CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explained the research method used in the study. The methods included type of research, setting of research, unit analysis, data and source of data, data collection technique and instruments, trustworthiness, and technique of data analysis.

A.   Type of Research

This research employed a descriptive qualitative method. The analysis was conducted in terms of Halliday's Metafunctions of Language, especially textual meaning studying texts regarding a clause as message delivered by writers or speakers. Supporting the description, this research used numeral data as the result of analyzing the prominent phenomena.

B.   Setting of the Research

This research conducted mostly in Yogyakarta. First, the researcher proposed three titles for her thesis in a subject namely *Proyek Proposal Thesis* that was held by the Applied Linguistics Study Program in the second semester. Then it was presented in *Seminar Proposal Thesis*. After the supervisor has approved the proposal, the thesis writing started by guidance of the supervisor.

C.   Unit of Analysis

Halliday (2014: 51) says that in conducting the linguistic analysis, the form of data is text and all of the description of grammar is based on text. Referring to the statements, the data of this research, the English, French, and Bahasa Indonesia clauses in novels, are in the form of text. The source text is written in English. Then, the ST and the TTs were broken down into clauses because the compositional hierarchy of English in grammar usually starts from a clause (Halliday, 2004: 20-21). The texts in two other languages also follow this hierarchy.

D.   Data and Source of the Data

The data are in the form of written texts that are broken down into clauses. This research involves 130 English clauses as main reference of the data and their realization clauses in French and Bahasa Indonesia translations. The reason for not involving all of the clauses from the novels is caused by a recurrent pattern found during the data collection and analysis. This means the data are saturated. The researcher did not find new kinds of data which could enrich or refine the category of variations. It is highly dominated by zero variation, in which the complexity and markedness also make no difference.

The sources of the data are three novels entitled *Charlie dan Pabrik Coklat Ajaib, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, and *Charlie et la Chocolaterie*. The original text is in English, published in 1964, but the researcher used 2013 edition published by Puffin Books, an imprint of Penguin Young Readers Group. Three years later, in 1967, Elizabeth Gaspar translated this novel into French and the researcher used the newest version publish in 2007 by Gallimard Jeunesse.

Likewise the two previous versions, the novel in Bahasa Indonesia was also published by a credible publisher, for the first time in July 2002 by Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Translated by Ade Dina Sigarlaki, the fourth edition used in this research was published in January 2010. This emphasized that the publishers of this novels were not only credible, but also reputable which employed good translators to guarantee the quality of the translation. A summary of the novels' identity is presented in the table below.

Table 11. The Identity of the novels

Version	Publication Year	Writer or Translator	Publisher	Number of Page
English	2013	Roald Dahl	Puffin Books	155
French	2007	Elizabeth Gaspar	Gallimard Jeunesse	211
Bahasa Indonesia	2010	Ade Dina Sigarlaki	Gramedia Pustaka Utama	200

The story in this novel was began by introducing Charlie's family, the Bucket. They were poor and usually had cabbage soup for the dinner. Charlie was a fan of chocolate but he only got a little bar of chocolate on her birthday. One day, there was an announcement that the owner of the chocolate factory, a little man named Willy Wonka, would give an opportunity of visiting the factory for anyone who found golden ticket. There were only five tickets around the world. On his birthday, he was enthusiast to open his birthday gift, but he found only a bar of chocolate. Then, on a way to school he found a coin that half buried under the snow, and decided to buy the Willy Wonka chocolate. Finally, he got the last golden ticket.

When the day arrived, he and the other four children named Augustus Gloop, Veruca Salt, Violet Beaurgarde, and Mike Teeve, accompanied by their parents, went to the factory and met Mr. Wonka. Only Charlie who was accompanied by his grandfather. Standing in front of the factory's gate, they were waiting for seeing Mr. Willy Wonka and for going inside his factory. Going inside, they saw how magnificent and marvelous the factory was. Unfortunately, the other four children, they did not obey the instruction given by Mr. Wonka. One by one, they were forced to leave the factory through some magical events. There was only Charlie and his grandpa left. He became the winner and got the reward, inheriting the factory of Mr. Wonka.
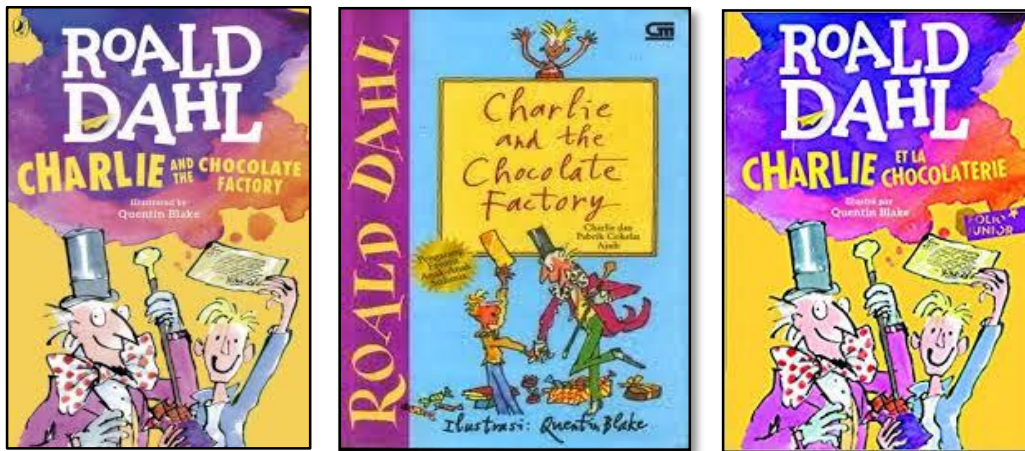

Figure 8. The Novels Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

E.   Technique of Data Collection and Instruments

1.   Research Instruments

The first instrument was the researcher herself. The second instrument was the table of the data classification sheet for collecting and analyzing the data. Table. 11-13 show the second instrument and some examples of data analysis of this study.

2.   Data Collection Techniques

The data were collected through snowball sampling which tried to benefit inductive (Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña: 2014). At first, the researcher read and reread the texts comprehensively, then collected and added data many times, so the data grew bigger from the smaller one. From the collected data, the researcher formulated and revised the parameter of the variations. After the researcher found that the data were saturated and there was no new data found to enrich and refine the parameter, the data collection process ended. It refers to 130 clauses of each language version.

In collecting the data, the researcher applied writing technique in which she wrote the clauses in the data classification sheets. It was supported by tabulation technique to display the data in effective way. Then, the data calculation were used for analyzing the linguistic phenomena found in the texts and supporting the qualitative analysis.

3.   Data Reduction

Data reduction was conducted to help the researcher in deriving a verified final conclusion. It excluded numbers of data that are not presented as the content

of the story, for example the preface text or title of each chapter. Also, it eliminates minor clauses which neither representing a clause rank expression nor conveying experiential and interpersonal meaning (i.e. Hallo, Ha-ha! Yippeeeeee!). This is relevant to Thompson (2014:153) that "only major clauses (those which have a Predicator) have thematic structure, and thus minor clauses are not analyzed for Theme/Rheme."

F.   Trustworthiness of the Data

In order to achieve the credibility of the data, the researcher carried out deep and detail observation of the data. The researcher read and reread the data carefully and comprehensively to make sure the data were suitable with the research questions. All of the data gathered come from the same novel, and analyze through the same theory and framework. Further, the data were presented in fair number, mentioning each variation scale.

In this research transferability refers to selection effect and construct effect (Cohen, Manion, Morrison in McKay 2006) in which "the construct selected in fact are only relevant to a certain group". It concerns only the '*Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*' as the multilingual translational texts in English, French, and Bahasa Indonesia. It does not involve the other novels as the source of the data. The clauses as the data could be categorized as heterogeneous since all the variations scales were involved in this research. The parameter used is relevant to language with SVO patterns. Unfortunately, the generability of the research could not be completely fulfilled.

To get dependability of the data, the researcher used triangulation technique. In this research, the researcher looked for the judgment from the triangulators to confirm the research data. With regard to triangulation, after the data were gathered, the researcher was helped by two friends as her triangulators: a translator of UMY who has bachelor degree in English Literature and a librarian of IFI-LIP Yogyakarta, who has bachelor degree in French Literature and B2 level of competence in French. This research provide the data in two tables of variations and a table of complexity and markedness in the appendixes.

G.   Techniques of Data Analysis

After the data were collected, the researcher as the first instrument analyzed the clauses through Referential methods (Sudaryanto, 2015:25-36). In analyzing the text, the reference is the theory from SFL experts. This method consists of two techniques namely Dividing Key Factors technique and Difference-Related technique. In the former technique, the researcher categorized the Theme of clauses into Textual Theme, Interpersonal, or Topical Theme and also Marked or Unmarked Theme. The latter technique was applied to differentiate the number of theme found in the multilingual translational text. After finding the differences, the researcher compared the phenomena found in T1:T2 and T1:T3. The analysis indicated the findings related to language features and further discussion related to the research questions.

Supported by a secondary instrument, this research used the data sheets to write the result in the table of variations, complexity, and markedness. The data analysis was conducted following steps below:

1. The English, French, and Bahasa Indonesia texts were listed in the data sheets.

2. The data were classified and analyzed based on textual metafunction theory of SFL. It was done by writing a thick (√) in relevant columns of categories in the variation table. In the table of complexity and markedness, the researcher write the number of Theme found in the clauses.

3. After identified the Theme of clauses, the number of those classifications was used to categorize the clauses' variation, complexity, and markedness.

4. The calculation was related to linguistic and language feature, which referred to the most prominence Theme of the translation texts and to the value of the variations. Then, the discussion section contributed in giving deeper understanding of this research objectives.

Table 12. Data Classification Sheet of T1:T2

Textual Metafunction Variations of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory in English & French

No.	English	French	Variation						
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	These two very old people are the father and mother of Mr. Bucket.	Ce vieux monsieur et cette vieille dame sont les parents de Mr. Bucket.	√						
2	Their names are Grandpa Joe and Grandma Josephine.	Ils s' appellent grand-papa Joe et grand-maman Joséphine.		√					
3	And these two very old people are the father and mother of Mrs. Bucket.	Et voici deux autres vieux. Le père et la mère de Mrs. Bucket.	√						

Table 13. Data Classification Sheet of T1:T3

Textual Metafunction Variations of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory in English & Bahasa Indonesia

No.	English	Bahasa Indonesia	Variation						
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	These two very old people are the father and mother of Mr. Bucket.	Dua orang yang sangat tua ini adalah ayah dan ibu Mr. Bucket.	√						
2	Their names are Grandpa Joe and Grandma Josephine.	Mereka dipanggil Grandpa Joe dan Grandma Josephine.		√					
3	And these two very old people are the father and mother of Mrs. Bucket.	Dan dua orang sangat tua yang ini adalah ayah dan ibu Mrs. Bucket.	√						

Table 14. Data Sheet of Complexity and Markedness

No.	English Clauses	To	Te	In	M	French Clauses	To	Te	In	M	Bahasa Indonesia Clauses	To	Te	In	M
1	These two very old people are the father and mother of Mr. Bucket.	1				Ce vieux monsieur et cette vieille dame sont les parents de Mr. Bucket.	1				Dua orang yang sangat tua ini adalah ayah dan ibu Mr. Bucket.	1			
2	Their names are Grandpa Joe and Grandma Josephine.	1				Ils s' appellent grand-papa Joe et grand-maman Joséphine.	1				Mereka dipanggil Grandpa Joe dan Grandma Josephine.	1			
3	And these two very old people are the father and mother of Mrs. Bucket.	1	1			Et voici deux autres vieux. Le père et la mère de Mrs. Bucket.	1	1			Dan dua orang sangat tua yang ini adalah ayah dan ibu Mrs. Bucket.	1	1		