CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This research is given with system sequences by research method. Considering that, conducting the present research will be drawn by some procedures in this chapter. This chapter consists of research design, research object, data collection includes research instrument and procedure of data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is defined as the type of the research. Moreover, research design is the framework that is used in order to seek out answer of the research question. Supporting this statement, Creswell (2014) stated that research design is the procedure of investigation process. These several processes are aiming to attain data in order to answer the research problem. In fact, collecting the data is exceptionally needed of which process is the role of research design. Creswell (2014) stated that research design divides into three types, quantitative, qualitative, and mixed method research.

Based on the research problem of this investigation, this research is labeled as qualitative research design because this investigation deals with the idiom description. According to Ary (2014), qualitative research deals with description that the data is able to be observed. Moreover, the analysis and result of this research is in form of words, descriptions, and interpretation.

3.2 Research Object

The object of this present research is Arthur Conan Doyle’s novel, ‘The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes’ republished by Rohan Book Company in 2004
and consisted of 332 pages. The Indonesian version of this novel, ‘The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes’ is published by Shira Media in 2016 and consisted of 438 pages. Moreover, Idiom Dictionary by Suwardi Salim and The Free Dictionary by Farlex also the object of this research.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is the information gathering and measuring process from a variety of sources. Data collection enables the researcher to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluates outcomes.

3.3.1 Research Instrument

The main instrument of this research is document analysis. Document analysis can be described as the activities of reviewing the document in order to extract information that are related to the current research. According to Ary et al. (2010: 442) documents can be defined as variety of written, physical, and visual materials. It includes written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, newspapers, etc.). Also, documents include non-written record (photograph, website, YouTube videos, etc.). Document analysis is chosen because this investigation involves several written material such as novel and dictionaries.

3.3.2 Procedure of Data Collection

The writer obtains the data from The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes novel. The data were collected through the process as follow:

1. Reading the whole novel, both the Indonesian and English version.
2. Marking the sentence that contains idiom.
3. Classifying the idiom in direct sentence of Sherlock Holmes, with display in the table.
Table 3.1 Idiom in ‘The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>ST Type</th>
<th>TT Type</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Mauliandini, 2017)

3.4 Data Analysis

The data that has been collected is described, classified, and interpreted in this part. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed it through some steps as follow:

1. Determining and classifying the types of idiom of the English version
2. Determining the strategy used by the publisher “Shira Media” in translating the idiom from English into Bahasa Indonesia
3. The table of analysis consists of two rows. The table is as follow

Table 3.2 The type and translation strategy of the idiom in ‘The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>ST Type</th>
<th>TT Type</th>
<th>Translation Strategy</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Mauliandini, 2017)

4. Drawing the conclusion.