

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains the description about source of the data, method of the research population and sample, techniques of collecting the data, and technique of analyzing the data.

3.1 Source of the Data

The data for this research is taken from software of dictionary called *Kamus* made by Ebta Setiawan (2006-2009). He described his software as an English-Indonesian Dictionary and vice versa.

This software *Kamus* that I used in this research is the 2.04th version, which is the newest version of software *Kamus*. Before creating this version of software, Setiawan has made seven versions of it, there are *Kamus* 1.00, *Kamus* 1.01, *Kamus* 1.02, *Kamus* v2.0, *Kamus* v2.01, *Kamus* v2.02, and *Kamus* v2.03.

This program is released as freeware of personal and non commercial use. Many software dictionaries are available, but Setiawan says that this dictionary is different from the others. It tries to facilitate the translations and also helps in reading. I found that in *Kamus* there are also idioms.

Therefore, like I mentioned in the previous chapter, I used this software to be analyzed in this research.

The following picture is the image of software *Kamus*:



Figure 3. The image of software *Kamus*

Key features of this software are:

- Small size for easy distribution
- Simple and easy user interface
- Fast Search
- Automatic search between English and Indonesian languages
- Clipboard monitoring

- Compact Mode
- Smart Find
- Auto remove non alpha character such as !',:;.?"-)\(*/+ , etc
- Highlight result for Indonesian
- Find exact word, contained in text or Phrases.
- Adding new word and phrase
- More that 41.000 English-Indonesian word, 35.000 Indonesian-English word and more than 64.000 phrases.
- 20 nice skins with optimization
- Transparency support (Win 2k, XP and Up)

As the researcher explained above, this software is the 2.04th version. Ebta has developed his software for several times since he made *Kamus* 1.00. He developed the software and add some features to raise its quality, they are:

- [+] New trackbar to adjust transparency
- [+] Add a PopUp menu in the application icon
- [*] Fixed hundreds uncomplete definition (database section)
- [*] Fixed English help file that's poorly written :)
- [*] Up to 5x faster translate word from clipboard
- [*] Other small bugs
- [+] Add history window.

The features are :· [+] Simple and nice design

- [+] List the recent words (up to 50 words)
- [+] Sort the words by name
- [+] Display the definition by moving the cursor
- [+] Automatic add new word from clipboard and display the definition
- [+] Automatic dock (snap) the window in the left or right screen
- [+] Standalone window (hide the main window)

There typed a Smart Find feature above. This feature is helpful for us to find out the translations of idioms. Yes, this is the focus of my research. Based on the idioms from Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication dictionary, we will find out how many phrases of idioms that available on *Kamus* and the quality of those translations. And of course, we also will know the procedures used in translating idioms in *Kamus*.

3.2 Method of the Research

This research is conducted in the qualitative method. Alwasilah (2008) explained the characteristic of qualitative method as: first, we have to focus of the research is quality ('hakikat', essence); second, we have to know that the root of philosophy are phenomenology and symbolic interaction; third, the concerned phrase are field work, ethnography, naturalistic, grounded, and

subjective; fourth, the aim of the research are understanding, description, finding, and hypothesis appearance; fifth, the design of the research are elastic, evolve, and emergent; sixth, the background of the research are natural and intimate; seventh, sample of the research are small, not random, and theoretic; eighth, is the data collection, in data collection the researcher's role is as a core of instrument, data also collected by conducting interview and observation; ninth, the analysis modus is inductive (by the researcher); and tenth, the findings are comprehensive, holistic, and expansive.

The more brief explanation about the characteristics of qualitative research is given by Biklen (1982) as cited in Sivani (2010:27), he says that qualitative research tends to analyze the data inductively and more descriptive because it produces descriptive data in written form. And it does not consider numbers as the most important.

As suggested by Fraenkle and Wallen (1993), quoted by Sivani (2010:28), that descriptive method is used to explain, analyze and classify something through various technique surveys, interview, questioners, observation and test. So I can give a factual description of the research and its result in findings chapter, as mentioned by Sivani in her paper.

3.3. Population and Sample

The researcher uses a total sample for this study. There are 1613 idioms found in software *Kamus* to be investigated and analyzed. As defined by

Fraenkel and Wallen (1993, cited in Sivani (2010:29) that a descriptive study must at least have sample with a minimum number of 100. So, the data I found comply with the Frankel and Wallen's standard of sample for research.

3.4. The Technique of Collecting Data

There are two steps in collecting data for this research. They are:

- 1) Reading all phrases in Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication dictionary by Dr. Lim.
- 2) Listing the available phrases in *Kamus* based on more than 6000 phrases in Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication dictionary.

3.5. The Technique of Analyzing Data

The data are analyzed inductively to enable the identification of the facts that appear in this research. The data collected are classified into table form to ease the analysis. The listed available phrases in *Kamus*, then compared with their meaning in English given by Dr. Lim.

Thereby, we can figure out the quality of translation products of idioms in *Kamus* and what procedures used in the translation process. I calculates the result of the data analysis to find out the percentage of procedures used in *Kamus* to translate the idioms by using the formula elaborated from Sivani's formula:

$$P = F / N \times 100\%$$

Notes: P = Number of percentage

F = Frequency of translation procedures

N = Number of whole sample

The formula also elaborated to find out the quality of the translation products considering the accuracy, clarity, and naturalness.

3.6 Research Procedures

The research procedures are divided into seven steps, as follows:

- 1) The researcher reads all phrases in Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication dictionary
- 2) The researcher lists the available phrases in *Kamus* based on phrases in Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication dictionary and put it into table form
- 3) The researcher identify the translation procedures used in *Kamus*
- 4) The researcher analyze the quality of the translation product by checklisting the accuracy, the clarity or the naturalness
- 5) The researcher calculates both the percentage of procedures applied in the translations and percentage of accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of the translations

- 6) The researcher describes and interpretes the results comprehensibly
- 7) The researcher draws the conclusions based on the results of the study

