

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Types of the Research

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. According to Creswell (2003: 4), qualitative research is for exploring and understanding the meanings of individual or group ascribed to the social or human problem. It can be said that qualitative research means investigating and understanding the problems of human or social by individual or group. This research also belongs to a descriptive study that the data can be reached by describing through narration (Sugiyono, 2017: 22). The purposes are to collect current information, to identify problems, to make comparisons or evaluations and to learn from others' experience to establish decisions.

In line with the terminology, the researcher conducts the research about the types of figurative language used in *The Spy* novel, how the author translates figurative languages and what the degree of equivalence in the translation is.

B. Data Sources

There are two kinds of sources, namely primary sources and secondary sources. The primary source is firsthand information. Then secondary sources provide secondhand information such as documents (Sugiyono, 2017: 308). There are two data sources to analyze the translation of the figurative languages which are applied in Indonesian and English versions. The novel of *The Spy* by Paulo

Coelho and its Indonesian version written by Lulu Wijaya are used as the source of the data. These novels became bestsellers in international and national readers. The publisher of *The Spy* is Vintage Books and *Mata Hari* is published in Gramedia Pustaka. Both publishers are credible publishers. In this research, the researcher focuses on figurative languages expressed in the English version and its translation in Indonesia which is related to the translation procedures and the degree of equivalence.

C. Data Collection Technique

In this research, the researcher uses a note-taking technique to collect the data. It consists of observing, reading the novel comprehensively, and taking notes to record the data found in the novel. There are six steps to collect the data in *The Spy* novel and its Indonesian version which is explained as follows:

1. Reading *The Spy* novel and its translation entitled *Mata Hari* comprehensively to find words, phrases, clauses or sentences categorized as figurative languages;
2. Listing all expressions employing figurative language in *The Spy* novel and its Indonesian version, *Mata Hari*;
3. Transferring the data into the data sheet;
4. Classifying, analyzing and assessing the data that are divided into three categories, which are types of figurative language, translation procedures and degree of equivalence;
5. Presenting and elaborating the findings;
6. Concluding the findings.

D. Research Instrument

There are two instruments are used in this research. The first instrument is a human instrument that is the researcher herself. The researcher is the main role, especially in gathering and validating the data. The experience, ability, and asking the right questions are the key factors that influence the ways in doing qualitative research (Bahrami, N. et al., 2016: 37). In other words, the researcher needs to have a sense in finding and gathering the data. In addition, Nasution in Sugiyono (2017: 307) states the characteristics of the researcher as a human instrument. First, the researcher is the person who directly relates to the research's subject; second, the researcher can adapt in any situation to collect the data to fulfill the answer of research problems; third, the researcher analyses the data within the interpretation of several literatures and sources.

The second instrument is the indicators to identify the appropriate data of the research. The indicators are adopted from Diyanni's (2001) types of figurative language, Newmark's (1988) categorization of translation procedures, and Fecusova's (2017) criteria of equivalence degree.

Table 1. Types of Figurative Language by Diyanni (2001)

No.	Types of Figurative Language	Indicators
1	Simile	Comparison of one thing to another by adding the words <i>as, like, seem, etc.</i>
2	Metaphor	Comparison of two dissimilar objects without an explicit verbal clue and the use of <i>as, like, and seemingly</i> does not exist.
3	Personification	An inanimate object that seems to has action

		and feeling as if it is a human.
4	Hyperbole	Expressions that contain exaggerating or extraordinary statements.
5	Litotes	Understatement which tends to tell the less true situation, to indicate servility.
6	Metonymy	The names of one object that is replaced by another which is closely associated with it.
7	Synecdoche	Expression to mention a part of the thing to say a whole or a whole to say a part of things.

Table 1 is used as the indicators to identify types of figurative language found in *The Spy* novel and its Indonesian version.

Table 2. Categories of Translation Procedures by Newmark (1988)

No.	Translation Procedures	Indicators
1	Literal translation	Translating the nearest target text equivalence and lexical word translate singly.
2	Transference	Kind of translation procedures that use source language word in the target text. The words become loan words
3	Naturalization	The pronunciation of SL words is transferred to TL's normal morphology
4	Cultural Equivalence	Translation procedures appropriate to translate SL cultural word to TL cultural word. The translations are often imprecise because it affects to pragmatic function than maintaining cultural term
5	Functional Equivalence	Translation of cultural words by generalized SL cultural words. The cultural word is transferred to free words which means beyond the cultural words or occasionally to a new specific term
6	Descriptive Equivalence	The procedure which translates a word to the description or the function
7	Synonymy	The procedure to find the word that has sense near to TL due to SL context. It is used when the TL does not have a precise equivalent of SL words.
8	Through Translation	The procedure to translate common collocation, names of organization,

		component of compounds and phrases literally
9	Transposition	Translating by converting the grammar form of the source language to target text to gain equivalence meaning.
10	Modulation	Changing the point of view from the source text to target text
11	Recognized Translation	The procedure to translate SL institutional word to an official or generally accepted term of TL
12	Compensation	The compensation of several aspects in SL such as meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect to another aspect in TL
13	Componential Analysis	The translation procedure that separates the lexical unit to its sense component.
14	Reduction and Expansion	An approximate translation that reduces or expands the sentence unintentionally in some cases of translation
15	Paraphrase	Paraphrase occurs as an additional explanation of some components of a text
16	Equivalence	Translating by finding the same meaning between the source text and target text using a different stylistic or structural method
17	Adaptation	Used to translate source text which does not exist in the culture of the target text
18	Couplets	Couplets, triplets or quadruplets are the procedures to say a combination of two or more translation procedures
19	Notes, Addition, Glosses	This is kind of procedure when the translator gives additional information, especially in cultural word

Table 2 is used as the indicators to identify the translation procedures applied by the translator to translate *The Spy* novel to *Mata Hari*.

Table 3. Criteria of Equivalent Degree by Fecusova (2017)

No.	Degree of Equivalence	Description
1	Exact Equivalence	Exact equivalence means that the TL unit is identical in meaning and scope with the SL unit. The term can function as a preferred term in the TL. Thus the SL figurative language has similar meanings, scopes, concepts and functions in the TL.
2	Near Equivalence	Near equivalence means that the SL figurative language unit is different from the TL figurative language in that it denotes the same general concepts. However, the meanings of the respective expressions are not equal.
3	Partial Equivalence	The SL figurative language cannot be matched with an exactly equivalent TL figurative language; nevertheless, a near translation can be achieved by selecting a term with a slightly broader or narrower scope of meaning. In this case, SL figurative can be translated to TL non-figurative language and vice versa.
4	Single to-multiple equivalence	Single to-multiple equivalence means that the SL figurative language unit cannot be matched with a TL unit, but the concept to which the SL unit refers can be expressed by a combination of two or more existing preferred TL units.
5	Non-Equivalence	The TL does not contain a term that corresponds in meaning, either partially or approximately, to the source language term. In other words, the term can be an abstract and, as a rule, a culture-dependent concept, uncommon for the users of the TL

Table 3 is used as the indicators to find the degree of equivalence in the translation of *The Spy to Mata Hari*.

Then, the datasheet (Table 4) is used as the classification table to guide the presentation of the data. The data are presented based on the types of figurative language, the translation procedures to translate figurative language, and the degree of equivalence in the translation.

Table 4. The Classification of Research Data

No	Data	Types of Figurative Language							Translation Procedure															Equivalence					Notes						
	ST/ TT	sim	mtip	prs	hyp	lit	nty	syn	LT	Tr	Na	CE	FE	DE	Sy	TT	Tp	Mo	RT	Co	CA	R-E	Pa	Eq	Ad	Cp	Nt	EE		NE	PE	SM	No		
1																																			
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Information:

No	: Number of data
Data	: Data of figurative language
ST	: Source Text
TT	: Target Text

Types of figurative language categories:

Sim	: Simile
Mtp	: Metaphor
Prs	: Personification
Hyp	: Hyperbole
Mty	: Metonymy
Lit	: Litotes
Syn	: Synecdoche

Translation procedure categories:

LT	: Literal Translation
Tr	: Transference
Na	: Naturalization
CE	: Cultural Equivalence
FE	: Functional Equivalence
DE	: Descriptive Equivalence
Sy	: Synonymy
TT	: Trough Translation
Tp	: Transposition
Mo	: Modulation
RT	: Recognized Translation
Co	: Compensation
CA	: Componential Analysis
R-E	: Reduction or Expansion
Pa	: Paraphrase

Eq	: Equivalence
Ad	: Adaptation
Cp	: Couplets
Nt	: Notes, Addition, Glosses

Degree of Equivalence categories:

EE	: Exact Equivalence
NE	: Near Equivalence
PE	: Partly Equivalence
SM	: Single-Multiple Equivalence
No	: No-Equivalence

E. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis in qualitative research is used when the data collecting is going on. Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014: 14) explained that the activities in qualitative data analysis are data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing. The steps of analyzing the data are elaborated in the following explanation.

1. Data Condensation

In this step, the researcher selects the data that has been collected from the data sources, which are *The Spy* and *Mata Hari* novel. The researcher simplifies the data containing the figurative language, the translation procedures, and the degree of equivalence. Then, the data that has the same form is eliminated. The appropriate data are transferred to the table of datasheet (table 4) which has been explained in the research instrument.

2. Data Display

In the data display, the researcher presents the data in the form of description. The researcher displays the data based on the categorization of data, which are the types of figurative language, the translation procedures used by the translator to translate figurative language, and the degree of equivalence in the translation of figurative language.

3. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusion drawing is the last step in analyzing the data. The researcher thoroughly concludes the presented data based on the focus of this research. This research focuses on the types of figurative language, the translation procedures to translate figurative language, and the degree of equivalence in the translation.

F. Trustworthiness

The validity, in qualitative research, is to determine the accuracy of the finding based on the view of researcher, participants, and the readers of the research generally. The common terminologies used to state the validity in qualitative research are trustworthiness, authenticity, and credibility (Creswell and Miller: 2000 in Creswell, 2015: 286). The researcher uses trustworthiness to state the validity of this research.

To check the trustworthiness of the research, the researcher applied the triangulation technique. The researcher repeatedly did the data crosscheck through the whole process of data analysis in detail to achieve accuracy. Then, the

researcher triangulates the information in different data sources by examining evidence from the sources and using them to build a coherent justification for the same themes. In the next step, the researcher invites peer debriefers to discuss and review the whole project of the research to avoid inaccuracy and give additional validity to the data.