

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Method**

In this study, the writer uses descriptive analysis as the method of the study. Kountur (2004) defines descriptive as a kind of research which gives descriptions or analyses over a situation as clearly as possible without manipulating the objects being observed. Therefore, in descriptive analysis method, the writer describes the data and continued by analyzing them as Ratna (2010) states that descriptive analysis method is conducted by describing facts followed by analyses providing sufficient understanding and explanation.

#### **3.2 Data and Source of Data**

The data are one-hundred Indonesian material cultural words randomly taken from *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI) published in 2008 divided into five sub-categories consisting of twenty cultural words per sub-category namely weapons, cakes, fabrics, vehicles, and buildings. The English definitions of the cultural words are taken from two Indonesian-English dictionaries titled *The Contemporary Indonesian-English Dictionary* by Peter Salim and *A Comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary* by Alan M. Stevens and A. Ed. Schmidgall-Tellings.

### 3.3 Data Collection Procedures

Data collection is a process of recording an event and gathering pertinent information (La Pierre and Zimmerman, 1997). In this study, the writer collects the data using these procedures. First, the writer chooses one out of five cultural words categories by Newmark which is material culture. Second, the writer determines five sub-categories of material culture namely weapons, cakes, fabrics, vehicles, and buildings. Then, the writer lists Indonesian cultural words of those sub-categories from *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI). After that, the writer selects randomly twenty Indonesian cultural words for every sub-category. Fifth, the writer chooses two Indonesian-English dictionaries to obtain the English equivalents of those cultural words which are *The Contemporary Indonesian-English Dictionary* (TCIED) by Peter Salim and *A Comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary* (ACIED) by Alan M. Stevens and A. Ed. Schmigall-Tellings, so one cultural word has two English definitions. The last, the writer lists one-hundred Indonesian cultural words, their sub-categories, their Indonesian meanings, and their English definitions in the table below.

**Table 3.1. Form of Table to List Indonesian Cultural Words**

No	Indonesian Cultural Words	Sub-Category	KBBI	TCIED	ACIED
1					
2					

### 3.4 Data Analysis Procedures

After collecting the data, the writer analyzes them using the procedures. First, the writer groups Indonesian cultural words based on its sub-category. Then,

the writer states the English definitions of the cultural words from two dictionaries. Third, the writer determines the translation methods to obtain English definitions of the cultural words in the table below.

**Table 3.2. Form of Table to Analyze Indonesian Cultural Words**

No	Indonesian Cultural Words	Sub Category	TCIED	ACIED	Translation Methods								Cultural Substitution
					Modifying Generic Word			Modifying Loan Word					
					Function	Form	Form and Function	Comparison	Classifier	Function	Form	Form and Function	
1													
2													

After that, the writer determines the most frequent methods in translating Indonesian cultural words for each sub-category. The last, the writer determines the number of cultural words translated using similar methods by both dictionaries.