

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Data Description

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

To make the analysis more organized, the cultural words and their English definitions are listed, for example as shown in the table below:

Table 4.1. Examples of Indonesian Cultural Words Listing

No	Indonesian Cultural Words	Sub-Category	KBBI	TCIED	ACIED
1	Badik	Weapon	Pisau belati bermata satu	A small straight knife or dagger used as a weapon	A small straight dagger used as a weapon
2	Bendo	Weapon	Parang	Small sword	Chopper

Having finished listing them, the cultural words are analyzed to find out the translation methods and to discover the number of cultural words defined using similar methods. The analysis is conducted in a table consisting of the columns which are Indonesian cultural words, sub-categories, English definitions from

TCIED and ACIED, and the methods in obtaining English definitions of Indonesian cultural words.

4.2 Findings

Having conducted series of analyses on the English definitions of Indonesian material cultural words from two dictionaries, the findings are stated under these sub-sections below.

4.2.1 Findings for English Definitions of Indonesian Material Cultural Words

4.2.1.1 Findings for English Definitions of Indonesian Weapons

Table 4.2. Findings for English Definitions of Indonesian Weapons

Dictionaries	Translation Methods								Cultural Substitution
	Modification of Generic Word				Modification of Loan Word				
	Function	Form	Function and Form	Comparison	Classifier	Function	Form	Function and Form	
TCIED		16	2						2
ACIED	2	10	4						4

From twenty Indonesian cultural words for weapon, TCIED uses equivalence by modifying generic word with form in defining sixteen cultural words which are *benderang*, *bendo*, *canda*, *celurit*, *jembiah*, *jenawi*, *kelewang*, *keris*, *keris sepukal*, *kujang*, *lading*, *mandau*, *parang*, *parang latuk*, *rencong*, and *serunjang*; by modifying generic word with form and function in defining two

cultural words which are *badik* and *candung*; and equivalence using cultural substitution in defining two cultural words which are *golok*, and *sumpitan*.

On the other hand, ACIED uses equivalence by modifying generic word with form in defining ten cultural words which are *benderang*, *canda*, *candung*, *celurit*, *jembiah*, *jenawi*, *kelewang*, *keris sepukal*, *lading*, and *serunjang*; by modifying generic word with function in defining two cultural words which are *kujang*, and *parang*; by modifying generic word with function and form in defining four cultural words which are *badik*, *keris*, *mandau*, and *rencong*; and equivalence using cultural substitution in defining four cultural words which are *bendo*, *golok*, *parang latuk*, and *sumpitan*.

4.2.1.2 Findings for English Definitions of Indonesian Cakes

Table 4.3. Findings for English Definitions of Indonesian Cakes

Dictionaries	Translation Methods								Cultural Substitution
	Modification of Generic Word				Modification of Loan Word				
	Function	Form	Function and Form	Comparison	Classifier	Function	Form	Function and Form	
TCIED		16			4				
ACIED		20							

From twenty Indonesian cultural words for cakes, TCIED uses equivalence by modifying generic word with form in defining sixteen cultural words which are *apam*, *bakpia*, *cucur*, *dodol*, *gandasturi*, *gemblong*, *geplak*, *getuk*, *juadah*, *kelepon*, *lepat*, *onde-onde*, *ongol-ongol*, *pancong*, *tape*, and *wajik*;

by modifying loan word with classifier in defining four cultural words which are *bikang*, *lopis*, *putu*, and *serabi*.

On the other hand, ACIED uses equivalence by modifying generic word with form in defining all twenty cultural words which are *apam*, *bakpia*, *bikang*, *cucur*, *dodol*, *gandasturi*, *gemblong*, *geplak*, *getuk*, *juadah*, *kelepon*, *lepat*, *lopis*, *onde-onde*, *ongol-ongol*, *pancong*, *putu*, *serabi*, *tapai*, and *wajik*.

4.2.1.3 Findings for English Definitions of Indonesian Fabrics

Table 4.4. Findings for English Definitions of Indonesian Fabrics

Dictionaries	Translation Methods								Cultural Substitution
	Modification of Generic Word				Modification of Loan Word				
	Function	Form	Function and Form	Comparison	Classifier	Function	Form	Function and Form	
TCIED		10	4						6
ACIED	1	10	4						5

From twenty Indonesian cultural words for fabrics, TCIED uses equivalence by modifying generic word with form in defining ten cultural words which are *batik*, *belongsong*, *dewangga*, *gombal*, *kamka*, *kampuh*, *kemban*, *lurik*, *selendang*, and *songket*; by modifying generic word with form and function in defining four cultural words which are *gedebung*, *kabung*, *kafan*, and *ulos*; and equivalence using cultural substitution in defining six cultural words which are *bedung*, *beledu*, *cadar*, *celemek*, *kelambu*, and *perlak*.

On the other hand, ACIED uses equivalence by modifying generic word with form in defining ten cultural words which are *batik, belongsong, dewangga, gombal, kamka, kampuh, lurik, perlak, songket, and ulos*; by modifying generic word with function in defining one cultural word which is *bedung*; by modifying generic word with form and function in defining four cultural words which are *gedebung, kabung, kembangan, and selendang*; and by using cultural substitution in defining five cultural words which are *beledu, cadar, celemek, kafan, and kelambu*.

4.2.1.4 Findings for English Definitions of Indonesian Vehicles

Table 4.5. Findings for English Definitions of Indonesian Vehicles

Dictionaries	Translation Methods								Cultural Substitution
	Modification of Generic Word				Modification of Loan Word				
	Function	Form	Function and Form	Comparison	Classifier	Function	Form	Function and Form	
TCIED	3	13	1		1				2
ACIED	2	13	2				1		2

From twenty Indonesian cultural words for vehicles, TCIED uses equivalence by modifying generic word with form in defining thirteen cultural words which are *andong, angkong, bajaj, becak, bemo, bendi, cिकar, delman, demo, opelet, otopet, sado, and sampan*; by modifying generic word with function in defining three cultural words which are *jemputan, ojek, and omprengan*; by modifying generic word with form and function in defining one cultural word which is *helicak*; by modifying loan word with classifier in defining one cultural

word which is *lanca*; and by using cultural substitution in defining two cultural words which are *andur*, and *sepeda kumbang*.

On the other hand, ACIED uses equivalence by modifying generic word with form in defining thirteen cultural words which are *angkong*, *bajaj*, *becak*, *bemo*, *bendi*, *cikar*, *delman*, *demo*, *lanca*, *opelet*, *sado*, *sampan*, and *sepeda kumbang*; by modifying generic word with function in defining two cultural words which are *jemputan* and *omprengan*; by modifying generic word with form and function in defining two cultural words which are *andong* and *ojek*; by modifying loan word with form in defining one cultural word which is *helicak*; and by using cultural substitution in defining two cultural words which are *andur* and *otopet*.

4.2.1.5 Findings for English Definitions of Indonesian Buildings

Table 4.6. Findings for English Definitions of Indonesian Buildings

Dictionaries	Translation Methods								Cultural Substitution
	Modification of Generic Word				Modification of Loan Word				
	Function	Form	Function and Form	Comparison	Classifier	Function	Form	Function and Form	
TCIED	2	7	3		1				7
ACIED	2	7	3						8

From twenty Indonesian cultural words for buildings, TCIED uses equivalence by modifying generic word with form in defining seven cultural words which are *balai*, *gubuk*, *hona*, *kacapuri*, *pasanggrahan*, *sanggar*, and *saung*; by modifying generic word with function in defining two cultural words

which are *biah* and *congkong*; by modifying generic word with form and function in defining three cultural words which are *anjungan*, *dangau*, and *joglo*; by modifying loan word with classifier in defining one cultural word which is *lamin*; and equivalence using cultural substitution in defining seven cultural words which are *bedeng*, *cungkup*, *kelenteng*, *keraton*, *kit*, *langgar*, and *losmen*.

On the other hand, ACIED uses equivalence by modifying generic word with form in defining seven cultural words which are *balai*, *gubuk*, *hona*, *joglo*, *kcapuri*, *lamin*, and *saung*; by modifying generic word with function in defining two cultural words which are *langgar* and *sanggar*; by modifying generic word with form and function in defining three cultural words which are *cungkup*, *dangau*, and *pasanggrahan*; and using cultural substitution in defining one cultural word which is *anjungan*, *bedeng*, *biah*, *congkong*, *kelenteng*, *keraton*, *kit*, and *losmen*.

4.2.2 Indonesian Material Cultural Words Defined Using Similar Methods

Table 4.7. Indonesian Material Cultural Words Defined Using Similar Methods

Sub-Categories	Number of Indonesian Material Cultural Words Defined Using Similar Methods
Weapons	12
Cakes	16
Fabrics	14
Vehicles	14
Buildings	11
Total	67

The use of similar methods occur when both dictionaries define twelve Indonesian weapons which are *benderang*, *canda*, *celurit*, *jembiah*, *jenawi*,

kelewang, *keris sepukal*, *lading*, and *serunjang* using modification of generic word with form; *badik* using modification of generic word with form and function; as well as *golok* and *sumpitan* using cultural substitution.

For Indonesian cakes, similar methods are used by both dictionaries in defining sixteen Indonesian cakes which are *apam*, *bakpia*, *cucur*, *dodol*, *gandasturi*, *gemblong*, *geplak*, *getuk*, *juadah*, *kelepon*, *lepat*, *onde-onde*, *ongol-ongol*, *pancong*, *tapai*, and *wajik* using modification of generic word with form.

For Indonesian fabrics, similar methods are used by both dictionaries in defining fourteen Indonesian fabrics which are *batik*, *belongsong*, *dewangga*, *gombal*, *kamka*, *kampuh*, *lurik*, and *songket* using modification of generic word with form; *gedebung* and *kabung* using modification of generic word with form and function; as well as *beledu*, *cadar*, *celemek*, and *kelambu* using cultural substitution.

For Indonesian vehicles, similar methods are used by both dictionaries in defining fourteen Indonesian vehicles which are *jemputan* and *omprengan* using modification of generic word with function; *angkong*, *bajaj*, *becak*, *bemo*, *bendi*, *cikar*, *delman*, *demo*, *opelet*, *sado*, and *sampan* using modification of generic word with form; as well as *andur* using cultural substitution.

For Indonesian buildings, similar methods are used by both dictionaries in defining eleven Indonesian buildings which are *balai*, *gubuk*, *hona*, *kacapuri*, and *saung* using modification of generic word with form; *dangau* using modification of generic word with form and function; *bedeng*, *kelenteng*, *keraton*, *kit*, and *losmen* using cultural substitution.

Therefore, from one-hundred Indonesian material cultural words divided into five sub categories which are weapons, cakes, fabrics, vehicles, and buildings, there are sixty-seven cultural words defined using similar methods.

4.3 Discussions

The analysis of English definitions from one-hundred Indonesian cultural words by *A Comprehensive Indonesian-English Dictionary* (ACIED) and *The Contemporary Indonesian-English Dictionary* (TCIED) regarding the use of translation methods are discussed in this section. Besides, there are also additional information which are Indonesian meanings of the cultural words taken from *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI) published in 2008 and if the dictionaries define Indonesian cultural words using cultural substitution, the English meanings of the substituting words are provided from *Concise Oxford English Dictionary Eleventh Edition*.

4.3.1 Analysis of English Definitions of Indonesian Weapons

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Badik	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	A small straight dagger used as a weapon	Generic word: dagger Form: small, straight Function: as a weapon
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	A small straight dagger used as a weapon	Generic word: dagger Form: small, straight Function: as a weapon

Badik, having Indonesian meaning as *pisau belati bermata satu*, is defined by ACIED and TCIED into ‘a small straight dagger used as a weapon’ by modifying the generic word ‘dagger’ with its form ‘small straight’ and its function ‘as a weapon’. Therefore, in defining *badik*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Banderang	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	State lance/spear with tuft of horsehair	Generic word: lance/spear Form: state, with tuft of horsehair
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	State lance	Generic word: lance Form: state

Banderang, having Indonesian meaning as *tombak yang tangkainya dihiasi dengan bulu kambing (sebagai tanda kebesaran)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘state lance/spear with tuft of horsehair’ in which the generic word ‘lance/spear’ is modified with its form ‘with tuft of horsehair’ and ‘state’ which means that the spear exists governmental environment. TCIED also defines *banderang* using modification of generic word with form into ‘state lance’ in which the generic word ‘lance’ is modified with its form ‘state’ which means that the spear exists governmental environment. Therefore, in defining *banderang*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Bendo	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Chopper	Meaning: a short axe with large blade
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Small sword	Generic word: sword Form: small

Bendo, having Indonesian meaning as *pisau besar (bentuknya lebih besar daripada pisau tapi lebih pendek dari pedang)*, is defined by ACIED using cultural substitution into ‘chopper’ which means a short axe with large blade. Meanwhile, TCIED defines *bendo* using modification of generic word with form as ‘small sword’ in which the generic word ‘sword’ is modified with its form ‘small’. Therefore, in defining *bendo*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Canda	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A short spear, lance, javelin	Generic word: spear, lance, javelin Form: short
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Short spear	Generic word: spear Form: short

Canda, having Indonesian meaning as *tombak pendek*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a short spear, lance, javelin’ in which the generic word ‘spear, lance, javelin’ is modified with its form ‘short’. TCIED also defines *canda* using modification of generic word with form into ‘short spear’ in which the generic word ‘spear’ is modified with its form ‘short’. Therefore, in defining *canda*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Candung	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A small curved wood-knife with blade and handle fashioned from one piece of metal	Generic word: knife Form: small, curved, wood, with blade and handle fashioned from one piece of metal
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	Type of small curved wood-knife with blade and handle fashioned from one piece of metal used of chopping	Generic word: knife Form: small, curved, wood, with blade and handle fashioned from one piece of metal Function: chopping

Candung, having Indonesian meaning as *parang yang bilah dan hulunya bersambung (dibuat dari satu besi)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a small curved wood-knife with blade and handle fashioned from one piece of metal’ in which the generic word ‘knife’ is modified with its form ‘small, curved, wood, with blade and handle fashioned from one piece of metal’. Meanwhile, TCIED defines *candung* using modification of generic word with form and function into ‘type of small curved wood-knife with blade and handle fashioned from one piece of metal used of chopping’ in which the generic word ‘knife’ is modified with its form ‘small, curved, wood, with blade and handle fashioned from one piece of metal’ and its function ‘used of chopping’. Therefore, in defining *candung*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Celurit	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Small Madurese sickle-shaped knife	Generic word: knife Form: small, sickle-shaped, Madurese
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Type of knife that has the shape of half-circle	Generic word: knife Form: half-circle

Celurit, having Indonesian meaning as *sabit yang bentuknya melengkung setengah lingkaran*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘small Madurese sickle-shaped knife’ in which the generic word ‘knife’ is modified with its form ‘small, sickle-shaped, Madurese which means the weapon is originally from Madura’. TCIED also defines *celurit* using modification of generic word with form into ‘type of knife that has the shape of

half-circle’ in which the generic word ‘knife’ is modified with its form ‘half-circle’. Therefore in defining *celurit*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Golok	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	cultural substitution	machete	Meaning: a broad, heavy knife used as an implement or weapon
TCIED	cultural substitution	machete	Meaning: a broad, heavy knife used as an implement or weapon

Golok, having Indonesian meaning as *pedang yang pendek*, is defined by ACIED and TCIED using cultural substitution into ‘machete’ which means a broad, heavy knife used as an implement or weapon. Therefore, in defining *golok*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Jembiah	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Double-edged dagger	Generic word: dagger Form: double-edged
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Small dagger with two blades	Generic word: dagger Form: small, with two blades

Jembiah, having Indonesian meaning as *golok pendek bermata dua*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘double-edged dagger’ in which the generic word ‘dagger’ is modified with its form ‘double-edged’. TCIED also defines *jembiah* using modification of generic word with form into ‘small dagger with two blades’ in which the generic word ‘dagger’ is modified with its form ‘small, with two blades’. Therefore, in defining *jembiah*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Jenawi	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Long sword	Generic word: sword Form: long
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Long and straight sword used with both hands	Generic word: sword Form: long, straight, and used with both hands

Jenawi, having Indoneisan meaning as *pedang yang lurus panjang (seperti pedang samurai Jepang)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘long sword’ in which the generic word ‘sword’ is modified with its form ‘long’. TCIED also defines *jenawi* using modification of generic word with form into ‘long and straight sword used with both hands’ in which the generic word ‘sword’ is modified with its form ‘long, straight, and used with both hands’. Therefore, in defining *jenawi*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Kelewang	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Short sword (broad toward the tip, used in Aceh war)	Generic word: sword Form: short, broad toward the tip, used in Aceh war
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Short sword	Generic word: sword Form: short

Kelewang, having Indonesian meaning as *pisau besar yang bentuknya makin ke ujung makin lebar, bertangkai kayu atau besi*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘short sword (broad toward the tip, used in Aceh war)’ in which the generic word ‘sword’ is modified with its form ‘short, broad toward the tip, used in Aceh war’. TCIED also defines *kelewang* using modification of generic word with form into ‘short sword’ in

which the generic word ‘sword’ is modified with its form ‘short’. Therefore, in defining *kelewang*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Keris	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	A wavy-bladed ceremonial dagger (a weapon and a cult object said to have magic powers)	Generic word: dagger Form: wavy-bladed, and said to have magic powers Function: ceremonial
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Dagger with a wavy, double-edged blade	Generic word: dagger Form: wavy, double-edged blade

Keris, having Indonesian meaning as *senjata tajam bersarung, berujung tajam, dan bermata dua (bilahnya ada yang lurus, ada yang berkeluk-keluk)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form and function into ‘a wavy-bladed ceremonial dagger (a weapon and a cult object said to have magic powers)’ in which the generic word ‘dagger’ is modified with its form ‘wavy-bladed, and said to have magic powers’ and its function ‘ceremonial’ which means it is used for ceremonial events. On the other hand, TCIED defines *keris* using modification of generic word with form into ‘dagger with a wavy, double-edged blade’ in which the generic word ‘dagger’ is modified with its form ‘wavy, double-edged blade’. Therefore, in defining *keris*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Keris Sepukal	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A straight-bladed kris	Generic word: kris Form: straight-bladed
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Creese with a straight lath	Generic word: creese Form: with a straight lath

Keris Sepukal, having Indonesian meaning as *keris yang lurus bilahnya*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a straight-bladed kris’ in which the generic word ‘kris’ is modified with its form ‘straight-bladed’. TCIED also defines *keris sepukal* using modification of generic word with form into ‘creese with a straight lath’ in which the generic word ‘creese’ is modified with its form ‘with a straight lath’. Therefore, in defining *keris sepukal*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Kujang	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with function	Chopping knife	Generic word: knife Function: chopping
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Type of dagger from West Java that is made of iron. Its length is 30 cm, its width is 5 cm, there are 1 to 5 holes in its blade	Generic word: dagger Form: from West Java, made of iron, 30 cm in length, 5cm in width, with 1 to 5 holes in its blade

Kujang, having Indonesian meaning as *senjata tajam dari besi, panjang 30 cm dan lebar 5 cm, pada matanya berlubang satu sampai lima (terdapat di Jawa Barat)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with function into ‘chopping knife’ in which the generic word ‘knife’ is modified with its function ‘chopping’ which means it is used to chop something. Meanwhile, TCIED defines *kujang* using modification of generic word with form into ‘type of dagger from West Java that is made of iron. Its length is 30 cm, its width is 5 cm, there are 1 to 5 holes in its blade’ in which the generic word ‘dagger’ is modified with its form ‘from West Java, made of iron, 30 cm in length, 5cm in width, with

1 to 5 holes in its blade’. Therefore, in defining *kujang*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Lading	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A long, single-edged, curving chopper with a blade that narrows near the hilt	Generic word: chopper Form: long, single-edged, curving, and narrowing blade
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Type of heavy knife or chopper with broad curved blade	Generic word: knife or chopper Form: heavy, broad, and curved blade

Lading, having Indonesian meaning as *parang yang pendek dan agak lebar di tengah-tengah, matanya yang tajam lengkung keluar*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a long, single-edged, curving chopper with a blade that narrows near the hilt’ in which the generic word ‘chopper’ is modified with its form ‘long, single-edged, curving, and narrowing blade’. TCIED also defines *lading* using modification of generic word with form into ‘type of heavy knife or chopper with broad curved blade’ in which the generic word ‘knife or chopper’ is modified with its form ‘heavy, broad, and curved blade’. Therefore, in defining *lading*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Mandau	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	Sacred decapitating knife from Kalimantan	Generic word: knife Form: sacred, from Kalimantan Function: decapitating
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Type of sword from Kalimantan	Generic word: sword Form: from Kalimantan

Mandau, having Indonesian meaning as *senjata berupa pedang pada masyarakat suku Dayak di Kalimantan*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form and function into ‘sacred decapitating knife from Kalimantan’ in which the generic word ‘knife’ is modified with its form ‘sacred’ and its function ‘decapitating’ which means the weapon is used to decapitate. On the other hand, TCIED defines *mandau* using modification of generic word with form into ‘type of sword from Kalimantan’ in which the generic word ‘sword’ is modified with its form ‘from Kalimantan’ which means that this sword exists in Kalimantan. Therefore, in defining *mandau*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Parang	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with function	Chopping knife	Generic word: knife Function: chopping
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Type of large knife	Generic word: knife Form: large

Parang, having Indonesian meaning as *pisau besar (bentuknya lebih besar daripada pisau tapi lebih pendek daripada pedang)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with function into ‘chopping knife’ in which the generic word ‘knife’ is modified with its function ‘chopping’ which means it is used to chop something. Meanwhile, TCIED defines *parang* using modification of generic word with function into ‘type of large knife’ in which the generic word ‘knife’ is modified with its form ‘large’. Therefore, in defining *parang*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Parang Latuk	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Billhook	Meaning: a tool having a sickle-shaped blade with a sharp inner edge, used for pruning or lopping branches
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Machete with a hooked point	Generic word: machete Form: with a hooked point

Parang Latuk, having Indonesian meaning as *parang yang ujungnya bengkok*, is defined by ACIED using cultural substitution into ‘billhook’ which means a tool having a sickle-shaped blade with a sharp inner edge, used for pruning or lopping branches. Meanwhile, TCIED defines *parang latuk* using modification of generic word with form into ‘machete with a hooked point’ in which the generic word ‘machete’ is modified with its form ‘with a hooked point’. Therefore, in defining *parang latuk*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Rencong	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	An Acehese dagger with a curved blade (often used as a symbol of Aceh)	Generic word: dagger Form: Acehese, with a curved blade Function: a symbol of Aceh
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Acehnese dagger	Generic word: dagger Form: Acehese

Rencong, having Indonesian meaning as *keris atau golok dari Aceh, bentuknya melengkung dan tipis tajam, biasanya digunakan untuk membela diri atau lambang kegagahan*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form and function into ‘an Acehese dagger with a curved blade (often used as a symbol of Aceh)’ in which the generic word ‘dagger’ is modified with its form ‘Acehnese, which means the weapon is originally from Aceh, with a

curved blade’ and its function ‘as a symbol of Aceh’. Meanwhile, TCIED defines *rencong* using modification of generic word with form into ‘Acehnese dagger’ in which the generic word ‘dagger’ is modified with its form ‘Acehnese, which mean the weapon is originally from Aceh’. Therefore, in defining *rencong*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Serunjang	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Wooden lance	Generic word: lance Form: wooden
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Wooden spear	Generic word: spear Form: wooden

Serunjang, having Indonesian meaning as *tombak kayu*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘wooden lance’ in which the generic word ‘lance’ is modified with its form ‘wooden’. TCIED also defines *serunjang* using modification of generic word with form into ‘wooden spear’ in which the generic word ‘spear’ is modified with its form ‘wooden’. Therefore, in defining *serunjang*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Weapon		Cultural Word: Sumpitan	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	blowpipe	Meaning: a primitive weapon consisting of a long tube through which an arrow or dart is blown
TCIED	Cultural substitution	blowpipe	Meaning: a primitive weapon consisting of a long tube through which an arrow or dart is blown

Sumpitan, having Indonesian meaning as *pembuluh (dari buluh, logam, dsb) untuk melepaskan damak dengan cara ditiup*, is defined by ACIED and

TCIED using cultural substitution ‘blowpipe’ which means a primitive weapon consisting of a long tube through which an arrow or dart is blown. Therefore, in defining *sumpitan*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

4.3.2 Analysis of English Definitions of Indonesian Cakes

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Apam	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Cakes of steamed rice flour	Generic word: cakes Form: made of steamed rice flour
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Cakes made from steamed rice flour	Generic word: cakes Form: made from steamed rice flour

Apam, having Indonesian meaning as *kue dibuat dari tepung beras yang diberi ragi, santan, dan gula*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘cakes of steamed rice flour’ in which the generic word ‘cake’ is modified with its form ‘made of steamed rice flour’. TCIED also defines *apam* using modification of generic with form into ‘cakes made from steamed rice flour’ in which the generic word ‘cake’ is modified with its form ‘made from steamed rice flour’. Therefore, in defining *apam*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Bakpia	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Cake made from flour	Generic word: cake Form: made from flour
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Dry cake made from flour containing green beans	Generic word: cake Form: dry, made from flour containing green beans

Bakpia, having Indonesian meaning as *kue agak kering terbuat dari terigu berisi kacang hijau*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘cake made from flour’ in which the generic word ‘cake’ is modified with its form ‘made from flour’. TCIED also defines *bakpia* using modification of generic word with form into ‘dry cake made from flour containing green beans’ in which the generic word ‘cake’ is modified with its form ‘dry, made from flour containing green beans’. Therefore, in defining *bakpia*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Bikang	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A pastry of rice flour that has been diluted, provided with sugar, vanilla, and coconut milk, and then baked in a pan	Generic word: pastry Form: made of diluted rice flour with sugar, vanilla, and coconut milk, then baked in a pan
TCIED	Modification of loan word with classifier	Type of cake	Loan word: Bikang Classifier: cake

Bikang, having Indonesian meaning as *nama kue yang dibuat dari adonan tepung beras, santan, gula, dan vanili*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a pastry of rice flour that has been diluted, provided with sugar, vanilla, and coconut milk, and then baked in a pan’ in which the generic word ‘pastry’ is modified with its form ‘made of diluted rice flour with sugar, vanilla, and coconut milk, then baked in a pan’. On the other hand, TCIED defines *bikang* using modification of loan word with classifier into ‘type of cake’ in which *bikang* is classified as ‘cake’. Therefore, in defining *bikang*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Cucur	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A fried sweet cake made of rice flour and brown sugar	Generic word: cake Form: fried, sweet, made of rice flour and brown sugar
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Cake made of a mixture of rice flour and Javanese sugar, then fried	Generic word: cake Form: made of a mixture of rice flour and Javanese sugar, then fried

Cucur, having Indonesian meaning as *panganan dibuat dari adonan tepung beras dan gula merah, kemudian digoreng*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a fried sweet cake made of rice flour and brown sugar’ in which the generic word ‘cake’ is modified with its form ‘fried, sweet, made of rice flour and brown sugar’. TCIED also defines *cucur* using modification of generic word with form into ‘cake made of a mixture of rice flour and Javanese sugar, then fried’ in which the generic word ‘cake’ is modified with its form ‘made of a mixture of rice flour and Javanese sugar, then fried’. Therefore, in defining *cucur*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Dodol	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A confection made of pounded glutinous rice with coconut milk and palm sugar; sometimes fruits are added	Generic word: confection Form: made of pounded glutinous rice with coconut milk and palm sugar; sometimes fruits are added
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Sticky, brownish-black cake made of glutinous rice flour, sugar, and milk	Generic word: cake Form: made of a mixture of rice flour and Javanese sugar, then fried

Dodol, having Indonesian meaning as *panganan dibuat dari tepung ketan dan gula merah, terkadang dicampur dengan kelapa, durian, sirsak, tapai, dsb*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a

confection made of pounded glutinous rice with coconut milk and palm sugar; sometimes fruits are added’ in which the generic word ‘confection’ is modified with its form ‘made of pounded glutinous rice with coconut milk and palm sugar; sometimes fruits are added’. TCIED also defines *dodol* using modification of generic word with form into ‘sticky, brownish-black cake made of glutinous rice flour, sugar, and milk’ in which the generic word ‘cake’ is modified with its form ‘sticky, brownish-black, made of glutinous rice flour, sugar, and milk’. Therefore, both dictionaries use similar methods in defining *dodol*.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Gandasturi	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A pastry made of wheat flour mixed with coconut milk, saltwater, and small peas	Generic word: pastry Form: made of wheat flour mixed with coconut milk, saltwater, and small peas
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Cake made from green peas and brown sugar	Generic word: cake Form: made from green peas and brown sugar

Gandasturi, having Indonesian meaning as *kue yang terbuat dari kacang hijau dan gula merah, dibentuk menjadi bundar kecil, dilapisi terigu dan digoreng*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a pastry made of wheat flour mixed with coconut milk, saltwater, and small peas’ in which the generic word ‘pastry’ is modified with its form ‘made of wheat flour mixed with coconut milk, saltwater, and small peas’. TCIED also defines *gandasturi* using modification of generic word with form into ‘cake made from green peas and brown sugar’ in which the generic word ‘cake’ is modified with its form ‘made from green peas and brown sugar’. Therefore, in defining *gandasturi*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Gemblong	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Snack made of smashed (steamed) glutinous rice or cassava	Generic word: snack Form: made of smashed (steamed) glutinous rice or cassava
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Delicacy in the form of oval made from powder and covered with sugar	Generic word: delicacy Form: oval, made from powder and covered with sugar

Gemblong, having Indonesian meaning as *panganan dibuat dari singkong kukus, ditumbuk halus, diberi garam, diratakan pada daun pisang, kemudian digulung, setelah agak dingin dipotong-potong, dimakan dengan kelapa parut*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘snack made of smashed (steamed) glutinous rice or cassava’ in which the generic word ‘snack’ is modified with its form ‘made of smashed (steamed) glutinous rice or cassava’. TCIED also defines *gemblong* using modification of generic word into ‘delicacy in the form of oval made from powder and covered with sugar’ in which the generic word ‘delicacy’ is modified with its form ‘oval, made from powder and covered with sugar’. Therefore, in defining *gemblong*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Geplak	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A sugar-coated snack of rice flour and grated coconut	Generic word: snack Form: sugar-coated, made of rice flour and grated coconut
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Food made of dough of durian mixed with sugar	Generic word: food Form: made of dough of durian mixed with sugar

Geplak, having Indonesian meaning as *panganan yang dibuat dari durian, sirsak, nangka, atau panili*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic

word with form into ‘a sugar-coated snack of rice flour and grated coconut’ in which the generic word ‘snack’ is modified with its form ‘sugar-coated, made of rice flour and grated coconut’. TCIED also defines *geplak* using modification of generic word with form into ‘food made of dough of durian mixed with sugar’ in which the generic word ‘food’ is modified with its form ‘made of dough of durian mixed with sugar’. Therefore, in defining *geplak*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Getuk	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalent	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Snack made from yams or cassava (which have been crushed and to which sugar and coconut have been added)	Generic word: snack Form: made from crushed yams or cassava, sugar and coconut
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Type of sweet meat made of tapioca	Generic word: meat Form: sweet, made of tapioca

Getuk, having Indonesian meaning as *panganan dibuat dari ubi rebus, gula, dan kelapa (ditumbuk bersama)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘snack made from yams or cassava (which have been crushed and to which sugar and coconut have been added)’ in which the generic word ‘snack’ is modified with its form ‘made from crushed yams or cassava, sugar and coconut’. TCIED also defines *getuk* using modification of generic word with form into ‘type of sweet meat made of tapioca’ in which the generic word ‘meat’ is modified with its form ‘sweet, made of tapioca’. Therefore, both dictionaries use similar methods in defining *getuk*.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Juadah	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A type of food made from glutinous rice	Generic word: food Form: made from glutinous rice
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Sweet cake made of glutinous rice	Generic word: cake Form: sweet, made of glutinous rice

Juadah, having Indonesian meaning as *panganan yang terbuat dari tepung ketan dicampur gula merah dan santan*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a type of food made from glutinous rice’ in which the generic word ‘food’ is modified with its form ‘made from glutinous rice’. TCIED also defines *juadah* using modification of generic with form into ‘sweet cake made of glutinous rice’ in which the generic word ‘cake’ is modified with its form ‘sweet, made of glutinous rice’. Therefore, in defining *juadah*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Kelepon	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Bite-sized green balls made of sticky rice flour containing liquid brown sugar and rolled in grated coconut	Generic word: ball Form: bite-sized, green, made of sticky rice flour containing liquid brown sugar and rolled in grated coconut
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Type of sweet meat made of glutinous rice flour and sugar, and coated with shaved coconut	Generic word: meat Form: sweet, made of glutinous rice flour and sugar, and coated with shaved coconut

Kelepon, having Indonesian meaning as *kue yang dibuat dari tepung pulut yang dibulat-bulatkan, diisi gula merah, dan dilumuri kelapa parut*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘bite-sized green balls made of sticky rice flour containing liquid brown sugar and rolled in grated coconut’ in which the generic word ‘ball’ is modified with its form ‘bite-sized,

green, made of sticky rice flour containing liquid brown sugar and rolled in grated coconut’. TCIED also defines *kelepon* using modification of generic word with form into ‘type of sweet meat made of glutinous rice flour and sugar, and coated with shaved coconut’ in which the generic word ‘meat’ is modified with its form ‘sweet, made of glutinous rice flour and sugar, and coated with shaved coconut’. Therefore, in defining *kelepon*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Lepat	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A delicacy/snack consisting of sticky rice wrapped in banana or young coconut leaves and cooked in a rice steamer	Generic word: delicacy/snack Form: consisting of sticky rice wrapped in banana or young coconut leaves and cooked in a rice steamer
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Sticky rice wrapped in banana leaf	Generic word: rice Form: sticky, wrapped in banana leaf

Lepat, having Indonesian meaning as *nama panganan (dibuat dari ketan dan kelapa parut, dibungkus dengan daun kelapa dan dikukus)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a delicacy/snack consisting of sticky rice wrapped in banana or young coconut leaves and cooked in a rice steamer’ in which the generic word ‘delicacy/snack’ is modified with its form ‘consisting of sticky rice wrapped in banana or young coconut leaves and cooked in a rice steamer’. TCIED also defines *lepat* using modification of generic word with form into ‘sticky rice wrapped in banana leaf’ in which the generic word ‘rice’ is modified with its form ‘sticky, wrapped in banana leaf’. Therefore, both dictionaries use similar methods in defining *lepat*.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Lopis	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A delicacy of glutinous rice, palm sugar, and grated coconut	Generic word: delicacy Form: made of glutinous rice, palm sugar, and grated coconut
TCIED	Modification of loan word with classifier	Type of delicacy	Loan word: Lopis Classifier: delicacy

Lopis, having Indonesian meaning as *nama panganan yang terbuat dari beras pulut, dibungkus daun pisang, biasa dimakan dengan kelapa parut dan air gula*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a delicacy of glutinous rice, palm sugar, and grated coconut’ in which the generic word ‘delicacy’ is modified with its form ‘made of glutinous rice, palm sugar, and grated coconut’. On the other hand, TCIED defines *lopis* using modification of loan word with classifier into ‘type of delicacy’ in which *lopis* is classified as ‘delicacy’. Therefore, in defining *lopis*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Onde-onde	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Sesame balls made of fried sweetened rice flour, potato, water, sugar, green beans, sesame seeds, and oil	Generic word: balls Form: made of fried sweetened rice flour, potato, water, sugar, green beans, sesame seeds, and oil
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Small round delicacy made from flour, filled with brown syrup and rolled in granulated coconut	Generic word: delicacy Form: small, round, made from flour, filled with brown syrup and rolled in granulated coconut

Onde-onde, having Indonesian meaning as *panganan berbentuk bola-bola kecil terbuat dari tepung ketan atau singkong yang diberi gula merah dan kelapa di dalamnya*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘sesame balls made of fried sweetened rice flour, potato, water, sugar, green beans, sesame seeds, and oil’ in which the generic word ‘balls’ is modified with

its form ‘made of fried sweetened rice flour, potato, water, sugar, green beans, sesame seeds, and oil’. TCIED also defines *onde-onde* using modification of generic word with form into ‘small round delicacy made from flour, filled with brown syrup and rolled in granulated coconut’ in which the generic word ‘delicacy’ is modified with its form ‘small, round, made from flour, filled with brown syrup and rolled in granulated coconut’. Therefore, in defining *onde-onde*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Ongol-ongol	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Sweet cake eaten with shredded coconut	Generic word: cake Form: sweet, eaten with shredded coconut
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Delicacy made from sago flour, sugar, coconut, etc	Generic word: delicacy Form: made from sago flour, sugar, coconut, etc

Ongol-ongol, having Indonesian meaning as *penganan terbuat dari tepung sago, gula, kelapa, dsb*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘sweet cake eaten with shredded coconut’ in which the generic word ‘cake’ is modified with its form ‘sweet, eaten with shredded coconut’. TCIED also defines *ongol-ongol* using modification of generic word with form into ‘delicacy made from sago flour, sugar, coconut, etc’ in which the generic word ‘delicacy’ is modified with its form ‘made from sago flour, sugar, coconut, etc’. Therefore, in defining *ongol-ongol*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Pancong	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A cake made of grated coconut, rice flour, and coconut milk	Generic word: cake Form: made of grated coconut, rice flour, and coconut milk

TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Cake made from flour, sugar, and egg	Generic word: cake Form: made from flour, sugar, and egg
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Pancong, having Indonesian meaning as *nama kue yang dibuat dari terigu dicampuri gula dan telur*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a cake made of grated coconut, rice flour, and coconut milk’ in which the generic word ‘cake’ is modified with its form ‘made of grated coconut, rice flour, and coconut milk’. TCIED also defines *pancong* using modification of generic word with form into ‘cake made from flour, sugar, and egg’ in which the generic word ‘cake’ is modified with its form ‘made from flour, sugar, and egg’. Therefore, in defining *pancong*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Putu	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalent	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Rice-flour cake filled with brown sugar and eaten with grated coconut	Generic word: cake Form: made of rice flour, filled with brown sugar and eaten with grated coconut
TCIED	Modification of loan word with classifier	Type of cake	Loan word: Putu Classifier: cake

Putu, having Indonesian meaning as *nama panganan dibuat dari tepung beras yang di tengahnya diberi gula jawa, dimakan dengan kelapa parut*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘rice-flour cake filled with brown sugar and eaten with grated coconut’ in which the generic word ‘cake’ is modified with its form ‘made of rice flour, filled with brown sugar and eaten with grated coconut’. On the other hand, TCIED defines *putu* using modification of loan word with classifier into ‘type of cake’ in which *putu* is

classified as ‘cake’. Therefore, in defining *putu*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Serabi	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A sort of pancake eaten with a sauce of sugar, flour, and coconut milk	Generic word: pancake Form: eaten with a sauce of sugar, flour, and coconut milk
TCIED	Modification of loan word with classifier	Type of delicacy	Loan word: Serabi Classifier: delicacy

Serabi, having Indonesian meaning as *penganan berbentuk bundar pipih berpori-pori, dibuat dari adonan tepung beras (gandum), air kelapa (santan, dsb), ragi, sebelum dimasak dibiarkan mengembang, dimakan dengan kuah gula jawa bercampur santan*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a sort of pancake eaten with a sauce of sugar, flour, and coconut milk’ in which the generic word ‘pancake’ is modified with its form ‘eaten with a sauce of sugar, flour, and coconut milk’. On the other hand, TCIED defines *serabi* using modification of loan word with classifier into ‘type of delicacy’ in which *serabi* is classified as ‘delicacy’. Therefore, both dictionaries use different methods in defining *serabi*.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Tapai	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Food made of fermented rice or cassava	Generic word: food Form: made of fermented rice or cassava
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Delicacy of fermented rice, glutinous rice, or cassava	Generic word: delicacy Form: made of fermented rice, glutinous rice, or cassava

Tapai, having Indonesian meaning as *panganan yang dibuat dari beras ketan (ubi kayu, dsb) yang direbus dan setelah dingin diberi ragi, kemudian dibiarkan semalam atau lebih hingga manis*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘food made of fermented rice or cassava’ in which the generic word ‘food’ is modified with its form ‘made of fermented rice or cassava’. TCIED also defines *tapai* using modification of generic word with form into ‘delicacy of fermented rice, glutinous rice, or cassava’ in which the generic word ‘delicacy’ is modified with its form ‘made of fermented rice, glutinous rice, or cassava’. Therefore, in defining *tapai*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Cake		Cultural Word: Wajik	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalent	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A diamond-shaped pastry made of glutinous rice grains, coconut milk, and sugar	Generic word: pastry Form: diamond-shaped, made of glutinous rice grains, coconut milk, and sugar
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Delicacy made from glutinous rice, sugar, and coconut milk	Generic word: delicacy Form: made from glutinous rice, sugar, and coconut milk

Wajik, having Indonesian meaning as *panganan yang dibuat dari campuran ketan, gula, dan kelapa*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic with form into ‘a diamond-shaped pastry made of glutinous rice grains, coconut milk, and sugar’ in which the generic word ‘pastry’ is modified with its form ‘diamond-shaped, made of glutinous rice grains, coconut milk, and sugar’. TCIED also defines *wajik* using modification of generic word with form into ‘delicacy made from glutinous rice, sugar, and coconut milk’ in which the generic

word ‘delicacy’ is modified with its form ‘made from glutinous rice, sugar, and coconut milk’. Therefore, in defining *wajik*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

4.3.3 Analysis of English Definitions of Indonesian Fabrics

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Batik	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Painted and patterned fabric cloth	Generic word: fabric cloth Form: painted and patterned
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Type of cloth or fabric that is designed with the use of wax	Generic word: cloth or fabric Form: designed with the use of wax

Batik, having Indonesian meaning as *kain bergambar yang pembuatannya secara khusus dengan menerakan malam pada kain itu kemudian pengolahannya diproses dengan cara tertentu*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘painted and patterned fabric cloth’ in which the generic word ‘fabric cloth’ is modified with its form ‘painted and patterned’. TCIED also defines *batik* using modification of generic word with form as ‘type of cloth or fabric that is designed with the use of wax’ in which the generic word ‘cloth or fabric’ is modified with its form ‘designed with the use of wax’. Therefore, both dictionaries use similar methods in defining *batik*.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Bedung	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with function	Swaddling cloth	Generic word: cloth Function: swaddling
TCIED	Cultural substitution	Diaper	Meaning: a baby’s nappy

Bedung, having Indonesian meaning as *kain pembarut bayi*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with function into ‘swaddling cloth’ in which the generic word ‘cloth’ is modified with its function ‘swaddling’ which means it is used to swaddle a baby. On the other hand, TCIED defines *bedung* using cultural substitution into ‘diaper’ which means a baby’s nappy. Therefore, in defining *bedung*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Beledu	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Velvet	Meaning: a closely woven fabric of silk, cotton, or nylon with a thick short pile one side
TCIED	Cultural substitution	Velvet	Meaning: a closely woven fabric of silk, cotton, or nylon with a thick short pile one side

Beledu, having Indonesian meaning as *kain berbulu-bulu halus, lunak, dan berkilat*, is defined by ACIED and TCIED using cultural substitution into ‘velvet’ which means a closely woven fabric of silk, cotton, or nylon with a thick short pile one side. Therefore, in defining *beledu*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Belongsong	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A fabric of mixed cotton and silk	Generic word: fabric Form: made of mixed cotton and silk
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Half-silk and half cotton textile, made in Palembang	Generic word: textile Form: half-silk and half cotton, made in Palembang

Belongsong, having Indonesian meaning as *nama kain tenun*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a fabric of mixed cotton and silk’ in which the generic word ‘fabric’ is modified with its form

‘made of mixed cotton and silk’. TCIED also defines *belongsong* using modification of generic word with form into ‘half-silk and half cotton textile, made in Palembang’ in which the generic word ‘textile’ is modified with its form ‘half-silk and half cotton, made in Palembang’. Therefore, in defining *belongsong*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Cadar	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Veil	Meaning: a piece of fine material worn to protect or conceal the face
TCIED	Cultural substitution	Veil	Meaning: a piece of fine material worn to protect or conceal the face

Cadar, having Indonesian meaning as *kain penutup kepala atau muka (bagi perempuan)*, is defined by ACIED and TCIED using cultural substitution into ‘veil’ which means a piece of fine material worn to protect or conceal the face. Therefore, in defining *cadar*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Celemek	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Apron	Meaning: a protective garment covering the front of one’s clothes and tied at the back
TCIED	Cultural substitution	Apron	Meaning: a protective garment covering the front of one’s clothes and tied at the back

Celemek, having Indonesian meaning as *kain penutup dada sampai ke atas lutut sebagai alat untuk menjaga kebersihan (dipakai pada waktu memasak, membersihkan rumah, dsb)*, is defined by ACIED and TCIED using cultural substitution into ‘apron’ which means a protective garment covering the front of

one's clothes and tied at the back. Therefore, in defining *celemek*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Dewangga	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Tapestry or figured fabric named after India's reputed inventor of weaving	Generic word: tapestry Form: named after India's reputed inventor of weaving
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Colourful cloth with blue or yellow pattern on a red shade	Generic word: cloth Form: colourful, with blue or yellow pattern on a red shade

Dewangga, having Indonesian meaning as *nama sejenis kain yang bergambar indah-indah (corak biru atau kuning pada dasar merah)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into 'tapestry or figured fabric named after India's reputed inventor of weaving' in which the generic word 'tapestry' is modified with its form 'named after India's reputed inventor of weaving'. TCIED also defines *dewangga* using modification of generic word with form into 'colourful cloth with blue or yellow pattern on a red shade' in which the generic word 'cloth' is modified with its form 'colourful, with blue or yellow pattern on a red shade'. Therefore, in defining *dewangga*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Gedebung	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	A square of cloth folded to hold betel or tobacco	Generic word: cloth Form: square Function: folded to hold betel or tobacco
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	Small bag for <i>sirih</i>	Generic word: bag Form: small Function: for <i>sirih</i>

Gedebung, having Indonesian meaning as *kain empat persegi pembungkus sirih sebagai tempat sirih*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form and function into ‘a square of cloth folded to hold betel or tobacco’ in which the generic word ‘cloth’ is modified with its form ‘square’ and its function ‘folded to hold betel or tobacco’. TCIED also defines *gedebung* using modification of generic word with form and function into ‘small bag for *sirih*’ in which the generic word ‘bag’ is modified with its form ‘small’ and its function ‘for *sirih*’ which means it is used to hold *sirih*. Therefore, in defining *gedebung*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Gombal	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Ragged clothing	Generic word: clothing Form: ragged
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Torn cloth	Generic word: cloth Form: torn

Gombal, having Indonesian meaning as *kain yang sudah tua (robek-robek)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘ragged clothing’ in which the generic word ‘clothing’ is modified with its form ‘ragged’. TCIED also defines *gombal* using modification of generic word with form into ‘torn cloth’ in which the generic word ‘cloth’ is modified with its form ‘torn’. Therefore, in defining *gombal*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Kabung	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	A white mourning head-band	Generic word: head-band Form: white Function: mourning
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	White headband used while mourning	Generic word: headband Form: white Function: used while mourning

Kabung, having Indonesian meaning as *kain putih yang diikatkan di kepala sebagai tanda berduka cita*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form and function into ‘a white mourning head-band’ in which the generic word ‘head-band’ is modified with its form ‘white’ and its function ‘mourning’ which means it is used as the sign of mourning. TCIED also defines *kabung* using modification of generic word with form and function into ‘white headband used while mourning’ in which the generic word ‘headband’ is modified with its form ‘white’ and its function ‘used while mourning’. Therefore, in defining *kabung*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Kafan	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Shroud	Meaning: a length of cloth or an enveloping garment in which a dead person is wrapped for burial
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	White cloth to wrap a corpse	Generic word: cloth Form: white Function: to wrap a corpse

Kafan, having Indonesian meaning as *kain pembungkus mayat*, is defined by ACIED using cultural substitution into ‘shroud’ which means a length of cloth or an enveloping garment in which a dead person is wrapped for burial. On the other hand, TCIED defines *kafan* using modification of generic word with form

and function into ‘white cloth to wrap a corpse’ in which the generic word ‘cloth’ is modified with its form ‘white’ and its function ‘to wrap a corpse’. Therefore, in defining *kafan*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Kamka	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Silk brocade embroidered with gold	Generic word: brocade Form: silk, embroidered with gold
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Silk cloth with gold threads woven into it	Generic word: cloth Form: silk, with gold threads woven into it

Kamka, having Indonesian meaning as *sejenis kain sutera yang berpakankan emas*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘silk brocade embroidered with gold’ in which the generic word ‘brocade’ is modified with its form ‘silk, embroidered with gold’. TCIED also defines *kamka* using modification of generic word with form into ‘silk cloth with gold threads woven into it’ in which the generic word ‘cloth’ is modified with its form ‘silk, with gold threads woven into it’. Therefore, in defining *kamka*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Kampuh	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A double sarong sewn together	Generic word: sarong Form: double, sewn together
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Blanket made of three layers of cloth	Generic word: blanket Form: made of three layers of cloth

Kampuh, having Indonesian meaning as *kain selimut yang dibuat dari tiga helai kain dijahit jadi satu*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic

word with form into ‘a double sarong sewn together’ in which the generic word ‘sarong’ is modified with its form ‘double, sewn together’. TCIED also defines *kampuh* using modification of generic word with form into ‘blanket made of three layers of cloth’ in which the generic word ‘blanket’ is modified with its form ‘made of three layers of cloth’. Therefore, in defining *kampuh*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Kelambu	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Mosquito net	Meaning: a fine net hung across a door or window or around a bed to keep mosquitoes away
TCIED	Cultural substitution	Mosquito net	Meaning: a fine net hung across a door or window or around a bed to keep mosquitoes away

Kelambu, having Indonesian meaning as *tirai tempat tidur dari kain kasa untuk mencegah nyamuk*, is defined by ACIED and TCIED using cultural substitution into ‘mosquito net’ which means a fine net hung across a door or window or around a bed to keep mosquitoes away. Therefore, in defining *kelambu*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Kembangan	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	A long narrow sash worn at or above the waist (part of traditional woman’s dress)	Generic word: sash Form: long, narrow, worn at or above the waist Function: as a part of traditional woman’s dress
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Sarong worn tied above the bosom	Generic word: sarong Form: worn tied above the bosom

Kemban, having Indonesian meaning *as kain pembebat dan penutup dada wanita*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form and function into ‘a long narrow sash worn at or above the waist (part of traditional woman’s dress)’ in which the generic word ‘sash’ is modified with its form ‘long, narrow, worn at or above the waist’ and its function ‘as a part of traditional woman’s dress’. On the other hand, TCIED defines *kemban* using modification of generic word with form into ‘sarong worn tied above the bosom’ in which the generic word ‘sarong’ is modified with its form ‘worn tied above the bosom’. Therefore, both dictionaries use different methods in defining *kemban*.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Lurik	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Hand-woven cotton with a striped pattern from Yogyakarta	Generic word: cotton Form: hand-woven, with a striped pattern from Yogyakarta
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Hand-woven cloth	Generic word: cloth Form: hand-woven

Lurik, having Indonesian meaning *as kain tenun yang coraknya bergaris-garis, pada umumnya berwarna gelap, coklat, biru tua, hijau*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘hand-woven cotton with a striped pattern from Yogyakarta’ in which the generic word ‘cotton’ is modified with its form ‘hand-woven, with a striped pattern from Yogyakarta’. TCIED also defines *lurik* using modification of generic word with form into ‘hand-woven cloth’ in which the generic word ‘cloth’ is modified with its form ‘hand-woven’. Therefore, in defining *lurik*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Perlak	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Lacquered/varnished canvas	Generic word: canvas Form: lacquered/varnished
TCIED	Cultural substitution	Wax-cloth	Meaning: cloth that has been treated with wax to make it waterproof

Perlak, having Indonesian meaning as *kain tebal yang berlapis mengkilat*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘lacquered/varnished canvas’ in which the generic word ‘canvas’ is modified with its form ‘lacquered/varnished’. On the other hand, TCIED defines *perlak* using cultural substitution into ‘wax-cloth’ which means cloth that has been treated with wax to make it waterproof. Therefore, in defining *perlak*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Selendang	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	A scarf-like women’s garment worn over one shoulder for decoration, carrying infants, small baskets, dancing, etc	Generic word: garment Form: scarf-like, worn by women over one shoulder Function: for decoration, carrying infants, small baskets, dancing, etc
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Long wide shawl	Generic word: shawl Form: long, wide

Selendang, having Indonesian meaning as *kain (sutra, dsb) panjang penutup leher (bahu, kepala) atau untuk menari*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form and function into ‘a scarf-like women’s garment worn over one shoulder for decoration, carrying infants, small baskets, dancing, etc’ in which the generic word ‘garment’ is modified with its form ‘scarf-like, worn by women over one shoulder’ and its function ‘for decoration,

carrying infants, small baskets, dancing, etc’. On the other hand, TCIED only uses modification of generic word with form in defining *selendang* into ‘long wide shawl’ in which the generic word ‘shawl’ is modified with its form ‘long, wide’. Therefore, both dictionaries use different methods in defining *selendang*.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Songket	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Fabric interwoven with gold or silver ornamentation (found in Palembang, Sumatera, and Bali)	Generic word: fabric Form: interwoven with gold or silver ornamentation (found in Palembang, Sumatera, and Bali)
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Type of cloth embroidered with gold or silver threads	Generic word: cloth Form: embroidered with gold or silver threads

Songket, having Indonesian meaning as *tenun yang bersulam benang emas atau perak biasanya dikenakan kaum wanita*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘fabric interwoven with gold or silver ornamentation (found in Palembang, Sumatera, and Bali)’ in which the generic word ‘fabric’ is modified with its form ‘interwoven with gold or silver ornamentation (found in Palembang, Sumatera, and Bali)’, TCIED also applies similar methods in defining *songket* into ‘type of cloth embroidered with gold or silver threads’ in which the generic word ‘cloth’ is modified with its form ‘embroidered with gold or silver threads’. Therefore, both dictionaries use similar methods in defining *songket*.

Sub-Category: Fabric		Cultural Word: Ulos	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalent	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A handmade piece of cloth, 85 cm wide by 1 to 2 meters long, worn like a shawl or stole over one shoulder	Generic word: cloth Form: handmade, 85 cm wide by 1 to 2 meters long, worn like a shawl or stole over one shoulder
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	Batakese ceremonial, woven shawl	Generic word: shawl Form: woven, Batakese Function: ceremonial

Ulos, having Indonesian meaning as *selendang tenun Batak, biasa dipakai dalam upacara adat (pernikahan, memasuki rumah, kematian, dsb)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a handmade piece of cloth, 85 cm wide by 1 to 2 meters long, worn like a shawl or stole over one shoulder’ in which the generic word ‘cloth’ is modified with its form ‘handmade, 85 cm wide by 1 to 2 meters long, worn like a shawl or stole over one shoulder’.

On the other hand, TCIED defines *ulos* using modification generic word with form and function into ‘Batakese ceremonial, woven shawl’ in which the generic word ‘shawl’ is modified with its form ‘woven, Batakese (which means it is originally from Batak tribe)’ and its function ‘ceremonial’ which means it is used in ceremonial events. Therefore, in defining *ulos*, both dictionaries use different methods.

4.3.4 Analysis of English Definitions of Indonesian Vehicles

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Andong	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	Four-wheeled horse-drawn carriage used as a taxi in Yogyakarta and Surakarta	Generic word: carriage Form: four-wheeled, horse-drawn Function: as a taxi in Yogyakarta and Surakarta
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Four-wheeled carriage pulled by horse used in several towns in Indonesia	Generic word: carriage Form: four-wheeled, pulled by horse, used in several towns in Indonesia

Andong, having Indonesian meaning as *kereta kuda sewaan sejenis dokar atau sado beroda empat (di Yogyakarta dan Surakarta)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with function and form into ‘four-wheeled horse-drawn carriage used as a taxi in Yogyakarta and Surakarta’ in which the generic word ‘carriage’ is modified with its form ‘four-wheeled, horse-drawn’ and its function ‘used as a taxi in Yogyakarta and Surakarta’. On the other hand, TCIED uses modification of generic word with form in defining *andong* as ‘four-wheeled carriage pulled by horse used in several towns in Indonesia’ in which the generic word ‘carriage’ is modified with its form ‘four-wheeled, pulled by horse, used in several towns in Indonesia’. Therefore, both dictionaries use different methods in defining *andong*.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Andur	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Buffalo cart	Meaning: a vehicle with two or four wheels used for carrying loads pulled by a buffalo
TCIED	Cultural substitution	Buffalo carriage	Meaning: a four-wheeled passenger vehicle pulled by a buffalo

Andur, having Indonesian meaning as *kereta kerbau*, is defined by ACIED using cultural substitution into ‘buffalo cart’ which means a vehicle with two or four wheels used for carrying loads pulled by a buffalo. TCIED also defines *andur* using cultural substitution into ‘buffalo carriage’ which means a four-wheeled passenger vehicle pulled by a buffalo. Therefore, in defining *andur*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Angkong	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalent	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Two-wheeled rickshaw	Generic word: rickshaw Form: two-wheeled
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Two-wheeled carriage pulled by a man	Generic word: carriage Form: two-wheeled, pulled by a man

Angkong, having Indonesian meaning as *kereta beroda dua yang dihela orang*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘two-wheeled rickshaw’ in which the generic word ‘rickshaw’ is modified with its form ‘two-wheeled’. TCIED also defines *angkong* using modification of generic word with form into ‘two-wheeled carriage pulled by a man’ in which the generic word ‘carriage’ is modified with its form ‘two-wheeled, pulled by a man’. Therefore, in defining *angkong*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Bajaj	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalent	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A three-wheeled Indian-made passenger car which uses a 1962 150-cc Italian Vespa scooter motor	Generic word: car Form: three-wheeled, Indian-made, using a 1962 150-cc Italian Vespa scooter motor

TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Three-tyre motor vehicle (for two or three passengers, the driver is in front of the passengers)	Generic word: vehicle Form: three-tyre, motor, (for two or three passengers, the driver is in front of the passengers)
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Bajaj, having Indonesian meaning as *kendaraan umum bermotor beroda tiga (untuk dua atau tiga penumpang, pengemudinya duduk di depan)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a three-wheeled Indian-made passenger car which uses a 1962 150-cc Italian Vespa scooter motor’ in which the generic word ‘car’ is modified with its form ‘three-wheeled, Indian-made, using a 1962 150-cc Italian Vespa scooter motor’. TCIED also defines *bajaj* using modification of generic word with form into ‘three-tyre motor vehicle (for two or three passengers, the driver is in front of the passengers)’ in which the generic word ‘vehicle’ is modified with its form ‘three-tyre, motor, (for two or three passengers, the driver is in front of the passengers)’. Therefore, in defining *bajaj*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Becak	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A form of pedalled three-wheeled rear-driven pedicab that carries the passengers in front of the driver	Generic word: pedicab Form: pedalled, having three wheels, and the driver sits behind the passengers
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Three-wheeled carriage pedalled by a man	Generic word: carriage Form: three-wheeled, pedalled by a man

Becak, having Indonesian meaning as *kendaraan umum seperti sepeda beroda tiga*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a form of pedalled three-wheeled rear-driven pedicab that carries the passengers in front of the driver’ in which the generic word ‘pedicab’ is modified

with its form ‘pedalled, having three wheels, and the driver sits behind the passengers’. TCIED also uses modification of generic word with form in defining *becak* as ‘three-wheeled carriage pedalled by a man’ in which the generic word ‘carriage’ is modified with its form ‘three-wheeled, pedalled by a man’. Therefore, both dictionaries use similar methods in defining *becak*.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Bemo	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A three-wheeled taxicab	Generic word: taxicab Form: three-wheeled
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Passenger motorized vehicle with three wheels, the driver is in the front part, there is a partition between the driver and the passengers, and the passengers sit side by side facing each other	Generic word: vehicle Form: motorized, three-wheeled, the driver is in the front part, there is a partition between the driver and the passengers, and the passengers sit side by side facing each other

Bemo, having Indonesian meaning as *becak bermotor, sebangsa mobil kecil beroda tiga, pengemudinya duduk di sebelah kanan, digunakan sebagai kendaraan umum*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form as ‘a three-wheeled taxicab’ in which the generic word ‘taxicab’ is modified with its form ‘three-wheeled’. TCIED also uses similar methods in defining *bemo* into ‘passenger motorized vehicle with three wheels, the driver is in the front part, there is a partition between the driver and the passengers, and the passengers sit side by side facing each other’ in which the generic word ‘vehicle’ is modified with its form ‘motorized, three-wheeled, the driver is in the front part, there is a partition between the driver and the passengers, and the passengers sit side by side

facing each other'. Therefore, both dictionaries use similar methods in defining *bemo*.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Bendi	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A two-wheeled horse-drawn carriage	Generic word: carriage Form: two-wheeled, horse drawn
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Two-wheeled carriage pulled by a horse	Generic word: carriage Form: two-wheeled, pulled by a horse

Bendi, having Indonesian meaning as *kereta beroda dua yang ditarik oleh kuda*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into 'a two-wheeled horse-drawn carriage' in which the generic word 'carriage' is modified with its form 'two-wheeled, horse drawn'. TCIED also uses modification of generic word with form in defining *bendi* as 'two-wheeled carriage pulled by a horse' in which the generic word 'carriage' is modified with its form 'two-wheeled, pulled by a horse'. Therefore, both dictionaries use similar methods in defining *bendi*.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Cikar	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Bullock/horse-drawn cart	Generic word: cart Form: drawn by bullock or horse
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Wagon or carriage pulled by a horse or cow	Generic word: wagon or carriage Form: pulled by a horse or cow

Cikar, having Indonesian meaning as *kereta beroda yang ditarik oleh lembu atau kuda*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into 'bullock/horse-drawn cart' in which the generic word 'cart' is modified

with its form ‘drawn by bullock or horse’. TCIED also defines *cikar* using modification of generic word with form into ‘wagon or carriage pulled by a horse or cow’ in which the generic word ‘wagon or carriage’ is modified with its form ‘pulled by a horse or cow’. Therefore, in defining *cikar*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Delman	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A two-wheeled horse-drawn carriage with passenger seats across the axle-tree and a small door at the back, the cabman sits on a bench placed parallel with the axle-tree in front of the passenger seats	Generic word: carriage Form: two wheeled, horse-drawn, passenger seats across the axle-tree, a small door at the back, the cabman sits on a bench placed parallel with the axle-tree in front of the passenger seats
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Two-wheeled horse carriage	Generic word: carriage Form: two-wheeled, pulled by horse

Delman, having Indonesian meaning as *kereta berkuda beroda dua*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a two-wheeled horse-drawn carriage with passenger seats across the axle-tree and a small door at the back, the cabman sits on a bench placed parallel with the axle-tree in front of the passenger seats’ in which the generic word ‘carriage’ is modified with its form ‘two wheeled, horse-drawn, passenger seats across the axle-tree, a small door at the back, the cabman sits on a bench placed parallel with the axle-tree in front of the passenger seats’. TCIED also uses the similar type of equivalence to define *delman* as ‘two-wheeled horse carriage’ in which the generic word ‘carriage’ is modified with its form ‘two-wheeled, pulled by horse’. Therefore, both dictionaries use similar methods in defining *delman*.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Demo	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A three-wheeled motorized vehicle powered by a German-made D.K.W engine	Generic word: vehicle Form: three-wheeled, motorized, powered by a German-made D.K.W engine
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Motor-powered three-wheeler resembling a <i>bemo</i>	Generic word: wheeler Form: motor-powered, three wheels, resembling a <i>bemo</i>

Demo, having Indonesian meaning as *sejenis kendaraan bermotor beroda tiga (hamper sama dengan bemo)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a three-wheeled motorized vehicle powered by a German-made D.K.W engine’ in which the generic word ‘vehicle’ is modified with its form ‘three-wheeled, motorized, powered by a German-made D.K.W engine’. TCIED also defines *demo* using modification of generic word with form into ‘motor-powered three-wheeler resembling a *bemo*’ in which the generic word ‘vehicle’ substituted with suffix (-er) behind the word ‘wheel’ is modified with its form ‘motor-powered, three wheels, resembling a *bemo*’. Therefore, in defining *demo*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Helicak	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of loan word with form	A three-wheeled motorized <i>becak</i> , using a Lambretta scooter motor; the passengers, who sit in front of the driver, are in a closed dome-like compartment	Loan word: <i>becak</i> Form: three-wheeled, motorized, using a Lambretta scooter motor; the passengers, who sit in front of the driver, are in a closed dome-like compartment
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	Three-wheeled motorized vehicle for public transportation. The driver’s seat is at the back of the passengers	Generic word: vehicle Form: three-wheeled, motorized, the driver’s seat is at the back of the passengers Function: for public transportation

Helicak, having Indonesian meaning as *kendaraan bermotor beroda tiga untuk pengangkutan umum yang pengemudinya duduk di belakang penumpang*, is defined by ACIED using modification of loan word with form into ‘a three-wheeled motorized *becak*, using a Lambretta scooter motor; the passengers, who sit in front of the driver, are in a closed dome-like compartment’ in which the loan word ‘*becak*’ is modified with its form ‘three-wheeled, motorized, using a Lambretta scooter motor; the passengers, who sit in front of the driver, are in a closed dome-like compartment’. On the other hand, TCIED defines *helicak* using modification of generic word with form and function into ‘three-wheeled motorized vehicle for public transportation. The driver’s seat is at the back of the passengers’ in which the generic word ‘vehicle’ is modified with its form ‘three-wheeled, motorized, the driver’s seat is at the back of the passengers’ and its function ‘for public transportation’. Therefore, in defining *helicak*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Jemputan	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with function	Pickup car	Generic word: car Function: pickup
TCIED	Modification of generic word with function	Vehicle used for fetching someone	Generic word: vehicle Function: for fetching someone

Jemputan, having Indonesian meaning as *kendaraan yang akan dipakai menjemput*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with function into ‘pickup car’ in which the generic word ‘car’ is modified with its function ‘pickup’ which means it is used to picking up people. TCIED also

defines *jemputan* using modification of generic word with function into ‘vehicle used for fetching someone’ in which the generic word ‘vehicle’ is modified with its function ‘for fetching someone’. Therefore, in defining *jemputan*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Lanca	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Large boat with three masts	Generic word: boat Form: large, having three masts
TCIED	Modification of loan word with classifier	Type of sailing boat	Loan word: lanca Classifier: sailing boat

Lanca, having Indonesian meaning as *perahu besar bertiang tiga*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘large boat with three masts’ in which the generic word ‘boat’ is modified with its form ‘large, having three masts’. On the other hand, TCIED defines *lanca* using modification of loan word with classifier into ‘type of sailing boat’ in which *lanca* is classified as ‘sailing boat’. Therefore, in defining *lanca*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Ojek	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	Bicycle or motorcycle put to use as an inexpensive means of hired transportation, the passenger sits behind the driver and is driven to his destination for a fee	Generic word: bicycle or motorcycle Form: the passenger sits behind the driver and is driven to his destination for a fee Function: as an inexpensive means of a hired transportation
TCIED	Modification of generic word with function	Bicycle or motorcycle used for public transportation	Generic word: Bicycle or motorcycle Function: for public transportation

Ojek, having Indonesian meaning as *sepeda atau sepeda motor yang digunakan untuk mengantar penumpang dengan cara diboncengkan di belakang dengan imbalan upah*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form and function into ‘bicycle or motorcycle put to use as an inexpensive means of hired transportation, the passenger sits behind the driver and is driven to his destination for a fee’ in which the generic word ‘bicycle or motorcycle’ is modified with its form ‘the passenger sits behind the driver and is driven to his destination for a fee’ and its function ‘as an inexpensive means of a hired transportation’. Meanwhile, TCIED only defines *ojek* using modification of function as ‘bicycle or motorcycle used for public transportation’ in which the generic word ‘bicycle or motorcycle’ is modified with its function ‘for public transportation’. Therefore, in defining *ojek*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Omprengan	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with function	Vehicle used as an illegal taxi or truck	Generic word: vehicle Function: used as an illegal taxi or truck
TCIED	Modification of generic word with function	Vehicle that is used illegally to carry passengers to earn extra income	Generic word: vehicle Function: used illegally to carry passengers to earn extra income

Omprengan, having Indonesian meaning as *kendaraan yang dipakai untuk mencari penghasilan*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with function into ‘vehicle used as an illegal taxi or truck’ in which the generic word ‘vehicle’ is modified with its function ‘used as an illegal taxi or truck’. TCIED also defines *omprengan* using modification of generic word with function

into ‘vehicle that is used illegally to carry passengers to earn extra income’ in which the generic word ‘vehicle’ is modified with its function ‘used illegally to carry passengers to earn extra income’. Therefore, in defining *omprengan*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Opelet	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A small urban bus	Generic word: bus Form: small, urban
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Small urban bus in Indonesia	Generic word: bus Form: small, urban, and Indonesia

Opelet, having Indonesian meaning as *mobil sedan atau jip yang diubah susunan tempat duduknya serta ditambahkan sebagai kendaraan umum*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a small urban bus’ in which the generic word ‘bus’ is modified with its form ‘small, urban (used in the city)’. In line with ACIED, TCIED also applies similar methods to define *opelet* into ‘small urban bus in Indonesia’ in which the generic word ‘bus’ is modified with its form ‘small, urban, and Indonesia as the country where *opelet* exists’. Therefore, both dictionaries use similar methods in defining *opelet*.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Otopet	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Scooter	Meaning: a child’s toy consisting of a footboard mounted on two wheels and a long steering handle, propelled by pushing on foot against the ground
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Type of children’s tricycle without pedals	Generic word: tricycle Form: used by children and have no pedals

Otopet, having Indonesian meaning as *papan kecil beroda dan berkemudi* (*untuk permainan anak-anak*), is defined by ACIED using cultural substitution ‘scooter’ which means ‘a child’s toy consisting of a footboard mounted on two wheels and a long steering handle, propelled by pushing on foot against the ground’. On the other hand, TCIED defines *otopet* using modification of generic word with form into ‘type of children’s tricycle without pedals’ in which the generic word ‘tricycle’ is modified with its form ‘used by children and have no pedals’. Therefore, in defining *otopet*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Sado	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A two-wheeled, horse-drawn carriage	Generic word: carriage Form: two-wheeled, and drawn by horse
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Two-wheeled carriage pulled by a horse	Generic word: carriage Form: two-wheeled, pulled by a horse

Sado, having Indonesian meaning as *kereta beroda dua, ditarik oleh kuda*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a two-wheeled, horse-drawn carriage’ in which the generic word ‘carriage’ is modified with its form ‘two-wheeled, and drawn by horse’. TCIED also defines *sado* using modification of generic word with form into ‘two-wheeled carriage pulled by a horse’ in which the generic word ‘carriage’ is modified with its form ‘two-wheeled, pulled by a horse’. Therefore, in defining *sado*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Sampan	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Flat-bottomed skiff usually propelled by oars, dugout	Generic word: skiff Form: flat-bottomed, propelled by oars, dugout
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Small boat made from wood	Generic word: boat Form: small, made from wood

Sampan, having Indonesian meaning as *perahu kecil*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘flat-bottomed skiff usually propelled by oars, dugout’ in which the generic word ‘skiff’ is modified with its form ‘flat-bottomed, propelled by oars, dugout’. TCIED also defines *sampan* using similar methods into ‘small boat made from wood’ in which the generic word ‘boat’ is modified with its form ‘small, made from wood’. Therefore, both dictionaries use similar methods in defining *sampan*.

Sub-Category: Vehicle		Cultural Word: Sepeda Kumbang	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Motorized bicycle	Generic word: bicycle Form: motorized
TCIED	Cultural substitution	Motorbike	Meaning: a small, light motorcycle

Sepeda Kumbang, having Indonesian meaning as *sepeda yang dilengkapi dengan motor, jika motornya mati dapat didayung dengan kaki*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘motorized bicycle’ in which the generic word ‘bicycle’ is modified with its form ‘motorized’. On the other hand, TCIED defines *sepeda kumbang* using cultural substitution into ‘motorbike’ which means a small, light motorcycle. Therefore, in defining *sepeda kumbang*, both dictionaries use different methods.

4.3.5 English Definitions of Indonesian Buildings

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Anjungan	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Pavilion	Meaning: a summer house or other decorative shelter in a park or large garden
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Artistic building in a garden (usually used for recreation)	Generic word: building Form: artistic, located in a garden

Anjungan, having Indonesian meaning as *bangunan di taman atau lapangan yang kadang-kadang dibuat secara artistik, dipakai sebagai tempat rekreasi*, is defined by ACIED using cultural substitution into ‘pavilion’ which means a summer house or other decorative shelter in a park or large garden. On the other hand, TCIED defines *anjungan* using modification of generic word with form and function into ‘artistic building in a garden (usually used for recreation)’ in which the generic word ‘building’ is modified with its form ‘artistic, located in a garden’ and its function ‘usually used for recreation’. Therefore, in defining *anjungan*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Balai	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Hall in a royal palace	Generic word: hall Form: located in a royal palace
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	House in the vicinity of a palace	Generic word: house Form: in the vicinity of a palace

Balai, having Indonesian meaning as *rumah (di lingkungan istana)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘hall in a royal palace’ in which the generic word ‘hall’ is modified with its form ‘located in

a royal palace’. Using similar methods with ACIED, TCIED defines *balai* into ‘house in the vicinity of a palace’ in which the generic word ‘house’ is modified with its form ‘in the vicinity of a palace’. Therefore, in defining *balai*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Bedeng	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Barrack	Meaning: a large building or group of buildings used to house soldiers
TCIED	Cultural substitution	Barrack	Meaning: a large building or group of buildings used to house soldiers

Bedeng, having Indonesian meaning as *rumah darurat (sementara) bagi pekerja-pekerja*, is defined by ACIED and TCIED using cultural substitution into ‘barrack’ which means a large building or group of buildings used to house soldiers. Therefore, in defining *bedeng*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Biah	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Church	Meaning: a building used for public Christian worship
TCIED	Modification of generic word with function	Building used by Jews for worship and religious teaching	Generic word: building Function: used by Jews for worship and religious teaching

Biah, having Indonesian meaning as *rumah tempat sembahyang (orang Yahudi)*, is defined by ACIED using cultural substitution into ‘church’ which means a building used for public Christian worship. On the other hand, TCIED defines *biah* using modification of generic word with function into ‘building used by Jews for worship and religious teaching’ in which the generic word ‘building’

is modified with its function ‘used by Jews for worship and religious teaching’.

Therefore, in defining *biah*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Congkong	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Sentry box	Meaning: a structure providing shelter for a standing sentry, a soldier stationed to keep guard or to control access to a place
TCIED	Modification of generic word with function	Guard-house	Generic word: house Function: guard

Congkong, having Indonesian meaning as *rumah jaga*, is defined by ACIED using cultural substitution into ‘sentry box’ which means a structure providing shelter for a standing sentry, a soldier stationed to keep guard or to control access to a place. On the other hand, TCIED defines *congkong* using modification of generic with function into ‘guard-house’ in which the generic word ‘house’ is modified with its function ‘guard’ which means it is used as a place for a soldier to guard something. Therefore, in defining *congkong*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Cungkup	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	Memorial tomb in the shape of a house	Generic word: tomb Form: in the shape of a house Function: memorial
TCIED	Cultural substitution	Grave house	Meaning: a house built on a grave

Cungkup, having Indonesian meaning as *bangunan (atap) di atas makan untuk pelindung makam*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form and function into ‘memorial tomb in the shape of a house’ in which the

generic word ‘tomb’ is modified with its form ‘in the shape of a house’ and its function ‘memorial’ which means it is used to commemorate someone or something. On the other hand, TCIED defines *cungkup* using cultural substitution into ‘grave house’ which means a house built on a grave. Therefore, in defining *cungkup*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Dangau	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	A temporary hut erected to camp out and watch the paddy fields	Generic word: hut Form: temporary Function: to camp out and watch the paddy fields
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	Small hut or shed in a rice field or land as a place for watching crops	Generic word: hut or shed Form: small, located in a rice field or land Function: as a place for watching crops

Dangau, having Indonesian meaning as *gubuk (rumah kecil) di sawah atau lading tempat orang menjaga tanaman*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with function and form into ‘a temporary hut erected to camp out and watch the paddy fields’ in which the generic word ‘hut’ is modified with its form ‘temporary’ and its function ‘to camp out and watch the paddy fields’. The similar methods is also used by TCIED in defining *dangau* into ‘small hut or shed in a rice field or land as a place for watching crops’ in which the generic word ‘hut or shed’ is modified with its form ‘small, located in a rice field or land’ and its function ‘as a place for watching crops’. Therefore, in defining *dangau*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Gubuk	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	(bamboo) hut	Generic word: hut Form: bamboo
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Small house (usually temporary)	Generic word: house Form: small and temporary

Gubuk, having Indonesian meaning as *rumah kecil (biasanya yang kurang baik dan bersifat sementara)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘(bamboo) hut’ in which the generic word ‘hut’ is modified with its form ‘bamboo’ which means it is made of bamboo. TCIED also defines *gubuk* using modification of generic word with form into ‘small house (usually temporary)’ in which the generic word ‘house’ is modified with its form ‘small and temporary’. Therefore, in defining *gubuk*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Honae	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Round house	Generic word: house Form: round
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	A round house found in the hinterland of Irian Jaya	Generic word: house Form: round, found in the hinterland of Irian Jaya

Honae, having Indonesian meaning as *rumah tradisional masyarakat Papua, berbentuk bulat, biasanya dihuni oleh kaum laki-laki*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘round house’ in which the generic word ‘house’ is modified with its form ‘round’. TCIED also defines *honae* using modification of generic word with form into ‘a round house found in the hinterland of Irian Jaya’ in which the generic word ‘house’ is modified with its

form ‘round, found in the hinterland of Irian Jaya’. Therefore, in defining *hona*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Joglo	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A traditional Javanese roof shape	Generic word: roof Form: traditional, Javanese
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	Javanese typical building whose terrace is wide and the central part is partitioned (usually used for living room)	Generic word: building Form: Javanese, whose terrace is wide and the central part is partitioned Function: used for living room

Joglo, having Indonesian meaning as *gaya bangunan (terutama untuk tempat tinggal) khas Jawa dengan serambi depan yang lebar serta ruang tengah yang tidak bersekat-sekat (biasanya dipergunakan untuk ruang tamu)*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘a traditional Javanese roof shape’ in which the generic word ‘roof’ is modified with its form ‘traditional, Javanese’ which means it is originally from Java. On the other hand, TCIED defines *joglo* using modification of generic word with form and function into ‘Javanese typical building whose terrace is wide and the central part is partitioned (usually used for living room)’ in which the generic word ‘building’ is modified with its form ‘Javanese, whose terrace is wide and the central part is partitioned’ and its function ‘used for living room’. Therefore, in defining *joglo*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Kacapuri	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Inner dome of a palace	Generic word: dome Form: inner in a palace

TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Main part of a house situated in the centre	Generic word: part of a house Form: main, situated in the centre
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Kacapuri, having Indonesian meaning as *pusat istana*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘inner dome of a palace’ in which the generic word ‘dome’ is modified with its form ‘inner in a palace’. TCIED also defines *kacapuri* using modification of generic word with form into ‘main part of a house situated in the centre’ in which the generic word ‘part of a house’ is modified with its form ‘main, situated in the centre’. Therefore, in defining *kacapuri*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Kelenteng	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	Chinese temple	Generic word: temple Form: Chinese
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Chinese temple	Generic word: temple Form: Chinese

Kelenteng, having Indonesian meaning as *bangunan tempat memuja, dan melakukan upacara keagamaan bagi penganut Konghucu*, is defined by ACIED and TCIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘Chinese temple’ in which the generic word ‘temple’ is modified with its form ‘Chinese’ which means the temple is influenced by Chinese culture or originally from China. Therefore, in defining *kelenteng*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Keraton	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalent	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Palace	Meaning: a large, impressive building forming the official residence of a sovereign, president, etc
TCIED	Cultural substitution	Palace	Meaning: a large, impressive building forming the official residence of a sovereign, president, etc

Keraton, having Indonesian meaning as *rumah besar dan bagus tempat tinggal raja*, is defined by ACIED and TCIED using cultural substitution into ‘palace’ which means a large, impressive building forming the official residence of a sovereign, president, etc. Therefore, in defining *keraton*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Kit	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalent	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Opium den	Meaning: a place where people meet secretly or illicitly to trade opium
TCIED	Cultural substitution	Opium shop	Meaning: a building where opioms are sold

Kit, having Indonesian meaning as *rumah tempat berjualan madat (secara legal)*, is defined by ACIED using cultural substitution into ‘opium den’ which means a place where people meet secretly or illicitly to trade opium. TCIED also defines *kit* using cultural substitution into ‘opium shop’ which means a building where opioms are sold. Therefore, in defining *kit*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Lamin	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	(among the Dayak people in Kalimantan) long house	Generic word: house Form: long, among the Dayak people in Kalimantan
TCIED	Modification of loan word with classifier	Type of building in Dayak tribe	Loan word: lamin Classifier: building in Dayak tribe

Lamin, having Indonesian meaning as *bangunan (rumah) kolektif pada suku Dayak, bentuknya besar memanjang dan bertingkat*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into ‘(among the Dayak people in Kalimantan) long house’ in which the generic word ‘house’ is modified with its form ‘long, among the Dayak people in Kalimantan’. On the other hand, TCIED defines *lamin* using modification of loan word with classifier into ‘type of building in Dayak tribe’ in which *lamin* is classified as ‘building in Dayak tribe’. Therefore, in defining *lamin*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Langgar	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with function	A hut or house which serves as a Muslim elementary school and in which students are instructed in Koranic reading or which is used as a place to pray	Generic word: hut or house Function: a Muslim elementary school, a place where students are instructed in Koranic reading, and as a place to pray
TCIED	Cultural substitution	Village mosque	Meaning: a Muslim place of worship located in a village

Langgar, having Indonesian meaning as *masjid kecil tempat mengaji atau bersembahyang*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with function into ‘a hut or house which serves as a Muslim elementary school and in which students are instructed in Koranic reading or which is used as a place to pray’ in which the generic word ‘hut or house’ is modified with its function ‘a

Muslim elementary school, a place where students are instructed in Koranic reading, and as a place to pray'. On the other hand, TCIED defines *langgar* using cultural substitution into 'village mosque' which means a Muslim place of worship located in a village. Therefore, in defining *langgar*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Losmen	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Cultural substitution	Lodgings	Meaning: a rented room or rooms, usually in the same residence as the owner
TCIED	Cultural substitution	A pub	Meaning: traditionally an establishment also providing food and lodging

Losmen, having Indonesian meaning as *rumah penginapan yang menyewakan kamar tanpa menyediakan fasilitas makan*, is defined by ACIED using cultural substitution into 'lodgings' which means a rented room or rooms, usually in the same residence as the owner. TCIED also defines *losmen* using cultural substitution into 'a pub' which means traditionally an establishment also providing food and lodging. Therefore, in defining *losmen*, both dictionaries use similar methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Pasanggrahan	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form and function	Rest house, usually government-owned	Generic word: house Form: government-owned Function: to rest
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Small official hotel	Generic word: hotel Form: small, official

Pasanggrahan, having Indonesian meaning as *peristirahatan*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with function and form into ‘rest house, usually government-owned’ in which the generic word ‘house’ is modified with its function ‘to rest’ and its form ‘government-owned’. Meanwhile, TCIED defines *pasanggrahan* using modification of generic with form into ‘small official hotel’ in which the generic word ‘hotel’ is modified with its form ‘small, official’. Therefore, in defining *pasanggrahan*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Sanggar	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalent	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with function	Place of worship (in the home)	Generic word: place Function: worship
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Small house temple	Generic word: temple Form: small house

Sanggar, having Indonesian meaning as *tempat pemujaan yang terletak di pekarangan rumah*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with function ‘place of worship (in the home)’ in which the generic word ‘place’ is modified with its function ‘worship’. On the other hand, TCIED defines *sanggar* using modification of generic word with form into ‘small house temple’ in which the generic word ‘temple’ is modified with its form ‘(having shaped like) small house’. Therefore, in defining *sanggar*, both dictionaries use different methods.

Sub-Category: Building		Cultural Word: Saung	
Dictionaries	Methods	English Equivalents	Analysis
ACIED	Modification of generic word with form	A small watchman's hut built in rice paddies	Generic word: hut Form: small, owned by watchman, built in rice paddies
TCIED	Modification of generic word with form	Small hut in field or garden	Generic word: hut Form: small, built in field or garden

Saung, having Indonesian meaning as *bangunan kecil seperti rumah di sawah atau kebun*, is defined by ACIED using modification of generic word with form into 'a small watchman's hut built in rice paddies' in which the generic word 'hut' is modified with its form 'small, owned by watchman, built in rice paddies'. TCIED also uses similar methods in defining *saung* into 'small hut in field or garden' in which the generic word 'hut' is modified with its form 'small, built in field or garden'. Therefore, both dictionaries use similar methods in defining *saung*.