

## CHAPTER III

### METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

#### **A. Type of The Research**

The type of this research is a qualitative study. As Dabbs (1982:221) states, qualitative refers to the meaning, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbol and descriptions of things. The researcher does library research to fulfill the information dealing with the issue in the theories that are used from some books, dictionaries, and other printed sources in making data analysis.

This research is a qualitative study since the researcher analyzes and interprets data and the data were taken are not in the form of numbers or numerical data. Based on Punch (1998: 29) explanations that says qualitative research does not employ numeral data. Punch also states that the research subject and method are more universal at the beginning and transform to more centered as the research advancement. Furthermore, this type of research chosen by following Bogdan and Taylor (2007: 5) which states the qualitative method aims to produce descriptive data in the form of either written or oral words from the problem observed.

This is in line with what Sugiyono (2013) adds that qualitative research is a problem solving approach reclaimable for investigating and discernmenting a central development. In this research, the phenomenon itself was the idioms found in *A Christmas Carol*.

## **B. Place and Time of the Research**

This research was not bound into any particular place since this was library research. This research was conducted from October 2018 to May 2019.

## **C. Data Source**

Data can be defined as the quantitative or qualitative values of a variable. Data are the information of fact collected to solve the problems. Data are facts collected for examination and consideration and used to help decision-making (*Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary*, 2005: 314). Data can be in the form of word, phrase, sentence, number, figure, image, fact or idea. Data cannot be understood and to get information from the data, the researcher must analyze it into meaningful information with various methods of data analyzing. The source of the data is *A Christmas Carol* movie which is released in 2019 by Walt Disney Pictures and Image Movers Digital production house. This movie directed by Robert Zemeckis with a duration of 1:35:48. Data sources are broadly classified into primary and secondary data. In this research, the primary data is idioms which revealed in the subtitles of both English and Indonesian of *A Christmas Carol movie*. While the secondary data of this research are books, journals, articles, and other related sources.

## **D. Method of Data Collection**

In this research, the data collected by using the observation method. As Sudaryanto (2015:203) said that observing the method is observing: doing by

observing, that is observing the used of language. The next method is the non-participant observation method and note-taking. The researcher did not include informing the data, the researcher only observing idioms in the data source. Every data which founded noted in the data card.

To collect the data, the researcher's first step is watching *A Christmas Carol* movie several times to see the connection between the movie's dialog, context, and subtitle. The second step is the researcher observing and note-taking utterances which contain the characteristic of the idiom in the subtitle. Based on Baker' theory (2011: 67), which are:

1. Cannot accept change in the order of the words they are made of.

For example, "*the long and the short of it*", it cannot be changed into "*the short and the long of it*".

2. Cannot accept the deletion of a word.

For example, "*spill the beans*", it cannot be changed into "*spill beans*".

3. Cannot accept the addition of word.

For example, "*the long and the short of it*", it cannot be changed into "*the long and the very short of it*".

4. Cannot accept the replacement of one word with another.

For example, "*the tall and the short of it*", it cannot be changed into "*the high and the short of it*".

5. Cannot accept grammatical structure change.

For example, "*face the music*", it cannot be changed into "*the music was faced*".

After observing and note-taking the utterances, the next step is to identify whether the data is idiom or not. Then, the researcher arrange the data into data card.

### **E. Method of Analysis**

After collecting the data, the next step is analyzing the data. Data analysis is an important step in every research because in this step the researcher has to decide what kinds of techniques of analysis that is going to be chosen in conducting the research. As Sudaryanto (2015:7) state, data analysis is an attempt by the researcher to deal directly with the problems contained in the data. To lead this research, the researcher used a qualitative method. The researcher as the human instrument used observation and note-taking methods to collect the data and *padan* method to analyze the data. To deal with the research problem the researcher analyzes the data by identifies all the data founded and codes the data. After that, the researcher classifies all the data based on Joodi's (2012) theory, which was classified into 8 categories, to discovers the forms of idioms found in the subtitle. The next step is the researcher describes how the idiom was translated into the target language (TL). To acquaint the techniques are used to translate the idioms from English into Indonesian subtitle, the researcher used the theory proposed by Nida and Taber (1974), were classified into 3 categories. Then, the researcher used Nida's (1964) theory as the basis to explicate the translation of idioms in the source language (SL) equivalent to the target language (TL). The last step is the researcher count the result to conclude.

## **F. Research Instrument**

The instrument in this research is the researcher itself (human instrument) and tables of the instrument, which is used as the data record. The instrument is implemented which is used to collect the data of the research. The researcher watched accurately the movie and note-taking every utterance which contains the characteristic of the idiom, based on Baker's theory (2011: 67), and noted in the table below.

As Maxwell (1996:77) states, the main qualitative research strategy in categorizing is coding. According to Richards in Burns (1995:291) as cited in Kuswara (2007:27) states that are three stages in coding, as follows:

1. The first step in coding is to develop a list of coding categories. Then a short name is assigned to each and number to each subcategory.
2. In the margin of the transcript file, the data can now be coded by the appropriate code.
3. After codes have been allocated to the text in the transcript file, data coded to each category needs to be collected together.

Table 3.1. Table of Data Instrument

No.	Time stamp	English	Indonesian	Forms of Idiom													Techniques Used			Equivalency			
				NP 1	NP 2	NP 3	NP 4	TVP 1	TVP 2	VP 1	VP 2	VP 3	AC	PP	BPP	PW	S 1	S 2	IN	II	NI	F	D

Note:

**Forms of Idiom**

- NP 1 : Noun Phrase (article + adjective + noun)
- NP 2 : Noun Phrase (article + present participle + noun)
- NP 3 : Noun Phrase (article + past participle + noun)
- NP 4 : Noun Phrase (article + noun + prepositional phrase)
- TVP 1 : Transitive Verb Phrase (verb + noun phrase)
- TVP 2 : Transitive Verb Phrase (verb + it)
- VP 1 : Verbal Phrase (a lexical verb plus an adverb particle)
- VP 2 : Verbal Phrase (a lexical verb plus a preposition)
- VP 3 : Verbal Phrase (a lexical verb plus two particles: adverbial and prepositional)
- AC : Alliteration Comparison
- PP : Prepositional Phrase
- BPP : Be + Prepositional Phrase
- PW : Pairs of Words
- S 1 : Sentence (informal saying)
- S 2 : Sentence (the older and more metaphorical proverbs)

**Techniques Used**

- IN : Idiom to Non idiom
- II : Idiom to Idiom
- NI : Non idiom to Idiom

**Equivalency**

- F : Formal equivalency
- D : Dynamic equivalency

Table 3.2. Tabel of the Forms of the Idioms (Joodi: 2012)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Forms of the idiom</b>	<b>Number of the idiom</b>
<b>1</b>	Noun Phrase	
<b>1.a</b>	Article + adjective+noun	
<b>1.b</b>	Article+present participle +noun	
<b>1.c</b>	Article+past participle+noun	
<b>1.d</b>	Article+noun+prepositional phrase	
<b>2</b>	Transitive Verb Phrase	
<b>3</b>	Verbal Phrases	
<b>3.a</b>	A lexical verb plus an adverb particle	
<b>3.b</b>	A lexical verb plus a preposition	
<b>3.c</b>	A lexical verb plus two particles: the first particle is adverbial and the second preposition	
<b>4</b>	Alliterature Comparisons	
<b>5</b>	Prepositional phrases	
<b>6</b>	Be + Prepositional Phrase	
<b>7</b>	Pairs of words	
<b>8</b>	Sentences	
<b>8.a</b>	The informal sayings	
<b>8.b</b>	The older and more metaphorical proverbs	
	Total	

Table 3.3. Tabel of Techniques Used in Translating the Idioms (Nida and Taber: 1974)

No	Techniques used	Number of the idiom
1	Idiom to Non-idiom	
2	Idiom to Idiom	
3	Non-idiom to Idiom	
	Total	

Tabel 3.4. Tabel of Equivalence categories (Nida: 1960)

No	Equivalence categories	Number of the idiom
1	Formal equivalence	
2	Dynamic equivalence	
	Total	

### G. Trustworthiness

To confirm the trustworthiness of the data, the triangulation technique was employed in this research. Triangulation is a cross-checking method which investigates one phenomenon or real condition of individual records by gathering the data from several informants and sources and consequently comparing and contrasting the data with another to provide a study as balanced as possible (Bell, 1999:102). Moreover, Moleong (2001: 173) states that data trustworthiness could be achieved after dependability, conformability, transferability, and credibility are checked and proven. In this research, the researcher only used conformability and credibility to triangulate the data. Conformability means neutrality which is concerned with to what degree the result can be confirmed by others. Moreover,



the researcher also used credibility which is concerned in checking the data whether they could be called 'credible' conceptual interpretation or not (Moleong, 2001: 174). To achieve conformability and credibility to triangulate the data, the researcher gathered several sources in the form of research books, papers, journals, and some written sources from the internet related to the study of idiom words. Then, the researcher also asked opinions and suggestions from her thesis advisors. The researcher also asked fellow linguistics students to triangulate the data. Using various researches and other researchers' opinions in interpreting the data was important to minimize differences and biases that may happen. .