CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes the procedures of the research consisting of method of the research, object of the research, research questions, data collection and data analysis technique.

3.1 Method of the Research

The method of the study is conducted using the qualitative research. Research studies that investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials are frequently referred to qualitative research (Frankel and Wallen, 1993:380).

One of the aims of the qualitative research is to extract the meanings of the phenomena. In addition, Alwasilah (2002:111) writes that in the qualitative research, context or local situation are determining the meaning of an event. The data is soundless if it does not consider the context.

Bogdan and Biklen (1992) in Frankel and Wallen (1993:380-381) describe five features that characterize qualitative research as follows:

1. The natural setting is the direct source of data, and the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research.

Qualitative researchers go directly to the particular setting in which they are interested to observe and collect their data. As Bogdan and Biklen point out,
Qualitative researchers go to the particular setting of the interest because they are concerned with context—they feel that activities can be understood in the actual settings in which they occur.

2. **Qualitative data are collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers.**
   The kinds of data collected in qualitative research include interview transcripts, field notes, photographs, audio recordings, videotapes, diaries, personal comments, memos, official records, textbook passages, and anything else that can convey the actual words or actions of people.

3. **Qualitative researchers are concerned with process as well as product.**
   Qualitative researchers are especially interested in how things occur. Hence they are likely to observe how people interact with each other; how certain kinds of questions are answered; the meanings that people give to certain words and actions; how people’s attitudes are translated into actions; how students seem to be affected by a teacher’s manner, or gestures, or comments; and the like.

4. **Qualitative researchers tend to analyze their data inductively.**
   As Bogdan and Biklen suggest, qualitative researchers are not putting together a puzzle whose picture they already know. They are constructing a picture that takes shape as they collect and examine the parts.

5. **How people make sense out of their lives is a major concern to qualitative researchers.**
   A special interest of qualitative researchers lies in the perspectives of the subjects of a study. Qualitative researchers want to know what the participants in
a study are thinking and why they think what they do. Assumptions, motives, reasons, goals and values—all are of interest and likely to be the focus of the researcher’s questions.

Moreover, according to Maxwell (1996) in Alwasilah (2002:107-109), states that there are five characteristics of qualitative research:

1. Understanding the meaning of the participants in the study, the events, situations, and actions involved with and the accounts of their life and experiences.
2. Understanding the particular context within which the participants act and the influence that this context has on their actions.
3. Identifying unanticipated phenomena and influences, and generating new grounded theories.
4. Understanding the process by which events and actions take place.
5. Developing causal explanations.

A descriptive method is used in presenting the data. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:23), descriptive method is a method used to explain, analyse and classify something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaires, observation and text. The purpose of descriptive research is to describe current condition without them being influenced by the investigator.

Descriptive research may also help to point out the extent of a problem and indicate how serious and widespread it is. Descriptive method would systematically and
factually describe and illustrate the characteristics of and the connection between the phenomena studied (Gay 1987).

3.2. The object of the study

The object of this study is a teen comedy film entitled *American Pie 6: The Beta House* directed by Andrew Waller. This movie tells us about a teenager named Erik who starts college and pledges the Beta House fraternity, presided over by none other than legendary Dwight Stifler. But chaos ensues when a fraternity of geeks threatens to stop the debauchery and the Betas have to make a stand for their right to party.

3.3. Research Questions

The research is aimed at finding out the answers to the research questions proposed earlier in Chapter I. They are:

1. What are the methods of translation employed by the translator in translating the idiomatic expressions in *American Pie 6: The Beta House* movie?
2. What are types of idioms mostly used in the *American Pie 6: The Beta House* movie?

3.4. Data collection Technique

The main data of the research is taken from the DVD of comedy film “*American Pie 6: The Beta House*”. Movie scripts, English and Indonesia, were taken from the dialogues and the subtitle of the movie. Next, the movie scripts were transferred into written text.
As explained in chapter two, the data found have classified into translation methods offered by Newmark (1988). Then, the data are categorized into six types of idioms based on Hockett (1958:310-318) types of idioms.

In conducting this research, some steps are taken in collecting the data; those steps are as follows:

1. Watching the DVD of *American Pie 6: The Beta House*.
   The DVD of “The American Pie 6: The Beta House” is watched for several times in order to understand the whole aspects of the movie. It is believed that watching the movie for several times become an important process to understand the whole conversation and it becomes the basic step before analyzing the methods of translation.

2. Making the English movie script from the film dialogue.
   This step is conducted by in order to obtain the textual data for this research.

3. Reading the script of DVD of *American Pie 6: The Beta House*.
   In this step, every dialogue was read and compared the original script of the film with the English-Indonesia subtitles to determine the methods of translation that is used by translator. It is also done to search out the types of idioms based on Hockett (1958) types of idioms.

4. Analyzing, classifying, and describing the usage of idiomatic expression on movie subtitle of *American Pie 6: The Beta House*.
   In this step, the usage of idiomatic expressions found in the movie was analyzed, classified and described into the methods of translation offered by Newmark (1988) and types of idioms based on Hockett (1958) types of idioms.
3.5. Data Analysis Technique

In the process of analyzing the data, the usage of abbreviation for each type of idioms and translation methods is classified into tables as described below.

Table 3.1
TYPES OF IDIOMS
(Hockett 1958:310-318)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Idioms</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Substitute</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper Names</td>
<td>PN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Phrasal Compounds</td>
<td>EPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figures of Speech</td>
<td>FS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slang</td>
<td>SL</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.2
METHODS of TRANSLATION
(Newmark 1988:45-47)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Method</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word-for-Word translation</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literal translation</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faithful translation</td>
<td>Fa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantic translation</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free translation</td>
<td>Fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiomatic translation</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communicative translation</td>
<td>C</td>
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