecting the data, which were as follow:

1. Reading both the original novel and the translated version.

First of all, the researcher read the original version of the novel and then read the Indonesian version. It was meant to get the gist of both the story and the language. The reading process was focused more on the vocative dialogues.

2. Listing the collected data

Having read the whole novel, the researcher identified the dialogues whose function is vocative. Those dialogues were put in the table according to which chapter those dialogues are exist in. It was meant to ease the next step, which were comparing and analyzing process.

3. Selecting 100 samples from the total dialogues (population)

The vocative dialogue existing in the novel amount to 436 dialogue. But the samples were 100 dialogues to be further analyzed. Therefore, the researcher employed multiple stage sampling and equal probability technique to select 100 samples.

3.5. Technique of Analyzing The Data

Data analysis is a complex process involving analyzing concrete data by using the abstract concepts of the translation. Fraenkl and Wallen (1993) state that data analysis is the process of simplifying data in order to make it comprehensible.

The whole vocative dialogues in the novel were classified into the table form to ease the analysis step. Then, the researcher started to compare and to analyze the source language and the target language by using the guidelines of translation by Newmark.

This research is aimed to figure out what methods and procedures applied and mostly applied by the translator in translating the vocative dialogues. Thus, the researcher calculated the result of data analysis to find out the percentage of each method and procedure by using the formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Notes: P = Number of percentages

F = Frequency of translation method/procedures found

N = Number of whole dialogues / sample

3.6. Research Procedures

There were eight procedures done in completing this research. They were as stated below:

1. The researcher read both versions of the novel, the original and the translated version to get the gist of the story. The reading process was focused more on the vocative dialogues between characters.
2. The researcher disunited the dialogues which have vocative function. There were found 436 vocative dialogues in 36 chapters.
3. The researcher grouped the dialogues according to the chapter. Then, she put those dialogues and the translated version into the table form to ease the analysis.
4. The researcher selected 100 dialogues to be further analyzed and presented in chapter IV by using the multiple stage sampling technique.
5. The researcher analyzed and identified those 100 dialogues and their translation by using the translation methods and procedures proposed by Newmark (1988).
6. The researcher calculated the total number and percentage of each method and procedures applied in the dialogues to find out the amount of each method and procedure.
7. The researcher described and interpreted the results of the research to make it comprehensible for the reader.
8. The researcher drew conclusions based on the result of the study and gave suggestions to make the translation field better in the future.