

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

This chapter is divided into four parts. The first part is the research approach. The second part is the population and sample. The third part is the techniques of data collection. The fourth part is the techniques of data analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

Research is an activity of investigating something deeply and intensively in people's life. Heigham and Croker (2009) state that "Research is a quest, an attempt to better understand the complex worlds we live in" (p.xi). In research, there are two methods which can be used. They are qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative method is the method that is used to a research which data is descriptive and not related to any statistic. Whereas, quantitative method is the opposite. Qualitative research is "research that is based on descriptive data that does not make (regular) use of statistical procedures" (Mackey and Gass, 2005, p.162). So, qualitative research is research that uses qualitative method because the data is descriptive. Qualitative research has been developed since long time ago. According to Heigham and Croker (2009), "Qualitative research has evolved over the past three decades into a broad body of knowledge" (p.xi).

The aim of this study is to find out semantic changes of English nouns for the entry "A" in OALD 5th and OALD 8th. Thus, it focuses on English nouns for

the entry “A” in both editions. This study uses qualitative method. It is an appropriate method to this study because the data of this study is descriptive and there is no statistical data. This study describes semantic changes of the data based on both editions. It is similar to the activities of qualitative researchers. The activities that are done by qualitative researchers are analyzing and interpreting the research data in order to reflect and explore their knowledge, searching the patterns, and trying to make interpretation of the research (Heigham and Croker, 2009). So, this study can be called qualitative research.

3.2 Population and Sample

3.2.1 Population

The data of this study were taken from the different editions of OALDs which were the 5th and 8th editions. The 5th edition was published in 1995 and the 8th edition was published in 2010. OALDs were chosen because they were published for and used by the non natives of English language since 1948. Besides, it was available in Indonesia. The writer chose using the 5th edition because it was the first time to use British National Corpus. Besides, the writer chose the 8th edition because it is the first time of Oxford English Corpus. The distances of published time between both editions were 15 years so it was enough to find the semantic changes by comparing the meanings from both editions as the objects of this study. The writer chose English words for the entry “A” because it is the first entry words as the population of data.

3.2.2 Sample

The writer found 97 English words for the entry “A” that experienced semantic changes in OALD 5th and OALD 8th. The writer only chose the English nouns for the entry “A” in both editions because they were the most number that experienced semantic changes of the first entry than other word classes as the sample of data. The verbs were 22, the nouns were 50, the adverbs were 4, the prepositions were 4, the adjectives were 19, and the conjunction was only 1. In this case, there were three words that had double word classes which were anchor as noun and verb, around as adverb and preposition, and array as noun and verb.

3.3 Techniques of Data Collection

The writer collected the data from OALD 5th and OALD 8th which the 5th edition was published in 1995 and the 8th edition was published in 2010. In collecting the data of this study, there were several activities that the writer did. The first, the writer read English words for the entry “A” in both editions. The second, the writer searched English words for the entry “A” that were available in both editions because there were some English words for the entry “A” that were available in the 8th edition but they were not available in the 5th edition. The third, the writer read the meanings of the English words in both editions. The next, the writer compared the meanings of the English words based on both editions to find out the differences. The last, after finding the differences of the meanings, the writer decided that the meanings of the English words experienced semantic changes or not. Those are the data.

3.4 Techniques of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data of this study, the writer used the theory of semantic changes by David Crystal. There were several activities that the writer did in analyzing the data. The first, the writer only chose the English nouns because they were the most number that experienced semantic changes in this study. The second, the writer classified semantic changes of the English nouns by using the theory of semantic changes from David Crystal. In this activity, the writer decided the types of semantic changes that were experienced by each English noun. They experienced semantic extension, semantic narrowing, semantic amelioration, or semantic pejoration. The third, the writer classified the English nouns into groups based on the types of semantic changes. The next, the writer described the semantic changes of the English nouns. After that, the writer counted the frequency of each type of semantic changes. Then, the writer counted the percentage of each type of semantic changes.

$$\text{Percentage of each type of semantic changes} = \frac{A}{B} \times 100 \%$$

A = the total of each type of semantic changes

B = the total of all types of semantic changes

After counting the percentages, the writer found the dominant semantic change of English nouns for the entry "A" in OALD 5th and OALD 8th. After that, the writer

made a table of graphic containing the percentages of the semantic changes. The last, the writer interpreted the data result.