# CHAPTER THREE

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the method employed by the researcher in conducting this study in order to find out the language functions in dialogues and also the translation procedures found in it. This part consists of research design, source of the data, data collection, data samples, and data analysis.

## 1.1 Research Design

Research is a process of collecting and analyzing data systematically in order to answer questions. The method applied in this study was descriptive qualitative research. As Sugiyono (2006: 14) states that:

> Qualitative research can be defined as research method based on positivism philosophy, used to observe certain population or sample; generally the technique used to take sample is done randomly; data collecting technique uses research instrument; and data analysis is quantitative/statistic with aim to examine hypothesis that is used.

In addition to the statements above, Bodgan and Biklen (1982) in Sugiyono (2006: 21) argue that "The characteristic of qualitative research is descriptive". Meanwhile, Sukmadinata (2007: 60) proposes two main purposes of qualitative research: first, to describe and to explore; second, to describe and explain.

Therefore, in conducting this study the researcher used descriptive qualitative research to answer questions about the language functions found in dialogues in *The Alchemist* novel and the translation procedures found in different language functions. The researcher described and explored the analysis of this study and then described and explained the result of the study.

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## 1.2 Source

The novel used in this research study was *The Alchemist* written by Paulo Coelho which was translated into *Sang Alkemis* by Tanti Lesmana and published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. It consisted of two chapters and 167 pages (English version) or 213 pages (Indonesian version).

Talking about Paulo Coelho, he is one of famous authors whose novels are very popular in the world because of its spiritual findings and self findings contained in the story. He had studied variety of religions that caused his works were able to give inspiration for the readers worldwide.

In *The Alchemist* novel, he also gave high spirits through characters of the figures and wise words which not only about religion but also human's love. For the first time, he published this novel in Spanish language in 1988 and translated into English version in1993. The novel had been sold more than 43 million copies worldwide and translated into 56 languages which became bestseller book in 39 countries.

Because of his works, he had received numerous international awards, including Crystal Award from World Economic Forum and Chevalier de L'Ordre national de la Legion d'Honneur in France. *The Alchemist* had made his name became more famous not only in his country but also in another country which enjoyed his convenient work.

## 1.3 Data Collection

Before analyzing the data, the researcher collected the data as the media of doing this research. As Sugiyono (2008: 224) states that "Data collecting

technique is a strategic way to do research because the main purpose of research is to get data. A researcher cannot acquire the data if he does not know the technique of data collection". Thus, the researcher did the following steps to get the data:

1.  Reading both English and Indonesia version of the novel

2.  Identifying the object of the research that is the use of language functions in the novel dialogues and translation procedures found in different language functions

3.  Separating the dialogues taken from two chapters

4.  Extracting and collecting data

5.  Doing library research (internet, journal, textbook, thesis)

## 1.4 Data Samples

### 1.4.1 Population

Population is a set of data used to be investigated in which samples can be taken. Sugiyono (2006: 117) also explains that "A population is a generalization area consisting object or subject which has certain quality and characteristic that is determined by the researcher in order to be learned and taken its conclusion".

After collecting the data, the writer found there were 735 dialogues or 1.201 sentences in *The Alchemist* Novel written by Paulo Coelho. Then, after identifying the language functions from 1.201 sentences, it was found the population of language function consisting of 770 sentences (506

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expressive functions, 153 informative functions, and 111 vocative functions).

1.4.2 Samples

The samples used in analyzing the language functions and translation procedures were 231 samples or 30 % from the each language function classification, taken randomly. It was because the population of its classification was homogenous which have equal opportunity to be chosen. Arikunto (2002: 112) also argues that "Sample can be taken between 10-15% 0r 20-25% or more". Therefore, the researcher took 30% samples from each classification of language functions. The steps of taking samples were as follows:

1. Collecting and extracting all of the dialogues from the novel

1. Classifying the data based on each language function

2. Numbering all of the sentences containing language functions based on each classification

3. Writing down the numbers of the data on the pieces of paper

4. Folding and shuffling the pieces of paper

5. Taking 231 pieces of paper (30% for each classification) as samples. There were 152 samples of expressive function, 46 samples of informative function, and 33 samples of vocative function.

## 1.5 Data Analysis

After deciding 231 samples, the samples were analyzed in order to find out the results of this study that answered the research questions mentioned before.

The definition of data analysis itself is defined by Bodgan citied in Sugiyono (2006: 334) as "The process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others".

Rudestam and Newton in Emilia (2008: 210) also argue that "In understanding qualitative data, the researcher has to conduct inductive analysis contained two activities: first, unitizing that is giving code in order to identify information unit separated from the text, and second, categorizing that is arranging and organizing the data based on meaning similarities." Therefore, in doing this research, the researcher conducted some steps as follows:

1. Identifying and classifying the language functions (Buhler's theory) of the dialogues. Those language functions are expressive function, informative function, and vocative function.

| Source Language | Language Function |
|---|---|
| I know other girls in other places. | Informative |
| Maybe this is an omen. | Expressive |
| Give me my book. | Vocative |

2. Calculating the total number and percentage of language functions classification

3. Selecting 30% samples taken randomly based on each language function classification to be analyzed. There were 152 samples of expressive

function, 46 samples of informative function, and 33 samples of vocative function. Then, the total was 231 samples.

4. Juxtaposing the English and Indonesian version.

| Source Language | Target Language |
|---|---|
| I have to go and gather my sheep and get going. | Aku mesti mengumpulkan domba-dombaku, lalu meneruskan perjalanan. |
| No one can be from many places. | Tidak ada orang yang berasal dari banyak tempat. |

5. Analyzing and identifying the translation procedures (Newmark's theory) found in different language functions in the dialogues. Those procedures are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shift or transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, notes, additions, glosses.

| Source Language | Target Language | Procedures |
|---|---|---|
| So, what is Salem like? | Jadi, seperti apa kota Salem itu? | Transference |
| You were always a good man. | Selama hidupmu kau orang yang baik. | Paraphrase |

6. Calculating total number and percentage of each procedure to find out the amount of each procedure based on the following formula:

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

P: number of percentages

F: frequency of translation procedures

N: number of whole dialogues/sample

7. Categorizing the translation procedures based on each language functions classification

8. Calculating total number and percentage of each procedure in each language functions classification

9. Describing and interpreting the result of the analysis

10. Discussing the findings and drawing conclusions

## 3.6 Concluding Remark

This chapter had explained the method employed by the researcher in conducting this study in order to find out the language functions in dialogues and also the translation procedures found in it. Besides that, it had explained the research design that was descriptive qualitative method; *The Alchemist* novel written by Paulo Coelho as the source of the data; data collection; data population consisting 770 language functions which were divided into 506 expressive functions, 153 informative functions, and 111 vocative functions. Then, the data samples consisting 30% or 231samples taken randomly, it was divided into 152 samples of expressive function, 46 samples for informative function, and 33 samples for vocative function. Besides that, this chapter had explained the steps of data analysis applied to conduct this research.