

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Source of the Data

The data was taken from one of Herge masterpiece entitled “The Adventure of Tintin and the Blue Lotus”.

The adventure of Tintin is a series of comic strips created by Belgian artist Herge, the pen name of George Remi. The series first appeared in French in a children’s supplement to the Belgian newspaper *Le Vingtieme Siecle* on 10 Januari 1929.

The Hero of the series is Tintin, a young Belgian reporter. He is accompanied by his faithful fox terrier dog Snowy (Milo in Indonesian) in every adventure. Later, popular additions to the cast included the brash, cynical and grumpy Captain Haddock, the bright but hearing-impaired Proffesor Calculus and other supporting characters such as the incompetence detectives Thomson and Thompson.

As mention before, Tintin is a reporter. Herge uses Tintin’s profession to present in a number of adventures.

Herge initially improvised the creation of Tintin’s adventures. Not until the completion of *Cigars of the Pharaoh* was Herge encourage to research and plan his story. The idea of doing a research was came from Father Gosset. Gosset then introduced Herge to Zhang Chongren, a Chinese student, who further encourage him to avoid perpetuating the perceptions European had of China at that time.

Herge and Zhang collaborated on the next serial, *The Blue Lotus*, which has been cited by critics as Herge's first masterpiece.

The Blue Lotus told about Tintin's adventures in China where Tintin got involved in a scandal about provokes war between China and Japan also the interference of European people that stayed in China.

Herge gained many awards for writing Tintin. Such as on June 2006, the Dalai Lama bestowed the *International Campaign for Tibet's Light of Truth* award upon the character of Tintin, along with South Africa Archbishop Desmond Tutu. The award was recognition of Herge's book *Tintin in Tibet*.

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 number or general calculation as in this research (Arikunto, 2006). Djojoseuroto and Sumaryadi (2000:10) reinforce it in Nidasari (2008):

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

Descriptive method was used by the researcher considering that it is the 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 because the findings chapter will give factual description about the research and its result. The researcher firstly analyzed the data based on the grounded theory of translation before interpret the result.

3.3 Population and Sample

According to Nunan (1992:231) reinforced in Nindasari (2008), population is all cases, situation, or individuals who share one or more characteristics.

The data found in the comic “The Adventure of Tintin and the Blue Lotus” are 1233 dialogues. Of the 1233 dialogues that found in the comic, the researcher found 335 expressive dialogues that will be used as a sample of this research. The

researcher decided to use all of the data collected to be researched in the paper because Fraekel and Wallen (1993:97) defined, “a descriptive study must at least have sample with a minimum number of 100.”

3.4 The technique of Collecting Data

The data was gained from the primary source, according to Sugiyono (2007:285), primary source gives the data directly to the researcher.

There are two steps that the researcher did to collect the data. Those steps are:

1. Reading both English and the translated version of the comic
2. Listing the collected data

3.5 The technique of Analyzing Data

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

The whole expressive dialogues in the comic 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 was applied and was mostly applied by the translator in translating the expressive dialogues. Thus, the

researcher calculates the result of the data analysis to find out the percentage of each method by using the formula:

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

Notes: P = Number of percentage

F = Frequency of translation method

N = Number of whole dialogues/sample

3.6 Research Procedures

The research procedures that the researcher used were divided into seven steps.

Those steps are:

1. The researcher read both version of the comic, the original and the translated version. The reading process was focused more on the expressive dialogues between characters.
2. The researcher disunited the dialogues which have the expressive function. There were found 335 expressive dialogues.
3. The researcher put the expressive dialogues and the translated version into the table form to ease the analysis.
4. The researcher analyzed and identified those expressive dialogues and their translation by using the translation methods proposed by Newmark (1988).
5. The researcher calculated the total number and percentage of each method that was applied in translating the dialogues to find out the amount of each method.

6. The researcher described and interpreted the results to make it comprehensible for the reader.
7. The researcher drew conclusions based on the result of the study and gave suggestions for those who want to conduct the same research.

