CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

After revealing a number of theories related to the study, the next step is to discuss the research methodology used in the study. It provides the description about the way of the study carried out and how the data are collected and analyzed. It covers research design, object of the study, source of the data, techniques of data collection, and techniques of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Based on the two research questions above, the study is going to employ qualitative research design by using descriptive and comparative method. According to Miles and Huberman (1984) cited in Silverman (2005: 177), the data in qualitative research design appear in the form of word rather than in numbers. So, there is no statistically result. Moreover, qualitative research tends to be a research design describing the data in the descriptive form that consists of utterances, written data, or human behavior (Bogdan and Taylor: 1992) cited at http://cuterofa.blogspot.com/2009/06/perbedaaan-penelitian-kualitatif-dan.html.

To support qualitative research design, the descriptive and comparative method employed in this study. The descriptive method attempts to describe and then discover the data, in this case is references. Sowell and Casey (in Harmaretha: 2009) state the definition of descriptive method. It is a method that the data are hold from existing situation, and then interpret the result without

manipulating the data. The study uses descriptive method because it describes and interprets the data in the form of descriptions (Harmaretha: 2009).

Moreover, the use of comparative method means that the study tries to compare between the original novel in English and the translated version in Indonesian language. It is in line with Sugiyono (2007) who states that comparative method assists the reasearher to compare one thing and another one. So, the data that are described in this study comes from two sources

3. 2 The Scope of The Study

In the title we can see that the main matter consists of references. The study just focuses on it. As mentioned in the second chapter that there are three types of references. Reference which are divided into three parts stated by Halliday (1994), personal reference (e.g: *she, he, it, her, his, etc*), demonstrative reference (e.g: *there, this, that, then etc*), and comparative reference (e.g: *more, fewer, less, so many, etc).* To avoid redundancy and to optimize time, the study just takes data from selected chapters.

3.3 The Source of The Data

According to Arikunto (2002: 107), "Source of the data in research is a subject where the data are achieved from." The datum is one thing that should be available. Because the study uses document analysis in conducting the data, the source of the data is the document itself, in the case is two version novels. The

title of English novel is *The Da vinci Code* and the translated one which has the same title. The translator of the novel is Isma B. Koesalamwardi.

3.3.1 The Population

According to Arikunto (2002: 108), "Population is the whole of research subject." In line with that statement, the population of the study is the whole references as the main matter in the novel.

3.3.2 The Sample

The study is going to observe a part of the population, so we can call the study "the research of sample" (Arikunto: 2002:109). It means that we just take some samples from each type of references as cohesive level in English novel, and then we generalize it in conclusion. The result of the research will clarify and counter the population.

By using sample research, we don't need to analyze all of references in the novel. We just can take some samples of reference types to be analyzed. If we analyze all of references from the novel, there will be repetition of using some reference types with the same explanation.

To avoid repetition of samples, the novel is divided into three parts. It is because the study employs cluster sample technique. Arikunto (2002: 116) states that cluster sample can be done by taking some representative data from each group in population. Each group should have its own characteristic to make it different from others. The technique is relevant to the study.

Those three parts of the novel are the first pages, the middle pages, and the last pages. The three parts have their own characteristics. The first pages show the

introduction of the novel. It contains five chapters from Chapter 1 to Chapter 5. The middle pages show the complication of problem revealing in the novel which comprise chapter 51 until chapter 55. And the last pages show the resolution of the story in the novel which comprise chapter 101 to chapter 105. These chapters have 111 pages. After surveying those three parts in the English novel, in fact, there are 80 sentences in the form of dialogue containing references. The 80 sentences will be chosen as sample.

3. 4 The Techniques of Data Collection

Relevant to the subject of the study, the study will conduct the data through document analysis. According to Leedy (1980) in Harmaretha (2009), the word data refers to "the facts that any certain situation is afforded or given to an observer." Data can be categorized into two types: 1) *historical data,* written documentations and report of past happenings or events. 2) *Literary or critical data*, literary production. The data are taken from written document. In line with it, the data in this research are literary or critical data which are taken from the two written novels.

The original novel which is in English has 105 chapters and 591 pages. Meanwhile, the translated novel has 105 chapters and 623 pages. The study provides some techniques in collecting the data:

- reading both novels thoroughly.
- dividing the English novel into three parts: the first pages, the middle pages, and the last pages. The first pages contain five chapters from chapter one to

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chapter five. The middle pages comprise chapter 51 until chapter 55. And the last pages comprise chapter 101 to chapter 105. It is aimed to avoid repetition in findings if the data are picked up from all chapters in the novels.

- Giving sign to the sentences in the dialogues of English novel which contain reference types.
- collecting the sentences from those chapters indicating the reference types. The determination whether the sentences contain reference types or not will be based on Halliday's theory (1994: 313). The study only will pick up the data from the sentences in dialogues or monologues. It is an attempt in optimizing the time of the research.
- Typing the data from English novel and its translation from Indonesian novel in the form of a table.

3. 5 The techniques of data analysis

This part is essential in doing research. This part contains the way the data will be analyzed. The data itself refer to important things to answer the research question (Hart, in Emilia, 2008: 201). The researcher is responsible to present the procedure in analyzing the data that already found.

Relevant to the research questions above, the first thing to do is to classify the raw data. The reference types that are found will be classified into three types. In classifying it, the study will be based on Halliday's theory (1994: 313): *personal, demonstrative, and comparative.*

Referring to the second question, the next step is to analyze each type of references. The analysis will focus on the way in translating reference as cohesive

device in English version into Indonesian language; is there any adjustment of reference types in the translation version? Beside that, the study will observe the procedure employed by the translator in translating the references from English into Indonesian language. Meanwhile, the information of a text can be translated because the information has already been mentioned elsewhere in the text (Larson, 1984: 38); either anaphoric or cataphoric (Halliday, 1994: 312).

To help the readers comprehend the findings, the data will be presented using a table with each type of references (Emilia: 2008: 205). In findings part, the data will be categorized based on their functions, each data will be displayed in the form of table. Each table consists of four columns. The first column is *the references in the Da Vinci Code's novel*. The second column is *the translation version in Indonesian language*. To make findings easy to read, the first column will be labeled as *Data a,* and the second column is *Data b*. The third column is the *translation procedures*, and the fourth column is *cohesive devices in Indonesian language*. Each table in discussions part will has its categories; the categories are:

A. Personal references

This is the first type of reference (Halliday, 1994: 313). The personal references are pronoun *he, him, she, her, it, his, her, its, they, them, theirs,* and *their.* Those personal references are divided into the nine categories as follows:

1.) The personal pronoun *he* as subject
2.) The personal pronoun *him* as object
3.) The personal pronoun *she* as subject
4.) The personal pronoun *her* as object
5.) The personal pronoun *it* as subject
6.) The personal pronoun *it* as object
7.) The personal pronoun *they* as subject
8.) The personal pronoun *them* as object
9.) The possessive pronoun *his*

B. Demonstrative references

This is the second type of reference (Halliday, 1994: 313). The demonstrative references are *this, these, that, those, here, there,* and *the.* Those demonstrative references are divided into eight categories as follows:

1.) Nominal demonstrative *this* as subject
2.) Nominal demonstrative *this* as object
3.) Nominal demonstrative *these* as object
4.) Nominal demonstrative *that* as subject
5.) Nominal demonstrative *that* as object
6.) Nominal demonstrative *the* as subject
7.) Adverbial demonstrative *here* as object
8.) Adverbial demonstrative *there* as subject

C. Comparative references

The comparative references mentioned by Halliday (1994) are divided into fourteen categories as follows:

1.) General comparative *same*
2.) General comparative *Identical & c.*
3.) General comparative *other* as subject
4.) General comparative *other* as object
5.) General comparative *another* as object
6.) General comparative *Different & c*

7.) General comparative *such* as epithet

8.) General comparative *so* as adjunct

 9.) General comparative *else* as adjunct

10.) Particular comparative *more* as deictic

11.) Particular comparative *Further & c.* as deictic

12.) Particular comparative *So/as/more/less & c. + adjective* as epithet

13.) Particular comparative *as & c.* as adjunct

14.) Particular comparative *Better & c; So/as/more/less & c. + adverb* as adjunct

The following is the example of the display in finding part and also the example of the analysis in discussion part.

The display:

A. Personal References

1.) The personal pronoun *he* as subject

Data 1a	Data 1b	The procedures of translation	Cohesive device in Indonesian language
He	*-Dia,* *-beliau*	synonymy	Reference (the first person pronominal)

The analysis:

Based on the table above, we can see that the personal pronoun *he* as one of reference devices has two meanings in Indonesian language; *dia* and *beliau*. The word *he* is the third person singular pronoun in English pronominal system and has a function as subject. It has a meaning component; that is masculine in gender distinction. Larson (1984: 121) states that English pronominal system has three meaning components; masculine, feminine, and neuter. It will be lost or

added in the translation process to another language. It is the same as the fact, the meaning component of personal pronoun *he*, masculine, is lost when it is translated into Indonesian language. Indonesian language doesn't recognize gender distinction, so the masculine gender doesn't have an effect in translating personal pronoun into Indonesian language. In translating it, the translator uses synonymy procedure, because *he* has equivalent words in Indonesian language; *ia, dia, -nya,* and *beliau* (Nugraha, 2008).

The point is that we can't translate noun/pronoun automatically, but we have to know the referent early and we have to have knowledge about the pronominal system of the source and the target language (Larson, 1984: 129).

Such kind of interpretation is conducted based on the theories which are mentioned in the theoretical foundation part. Furthermore, the study will see the product of translation in Indonesian language; is it good or not? The judgment of translation product will be based on Larson's theory.