

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY RESEARCH

In this chapter, the writer explains the methods of research. What is meant by the methods of research here is the methods that are going to be used to analyze the data in the next chapter. Research methodology is one of the important parts in this study since it deals with the steps in analyzing the data. In other words, research methodology is a guide for the writer to analyze the data. There are five points included in this chapter which can be seen below:

#### III.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

This study is a qualitative one. A qualitative research means that the researcher collects all the primary data by herself. She has to be active in collecting and analyzing the data. Faisal says, "Peneliti merupakan instrumen utama dalam mengumpulkan dan menginterpretasikan data" (1990:19). In analyzing this study, she uses the Discourse Analysis Approach. Specifically, she uses the theory of Halliday and Hasan about cohesiveness of language in English.

#### III.2. SAMPLE

As stated in the title of this study, the writer uses the novel of Jackie Collins "*Hollywood Wives*" and its translation "*Istri-Istri Hollywood*" by John Marto as her

main source of data.

From 360 pages of the Sorce Language, the writer takes 36 pages for the sample of the research, based on Arikunto's statement that if there are more than 100, the sample which can be taken is 10% - 15% (1983:44). It means that the writer takes random and purposive sampling that in random sampling all data are considered the same, so the sample may be taken randomly, regardless of any order considerations. And purposive sampling is done by picking out the subject not basing on strata or on area but based on a certain purpose, i.e. to focus on one certain which related to the study.

### III.3. PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION

In collecting the data, the writer uses the following procedures.

#### a. Finding the Cohesive Markers

- find the cohesive marker in the Source Language
- find the translation of those cohesive markers in the Target Language
- find whether there is a certain pattern of how the translator realizes such ties

#### b. Tabulating the Data

After getting the data, the reseacher put them in a Table. There are three Tables which represent the cohesive markers in reference, substitution and ellipsis. Each table has several columns or romans sylables which each item

represents the pattern(s) being found.

Examples of the table are as follows:

Table I. Reference Realization in Translation

	I	II	III	IV	...
Anaphoric					
Cataphoric					
Personal					

Table II. Substitution Realization in Translation

	I	II	III	IV	...
Nominal Substitution					
Verbal Substitution					
Clause Substitution					

Table III. Ellipsis Realization in Translation

	I	II	III	IV	...
Normal Ellipsis					
Verbal Ellipsis					

#### III.4. PROCEDURE OF DATA ANALYSIS

After getting the data, the researcher begins to analyze them. There are some steps which are taken, that is:

1. Count the frequency of each item which the researcher has got in data collection
2. Find the percentages of the patterns which is used

The formula used to get this percentages can be seen below.

$$z = \frac{x}{y} \times 100 \%$$

x refers to the total number of each pattern

y refers to the number of cohesive marker which is found in each item.

The writer gets this percentage by dividing the total number of each pattern (x) with the total number of cohesive marker in each item. Then the result is multiplied by 100 %.

### 3. Intrepreting the result of data analysis

After analyzing the data and getting the percentages, the writer begins to interpret the finding. From the finding, the researcher can conclude which pattern used a lot in translating cohesive marker.

