CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Approach

In this study, the research approach selected to analyze the data is qualitative. According to Dorney (2007:37), there are two characteristics of qualitative approach which is used in this study. First, the nature of qualitative data works with a wide range of data such as recorded interview, text such as documents, notes, etc. and image. Second, interpretive analysis which means the research outcome is ultimately the product of the researcher's subjective interpretation of the data. In this case, qualitative approach especially in nature and interpretive analysis characteristics are best suited for this study since the writer is identifying S entry in both OALD8 and MWCD 11, whose entry in both dictionaries are considered as documents. The writer also uses the subjective interpretation to analyze the data to find out the reasons why such entry is different in those dictionaries.

3.2. Population and Sample

The writer took the sample from OALD8 and MWCD11. The OALD8 is chosen because it is the most popular monolingual dictionary of BE. OALD is used by over 35 million learners of English worldwide, and the latest edition of OALD is the 8th edition which is published in 2010. The MWCD is chosen

because it is the most popular monolingual dictionary in AE. The latest edition of MWCD is 11th edition which is published in 2003.

Both dictionaries are too big to be analyzed profoundly. OALD8 itself, consists of 1732 pages from A to Z headwords, while MWCD11 consists of 1459 pages which both are still considered too big in number of pages. Thus, the writer decided to choose one of the sampling method proposed by Babbie (2010:218) which is multi-stage cluster sampling method. Multi-stage cluster sampling method is a subcategory of cluster sampling that uses certain stage of sampling. The reason why the writer chooses the multi stage sampling technique is that since the population is an English monolingual dictionary in general that may have a much extended list of dictionaries. After selecting the English monolingual dictionary as a population, the writer selected a smaller cluster of English monolingual dictionary by the factor of its major usage, which are OALD8 and MWCD11 as the first cluster of the sample. By choosing the OALD8 and MWCD11, the writer decided to choose a smaller cluster by selecting each alphabetical entry which can be a representative of both dictionaries. The writer chose the S entry as in fact it has more headwords in both dictionaries.

Both dictionaries have the largest different number of pages in the S entry which is 38 pages. The list of different number of pages of both dictionaries can be seen in Table 1.1. Within S entry in both dictionaries, the writer then choose unique headwords which are found OALD8 but not found in MWCD11, and unique headwords which are found in MWCD11 but not found in OALD8. The writer found 1129 unique headwords in OALD8 and 5326 unique headwords in

MWCD11. Since the number of unique headwords is too big to analyze in the detailed, the writer chooses the smaller cluster of the first 30 unique headwords in S entries. The selection of 30 unique headwords based on the consideration of normal distribution (Butler, 1985: 55).

3.3 Techniques of Data Collection

First, the writer chooses OALD8 and MWCD11 as the objects because OALD8 is the popular dictionary which is used by over 35 million learners of English, on the other hand MWCD11 is the popular dictionary of AE. Then, the writer chooses S entry of both dictionaries because in both dictionaries S entry has the largest different pages which are 38 different pages number. Then, the writer selected by manually the different headwords of those different pages number, and the writer found 1129 unique headwords in OALD8 and 5326 unique headwords in MWCD11. By having 1129 unique headwords in OALD8 and 5326 unique headwords in MWCD11, the writer chooses the first 30 unique headwords of both dictionaries. After having the first 30 unique headwords in S entries of both dictionaries, then the writer created a table which consists of those unique headwords of each dictionary. By having a table that consists of 30 unique headwords in both dictionaries, the writer would find the frequency of each unique headword in several countries based on glowbe. Thus, the writer put each first 30 unique headword of both dictionaries in the glowbe. Glowbe is the corpus of global web-based English. That corpus is from Bringham Young University which consists of 1.9 billion English words in total.

3.4Techniques of Data Analysis

After having the first 30 unique headwords in both dictionaries, the writer puts those first unique headwords in glowbe and sees the frequencies of each first 30 unique headwords usage list in several countries to know the differences of both dictionaries. Then, the writer determined the country where the first 30 unique headwords are most frequently used as listed in the table 4.1 and 4.2. By knowing the countries in which those unique headwords has most frequency in used, the writer finds the differences of the first 30 unique headwords being used in the particular country in both dictionaries.

After knowing the differences of each headword which is used in particular countries, the writer interpreted each first 30 unique headwords and classified them in four items that can be included as headwords in lemma selection proposed by Atkins and Rundell (2008).For the classified first 30 unique headwords, first the writer classified those headwords in the first item. After finding the result of first item, the writer classified those headwords in the second item. Then, the writer classified those headwords in the third item. After knowing the result of third item, then the writer classified them in to the forth item.

After knowing the frequency of each that unique headword in the particular country by glowbe, the writer also classified the particular country which is found in each unique headwords of each dictionary. Then, the writer interpreted the reason of the particular country that is found in each unique headwords of each dictionary.