

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter researcher was discuss the research methodology including general methodology, biography of the author, synopsis of the novel, technique of collecting the data, and technique of data analysis. Furthermore, it was assist the author in collecting the data in chapter IV. In this chapter include qualitative descriptive.

3.1 Method of the Study

This study is designed as descriptive qualitative study. According to Van der voort (2002) descriptive research is about describing how reality occurs. Descriptive research focuses not only on collecting data, but also focuses in the meaning of the data that has been taken.

Qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and behaviors of people are observed. A qualitative approach is expected to generate the descriptions depth of speech, writing, or behavior, that can be observed from an individual, group, community, or certain organizations in a setting particular context studied from the point of view of the whole, comprehensive, and holistic. Qualitative research aims to understanding of the general nature of the social reality. That understanding is not determined in advance, but obtained after conducting an analysis of the social reality focus of research. In this study, the meaning of the data will be described qualitatively.

3.2 Data of the Study

The data of this research is figurative languages that found in the Lisa See's novel entitled "Snow Flower and the Secret Fan" and the translation of those figurative languages into Indonesian done by A. Rahartati Bambang Haryo

3.2.1 Biography of the Novel's Author and the Translator

Lisa See was born in Paris in 1955 but grew up in Los Angeles, spending much of her time in Chinatown. She is the daughter of author Carolyn See (described as a "leading literary figure of Southern California" Who died in July 2016 aged 82.) Lisa's first book, *On Gold Mountain: The One Hundred Year Odyssey of My Chinese-American family* was a national bestseller and a New York Times Notable Book of 1995. The book traces the journey of Lisa's great-grandfather, Fong See, who overcame obstacles at every step to become the 100-year-old godfather of Los Angeles's Chinatown and the patriarch of a sprawling family.

She wrote the libretto for Los Angeles Opera based on *On Gold Mountain*, which premiered in June 2000 at the Japan American Theatre followed by the Irvine Barclay Theatre. She also served as guest curator for an exhibit on the Chinese American experience for the Autry Museum of Western Heritage, which then traveled to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., in 2001. See then helped develop and curate the Family Discovery Gallery at the Autry Museum, an interactive space for children and their families that focuses on Lisa's bi-racial, bi-cultural family as seen through the eyes of her father as a seven-year-old boy living in 1930's Los Angeles.

She designed a walking tour of Los Angeles Chinatown and wrote the companion guidebook for *Angels Walk L.A.* to celebrate the opening of the MTA's new Chinatown metro

station. She also curated the inaugural exhibition – a retrospective of artist Tyrus Wong – for the grand opening of the Chinese American Museum in Los Angeles in the winter of 2003. Snow Flower and the Secret Fan, a novel about "nu shu," the secret writing developed and used by women in a small county in China for over a thousand years, was published in 2005, and Peony in Love in 2006.

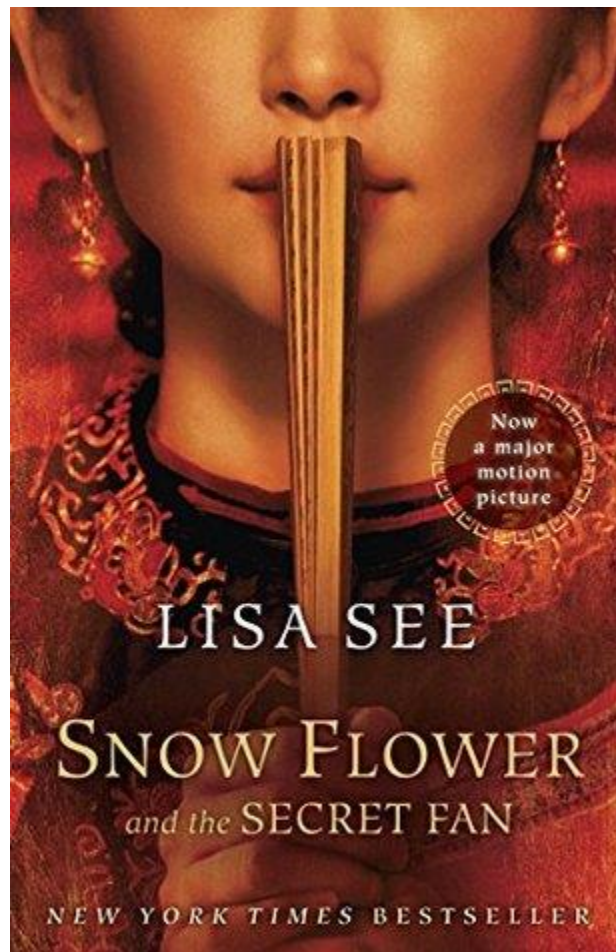
See serves as a Los Angeles City Commissioner on the El Pueblo de Los Angeles Monument Authority. She was honored as National Woman of the Year by the Organization of Chinese American Women in 2001 and was also the recipient of the Chinese American Museum's History Makers Award in Fall 2003.

After discussing the biography of the author, the researcher will discuss the translator of the novel. A. Raharti Bambang Haryo is a student who is interested in the world of literature. She is studying in French literature at the Vocational and Educational Sciences Institute (IKIP), now Jakarta State University and then the Faculty of Letters, Department of Roman Literature, University of Indonesia. While studying, she began working as a tour guide, before becoming a translator.

After graduating from college, Rahartati received a scholarship to France and upon returning to Indonesia she continued her career as a translator. She began translating Asterix in 1984. Her first translation book was the Shield of Averna. Since then, all Asterix comics except Asterix at the Olympics were handed over to Rahartati, so he became known as Madame Asterix.

Rahartati also taught at the Foreign Service School for diplomats, LPK Tarakanita, CCF French cultural institutions, and the University of Indonesia. In teaching, she often writes songs specifically to replace the text so students understand and memorize adjectives more. She is still actively translating books until now.

3.2.2 Synopsis of Novel



'Snow Flower and the Secret Fan' takes us into remote 19th-century China, where girls had their feet bound that is the traditional culture the meaning is to crushed the size of lily flowers in a ritual of beauty that started at age 6 and took two full years to complete. From foot-binding onward, girls and women lived secluded in a second-story chamber of their household.

At 80, the narrator, Lily, is the senior woman of a wealthy household, powerful enough that she can speak her mind about her life's treasures and errors. Born in 1823 in the Hunan province, Lily started off as "a second worthless girl" in a poor farming family. Because her feet were high in the arch and potentially breathtaking, she had the potential to marry well and

elevate the status of her family. She could also enter a second formal match, to another woman, a lifetime best friend called a sworn sister or laotong.

“A laotong match is as significant as a good marriage,” Lily’s aunt explained. “A laotong relationship is made by choice for the purpose of emotional companionship and eternal fidelity. A marriage is not made by choice and has only one purpose – to have sons.” “Snow Flower and the Secret Fan” is the story of such a friendship.

Snow Flower becomes Lily’s sworn sister, or “old same,” meaning perfect match. Snow Flower is from a high family in a prestigious neighboring town, her grandfather an imperial scholar. She can teach Lily the social rituals of important families. Lily can teach her the humble arts of cooking and cleaning.

Rural, 19th-century China was a culture in which education and scholarship was limited to the male elite. Secluded from age 7 until death, “married out” into a husband’s family, where they remained abject in stature and subservient to their husband’s mother unless they had sons, women were isolated from anyone who cared about them personally. What they said and how they communicated was rigidly formalized, learning the calligraphy of men was prohibited, so they developed a secret writing called nu shu. Only in nu shu and only to each other could they write or speak from the heart.

The first communication between Snow Flower and Lily was inscribed on a fan in the code of nu-shu. The secret fan became the journal of their lives. That fan guides Lily as she records her memoirs. Because she is old and times have changed, she filters her memories through the late-life awareness of what mattered and what didn’t. And what mattered most of all was the friendship with Snow Flower.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

The data was used technical documentation. Here are the procedures of collecting the data.

1. The researcher was read the Lisa See's novel thoroughly. Re-read was also done to make sure the researcher understands every aspect of the story correctly
2. The researcher was identified and list the Figurative Languages in the novel
3. The researcher was categorized figurative languages into groups
4. The researcher was identified and list the translation of Figurative Languages in the target text

3.4. Data Analysis

Analyzing the data was conducted after all of the data collected. The steps of analyzing data are presents in following points:

1. Identified figurative languages found in the novel
2. Described the aspects of figurative languages based on their categorization
3. Identified the translation procedure and method used by the translator
4. Described the procedure and method in translation.
5. Summarized the findings based on the analyzed data.