CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The previous chapter explained about theoretical foundation of the study. This chapter explains about research methodology. It describes the method used to find the answer of research questions. It includes research questions, aims of study, research method, research procedures, and synopsis of the novel.

3.1 Research Questions

This study attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What translation procedures are used by the translator to translate each expression related to dialogues in the novel *New Moon*?

2. What kind of language functions are used by the writer and the translator in the dialogues of the novel *New Moon*?

3.2 Aims of the Study

The aims of this study are:

1. To identify the translation procedures used by the translator to translate each expression related to dialogues in the novel *New Moon*.

2. To identify kinds of language functions used by the writer in the dialogues of the novel *New Moon*.

3.3 Research Method

This research employed a qualitative case study especially textual analysis with the aim of analyzing and elaborating translation procedures and language functions in the dialogues of the novel. Qualitative study is the activities of collecting and analyzing data, developing and modifying theory, elaborating or refocusing the research questions, and identifying and eliminating validity threats are usually all going on more or less simultaneously, each influencing all of the others (Maxwell, 1996:3; Alwasilah, 2000:128).

Textual analysis is one of the methods employed by qualitative research (Travis, 2001:2). Qualitative researchers typically study a relatively small number of individuals or situations and preserve the individuality of each of these in their analysis, rather than collecting data from large samples and aggregating the data across individuals or situations (Maxwell, 1996:19). Stake (1985:278) cited in Emilia (2005:191) says that a case study was carried out in "a small scale, a single case".

Furthermore, Bogdan and Biklen (1982) cited in Sugiyono (2009:9) and Moleong (2000:6) also argue that qualitative research is descriptive. The data collection is in the forms of words of pictures rather than number. In addition, Lincoln and Guba (1985:39-44) cited in Moleong (2000:6) also describe that descriptive is one of qualitative method characteristics.

Thus, it can be said from the previous explanation that the most appropriate method applied in this research was qualitative case study especially textual analysis. In analyzing the translation text, each of translation is evaluated

using the principles of skopos and equivalence based theory as discussed in chapter II (Nord, 1991:22). It includes the statement of the author's purpose, that is, the attitude he takes towards the topic; characterization of the readership; an indication of its category and type (Newmark, 1988:186).

3.5 Research Procedures

In conducting the study, several steps were taken:

1. Reading closely and repeatedly both English and Indonesian version of the novel.

2. Classifying and listing the dialogues from both novel English and Indonesian version as the population. The population of *New Moon* novel's dialogue contained 3944 dialogues.

3. Searching the relevant theory from textbook, thesis, journal, internet sources, and literature to support the study.

4. Selecting several numbers of representative samples from the population in the novel because not all the data of the novel were analyzed. A sample is a group in research study on which information is obtained and the larger group to which one hopes to apply the results is called the population (Fraenkel, Jack R. and Norman, E. Wallen, 1993:79; Gordon, S.P. and Gordon F.S., 1994). They were selected by random sampling method. Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:97) state that random sampling method is applied when all population has equal chance of being selected. Therefore, 25 samples taken from the population are to be elaborated and analyzed more.

5. Juxtaposing the English and Indonesian version of *New Moon* Novel's dialogue in both English (Source Language) and Indonesian (Target Language) version.

6. Identifying and discussing the data based on each translation procedure theories by Catford (1965); Vinay and Darbelnet (1973); Larson (1984); Newmark (1988); Delisle (1999) as discussed in chapter II.

7. Analyzing and elaborating each translation procedure by translation theories namely skopos theory, equivalence theory and characteristics of good translation as discussed in chapter II. This step is supported by the readers' opinion about the quality of the translation version.

8. Juxtaposing the English and Indonesian version of *New Moon* Novel's dialogue in both English (Source Language) and Indonesian (Target Language) version.

9. Identifying and discussing language functions based on some theories by Nida and Taber (1964: 25-26); Buhler cited in Newmark (1988:39); Reiss (1976) and Nord (1997) cited in Colina (2003:14).

10. Calculating total number of each procedure and language functions.

11. Drawing conclusions.

3.6 Synopsis of the Novel

The novel used in this study is *New Moon* novel written by Stephenie Meyer and was translated into *Dua Cinta* by Monica Dwi Chresnayani. The novel consisted of 24 chapters: 563 pages in English version and then 598 pages in Indonesian version. The target readers of this novel are children and teenagers. The novel is

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second book of *Twilight Saga* which tells about unusual love triangle among human, vampire and werewolves. The following paragraph tells synopsis of the novel:

On Isabella "Bella" Swan's 18th birthday, Edward Cullen, the vampire she loves, and his family throw her a birthday party. While unwrapping a gift, she gets a paper cut, which causes Edward's adopted brother, Jasper, to be overwhelmed by her blood's scent and attempt to kill Bella. To protect her, Edward decides to end their relationship, and the Cullens move away from Forks. This leaves Bella very heart-broken and depressed.

In the months that follow, Bella learns that thrill-seeking activities, such as motorcycle riding, allow her to "hear" Edward's voice in her head. She also seeks comfort in her deepening friendship with Jacob Black, a cheerful companion who eases her pain over losing Edward. Bella later discovers that Jacob and other tribe members are shape-shifters who assume gigantic wolf forms. Jacob and his pack protect Bella from the vampire Laurent and also Victoria, who seeks revenge for her dead mate, James, whom the Cullens killed in *Twilight*.

Meanwhile, a series of miscommunications leads Edward to believe that Bella has killed herself. Distraught over her supposed suicide, Edward flees to Volterra, Italy to provoke the Volturi, vampire royalty who are capable of killing him. Alice and Bella rush to Italy to save Edward, arriving just in time to stop him. Before leaving Italy, the Volturi tell Edward that Bella, a human who knows that vampires exist, must either be killed or transformed into a vampire.

When they return to Forks, Edward tells Bella that he has always loved her and only left Forks to protect her. She forgives him, and the Cullens vote in favor of Bella being transformed into a vampire, to Edward's dismay. However, Edward gives Bella a choice: either she lets Carlisle change her after her graduation, or, if Bella agrees to marry him, he will change her himself (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki).

Conclusion of Chapter III

This chapter described about research methodology. It explained the method used to find the answers of research questions. It included research questions, aims of study, research method, research procedures, and synopsis of the novel. The forthcoming chapter will provide data presentation and discussions.