

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Design of Research

The researcher used descriptive qualitative research. According to Moleong (2010: 6) states that the descriptive qualitative research is a study that explains to understand the phenomenon of the subject of research, behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically, and the way of describing the result in the form of words and sentences.

Based on explanation above, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research in conducting this research because it is suitable for this kind of the research.

B. The Unit of Analysis

In this research, the units are analyzed in the form of words and phrases which containing the proper noun characteristics and found in the seven series Narnia novels and its translations.

C. The Source of the Research

The sources of the data are divided into two different languages of novels. First, the original novels of *the Chronicle of Narnia* are in English language and the second is the translation novels of *the Chronicle of Narnia* in Indonesia language. The original novel *the Chronicle of Narnia* consists of seven novels and the translation novel is also consisting of seven novel of translation. The details of the novels are showed in the table below.

Table 1. The originals novel of *the Chronicle of Narnia*

No	Titles of novel	Language	Pages	ISBN	Publisher	Year
1	The Magician's Nephew	English	107	978-0-06-196905-8	Harper Collins	2010
2	The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe	English	92	978-0-06-196905-8	Harper Collins	2010
3	The Horse and His Boy	English	112	978-0-06-196905-8	Harper Collins	2010
4	Prince Caspian	English	108	978-0-06-196905-8	Harper Collins	2010
5	The Voyage of the Dawn Treader	English	124	978-0-06-196905-8	Harper Collins	2010
6	The Silver Chair	English	122	978-0-06-196905-8	Harper Collins	2010
7	The Last Battle	English	124	978-0-06-196905-8	Harper Collins	2010

Table 2. The translation novels of *the Chronicle of Narnia*

No	Titles of novel	Language	Pages	ISBN	Publisher	Year
1	Keponakan Penyihir	Indonesia	280	979-22-1457-7	Gramedia	2005
2	Sang Singa, Sang Penyihir dan Lemari.	Indonesia	232	979-22-1458-5	Gramedia	2009
3	Kuda dan Anak Manusia	Indonesia	312	979-22-1629-4	Gramedia	2009
4	Pangeran Caspian	Indonesia	280	979-22-1641-3	Gramedia	2009
5	Petualangan Dawn Treader	Indonesia	344	979-22-1748-7	Gramedia	2009
6	Kursi Perak	Indonesia	320	979-22-1719-3	Gramedia	2009
7	Pertempuran Terakhir	Indonesia	280	979-22-1777-0	Gramedia	2006

D. The Data Collecting Technique and Instrument

Data collection techniques used in this research is an observation method with writing technique. The use of its method is referred to the data that are obtained by reading. The term observing here is concerned not only with the use of spoken

language but also with written language (Sudaryanto, 2015: 202). The writing technique is conducted to record and classify the elements that have been found in the novel.

There are some steps in collecting the data of this research which are first, the researcher reads the original novel and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia closely in order to find out the word or phrase that contain a proper noun. Second, when the data are found, the researcher put them all into the classification sheet based on where the data come from. It would be divided into source and target text column. Third, the researcher lists all the data from each novel and chapter due to there are seven series novel and its translation. To facilitate the grouping and checking of research data using supporting instruments in the form of a classification table.

Table 3. The Classification of Research Data

No	Data		Proper Noun Categories							Techniques							Ideology		Information	
	ST	TT	Pn	Ge	Nt	Tm	Tp	Na	On	T	S	L	M	O	A	G	TP	Fo		Do
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				

Information:

No: Number

Data: The Data that contain proper nouns

ST: Source Text

TT: Target Text

The Categorization column is drawn according to the categorization as proposed by Vermes as cited in Markovic (2018).

Proper Noun Categories

Pn : Names of Humans and Other Sentient Beings

- Ge : Names of Geographical Units
- Nt : Names of Nationalities
- Tm : Names of Temporal Units & Festival
- Tp : Titles of Paintings, Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Etc.
- Na : Names of Animals
- On : Other Names

The Techniques column is drawn consisting of seven translation techniques as proposed by Vermes (2003)

Techniques

- T : Transference
- S : Substitution
- L : Translation
- M : Modification
- O : Omission
- A : Addition
- G : Generalization
- TP : Transference Plus Phonetic Adaptation

Ideology in Translation

- Fo : Foreignization
- Do : Domestication

Then, According to Arikunto (2010: 203) states that a research instrument is a tool that is chosen and used by researchers to collect data in the research becomes systematic. The instruments of this research are first the human instrument that is the researcher himself. Second, the characteristics of the Proper Noun become an indicator to help the researcher determining the appropriate data for the research.

Table 4. The Instrument of the Research by Quirk et al (1985: 288)

No	Characteristics of Proper Noun
1	Proper noun is always written with capital letters on each word.
2	Proper nouns could consist with descriptive words which called by Descriptor.
3	Proper nouns could consist of more than one word.
4	Proper nouns are customarily preceded by the definite article.
5	Proper nouns are not always in singular form but it also could plural form.
6	Proper nouns could name with no article.
7	Proper nouns could consist of personal names and temporal names.
8	Proper nouns could consist of geographical names.

E. Data Trustworthiness

To get the data trustworthiness in this research, the researcher checked the data that has been found. Checking is conducted in two ways, namely intra-rater and inter-rater.

1. Intra-rater

The researcher with perseverance of observation to find data and aspects that are relevant to research problems as much as possible, so that the data are truly accurate and normal. Observations are carried out repeatedly and deeply for a long time to obtain valid research results. In addition to perseverance of observation, researchers use data indicators to improve the truth and trust of data.

2. Inter-rater

The researcher discusses and asks the questions with the expert who understand the problems analyzed in this research. Consultation is conducted to check the data that have been found by the researcher.

F. The Data Analysis Technique

After the data have been collected, the researcher begins to analyze the data. According to Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014: 14) states data analysis in qualitative research, there are three processes such as data condensation, description, and conclusion drawing.

1. Data Condensation

Data reduction is the first step taken by the researcher in analyzing data. After data collection is carried out, the researcher selects the data that has been obtained from the data source. The researcher eliminates the inappropriate data and the data which have the same form. While appropriate data that contain the proper noun will be classified into the classification table that has been made. The following is an example;

No	Data		Proper Noun Categories							Techniques							Ideology		Information	
	ST	TT	Pn	Ge	Nt	Im	Ip	Na	On	T	S	L	M	O	A	G	TP	Eg		Do
1	<i>The White House</i> is an icon of the United States of America	<i>Gedung Putih</i> adalah ikon dari Amerika Serikat																		

The explanation of code is as follows.

- a. On the first point, “No” is the number of the data that has been collected
- b. ST and TT mean the source text and the target text. The data from the source text is in English while the target text is in Bahasa Indonesia.
- c. Pn (Names of Humans and Other Sentient Beings), Ge (Names of Geographical Units), Nt (Names of Nationalities), Tm (Names of Temporal Units & Festival), Tp (Titles of Paintings, Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Etc.), Na (Names of Animals) and On (Other Names). There are seven proper nouns categories.
- d. T (Transference), S (Substitution), L (Translation), M (Modification), O (Omission), A (Addition), G (Generalization), TP (Transference Plus Phonetic Adaptation). There are eight proper nouns translation techniques.
- e. Fo (Foreignization) and Do (Domestication). There are two tendency of translator ideology in proper nouns translation.

2. Data Display

Data display is the second step in analyzing data. In this step, the researcher presents a set of structured information from the selected data which later will enable researchers to draw conclusions, because the data obtained during the qualitative research process are usually in the form of descriptions, so that it requires simplification without reducing its contents.

The researcher categorized the data based on proper noun categories, the categories itself is divided into seven categories based on Vermes as cited in Markovic theory such as Names of Humans and Other Sentient Beings, Names of

Geographical Units, Names of Nationalities, Names of Temporal Units & Festival, Titles of Paintings, Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Etc, Names of Animals, and Other Names. Furthermore, the use of technique in proper noun translation is divided into eight techniques such as Transference, Substitution, Translation, Modification, Omission, Addition, Generalization, and Transference plus Phonetic Adaptation. Then, the tendency ideology of the translator is divided into two such as foreignization and domestication. It will be concluded through the percentages of techniques application that have been analyzed before. After that, the researcher could take the tendency.

3. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusion drawing is the last step. The researcher systematically compiles the data that has been presented, and then attempts to draw conclusions according to the focus of the study that has been conducted.