CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

This chapter explains a methodology that is used by the researcher. It also represents how the data chosen, collected, and how the research was conducted. Those explanations are divided into three parts. The first part is research approach. The second part is the population and sample. And the third part is the technique of data collection and analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

Research is the collection and evaluation of information about a particular subject in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions. In every research, method plays an important role in order to grab the best finding. This study used a qualitative method. According to Dőrnyei (2007), qualitative research method is the method that is used to a research which data is descriptive and not related to any statistics. It was the most appropriate method because the data were descriptive that concerned about how the words were processed. Therefore, the method was chosen as it could describe semantic change of the data that was found in the two different versions of Merriam Webster Collegiate Dictionary.

There were some elements in qualitative research. Researcher was essentially the main 'measurement device' in the study. Second, qualitative research was

conducted through an intense contact with real life situation. These situations were in normal situation as it is not being set up, as a reflection of everyday life of individuals, groups, societies, and organizations. Then, the researcher's role was mainly to gain 'holistic' meaning of the context which was observed. At last, since the analysis was done with words, the words could be gathered, sub clustered, broken into semiotic segments (Miles & Huberman, 1998). The data were usually in words form rather than statistical form.

3.2 Population and Sample

A population does not always consist of people. According to Butler (1985), population is defined as any collection of entities .that is the object of investigation. It means that population can consist of any forms, whether it is an animate or inanimate object which means a group of people, a flock of some species, a length of recorded sounds or even any written texts on a paper.

In this thesis, the data focused in the noun used as a word and a compound word of the entries 'S'. Noun was chosen because of its highest occurrence. According to the British National Corpus cited in Harwinda, the nouns appear approximately 15,285,549 word tokens out of million words in the corpus. Whereas for the entries 'S', it was chosen because it was the highest total number of the entry in Merriam Webster Collegiate Dictionary 11th edition which were approximately 177

pages. Because of its highest number, there were also a higher number of words that probably indicated semantic change.

The population was taken from the entries of noun 'S' in Merriam Webster Collegiate Dictionary. Based on pre-observation that was done by the writer, the total number of nouns of the entries 'S' were approximately 6442 entries included in this dictionary. It seemed that between those two different versions of this dictionary had the same total number of this entry. However, there were a new word and slang that included in online version since 2005 which were approximately 2194 entries.

After that, nouns of the entries 'S' seemed too large to be a sample. In this case, the writer focused on the first 650 noun words of this dictionary. This number of samples was taken because the writer focused on 10% of whole total number of entries 'S' nouns in this dictionary. Therefore, the writer focused on entries of noun 'S' as the population and took the first 650 noun words as the sample.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

The data were collected from two different versions of Merriam Webster Collegiate Dictionary. There were some activities that were done by the writer. Firstly, the writer collected the data from two versions of Merriam Webster Collegiate Dictionary which were printed and online version. Those two versions were same in the edition which is 11th edition. Secondly, the writer read manually the meaning of the word focused on English nouns used as a word and a compound word

for the entry 'S' in the two different versions of dictionary. Thirdly, the writer

compared the meaning of the English words between printed dictionary and online

dictionary to find out the differences. In this part, it would show the different

meaning of those two different versions of dictionary. Then, a comparison table was

created to see the differences of meaning in the entry. The differences could be seen

in online version from the additional meaning which is stated in there. Lastly, after

finding the differences of the meaning, the writer started to analyze semantic change

of data that has been collected before. The example of the table is follows.

Table 3.1: Example of the comparison table

No.	No. of Data	Word	Printed	Online	Semantic Change
1.	SN. 002	[1]sa·ber	1**:** a cavalry sword with a curved blade, thick back, and guard 2 *a***:** a light fencing or dueling sword having an arched guard that covers the back of the hand and a tapering flexible blade with a full cutting edge along one side and a partial cutting edge on the back at the tip — compare épée, foil	1 : a long, heavy sword with a curved blade 2 : a lightweight sword that is used in fencing	Restriction

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, first the writer took the data that had been collected before. Those data were the words that had a different meaning from two different versions of Merriam Webster Collegiate Dictionary. Second, the writer classified semantic change of the English words based on semantic change theory from Traugott and Dasher. In this activity, the writer decided the type of semantic change based on Traugott and Dasher's theory which are Restriction, Expansion, Amelioration, Pejoration, Metaphor, and Metonymy. Then, the writer described semantic change of the English words. Lastly, the writer focused on calculating the most common semantic changes found in the meaning of a word inside.