CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODE

This chapter contains research design, research object, research instrument, data collection procedure, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design forms the blueprint or the roadmap for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data. According to Kothari (2004), research design is a plan, a roadmap and blueprint strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions; it is the heart of any study. Research design can also be defined as a blueprint to conduct a research, which involves the description of research approach, study setting, sampling size, sampling technique, tool and methods of data collection and analysis to answer specific research question or for testing research hypothesis. In this research, the writer used descriptive – qualitative to analyzed the data and in the end, drew the conclusion based on the data gathered. According to Bogdan & Biklen (1992), descriptive qualitative research concerns providing description of a phenomenon that occurs naturally without any intervention of an experiment or an artificially contrived treatment.

Since the data is collected from the ST and TT of fable, descriptive qualitative research is implemented in this research. Descriptive research is designed to serve a picture of a situation naturally occurs Burns and Grove (as cited in Pangestuti, 2016). Glass and Hopkins (as cited in Andrilia, 2016) state that it involves
collecting the data that describes events and then organizes, tabulates, depicts, and describes the data collection.

3.2 Research Object

The object of this research is all idiomatic expressions found in Kumpulan Dongeng Binatang (Animal Tales Collection). This book is bilingual book. Kumpulan Dongeng Binatang is a tales collection written by Arleen Amidjaja that is published in Jakarta, 2016. The reason for choosing the object is because the researcher is interested in investigating the idiom strategy occurred in the translating of fable stories from English into Indonesia.

3.3 Data Collection

There are two aspects used to collect the data. The first aspect is technique and instrument, and the second is procedure. Each of the aspect will be explain as follows.

3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

The technique that will be used in this research is collecting and classifying data. The Animal Tales collection is the instrument of this research. It is a bilingual book and the researcher choose only three fables of the book namely, Ellen the Elephant with A Special, Ling the Frightening Duckling, and Caroline the Kind Porcupine.
3.3.2 Procedure

Data collection is systematic method that is conducted in order to collect pertinent information. According to Yin, the data consist of important information as the foundation for a research study (2011). The data of this research are collected by using several steps as follows:

1. Reading of the stories fable. The researcher’s main concern was in translating both English Language (SL) and Indonesian Language (TL) of the stories.
2. Finding out the idiom in TL data.
3. Listing the strategies in translating idiom that found in TL data.
4. Collecting the dominant strategies used are found in TL data.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is simply the process of examining data which has been collected in order to derive the comprehension of the phenomenon. Similarly, (sAry et al. state that data analysis is a process where researchers searched and arranged out the data in order to derive the understanding of the data and to make them able to interpret what they have been investigated (2010). In addition, Cresswell adds data analysis involves several steps include organizing and preparing the data, reading through the information, coding, the codes a description and matic analysis are developed, representing the findings in tables, graphs, figures, and interpreting the findings (2014). In this research, the steps of analyzing the data can be explained as follows:
1. Finding each ST and TT words of idioms

2. Classifying each translation strategies that used by idiomatic words in ST and TT

3. Classifying what strategies are dominant used in translating idioms

4. Drawing the conclusion based on the result of the data related to the problem research.

5. Validating the data to the translator expert.