CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes about the research method of the research. They are research design, research instrument, data and data source of the research, data collection of the research and data analysis of the research.

3.1. Research Design

This research used descriptive qualitative approach. Descriptive qualitative research were exploring, understanding and representing of social or human problem. It was treated by questions and procedures. The typically of this research were collected in the participant's setting, built from the general to specific theme and the researcher making interpretations the meaning of the data (adapted from Creswell, 2007 in Creswell, 2009: 4). It related to Raco's opinion that descriptive qualitative was also called interpretative research. He said that because the acting part of researcher is interpreting and giving the meaning in the data or information getting. So that why, this research type were considerable influenced by the researcher. Maybe their personalities, creativities social background orthe abilities of researcher (Raco, 2010: 10).

The writer used qualitative approach because this research focuses on the analysis of the English translation of Surah An-Nisa' of the holy Quran. Other characteristics of qualitative research were explained by Tracy (2013: 5), they were analyzing variously and holistics; giving the continuously process; focusing

on live experience; the researcher was helping to explain and to interpret the data; explaining the reasons of chronology.

Creswell (2009: 15) also gave explanation about qualitative method. In his book of *Research Design* he said that there are five qualitative methods. They wereappearing methods; available questions; interview data, observational data, document data and audio-visual data; text and image analysis; themes, patterns and interpretation.

By the explanations above, those characteristicswere appropriate to this research. In this research, the writer gave interpret the meaning of the data. The creativities and abilities of the writer were more influenced of doing and analyzing this research. Another activity of doing qualitative research was categorizing or relating the theory to the data. That why the writer to categorize or to relate lexical relation theory to surah An – Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

3.2. Instrument

The instrument of research was the tool or device using to collect a lot of information which was related to research (Mukhtar, 2013: 109). In this research, the instrument was human or the writer itself. Mukhtar gave the reason why qualitative research uses human as an instrument, because all of the senses of the writer directly needed to observe the data. Yin. K. Robert (122) also added the opinion that human being who uses the tools and can estimating which was useful or not those tools.

3.3.Data and Data Sources

Mason, Jennifer (2002: 52-53) explained the source of the data, which was one of the important things to start to write in the analysis. The data source were a repository of knowledge, experience, feelings or whatever, that are relevant to the research. Mukhtar (2013: 107) also gave the opinion about data source, data source was gotten by institution, documentation of institution or historical. Those were not always used by the researcher. Those data will be sorted which one relates to the theory.

"Data is the empiric information and documentation getting in the field as a support the scientific and academic research" (Mukhtar, 2013: 99). In this research, the data were some words, phrases and sentences that had relation with lexical relations in surah An-Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

In this research, the data source was the text published, it was the Holy Quran translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Then, the writer chosen one of the surah, it is surah An-Nisa'. That was the data source that will be used by the writer, it was surah An-Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

3.4.Data Collection

There were four types of data collection to Yin, Robert K. (2011: 130), the potential data collection activities were interviewing; observing; collecting and examining or Feeling. In this research, the type of data collection were collecting and examining method. Yin, K. Robert (2011: 148) added the opinion, collection and examining method were looking for the contents of: personal documents,

other printed materials, graphics, archival records, and physical artifacts. This research, the writer looked the contents of the printed material; it was the text of translation of surah An - Nisa.

In order to Creswell (2009: 178-181), to collect those data, the writer must did some steps include the limitation of setting and collecting information through unstructured or semi structured documents. The writer concluded those steps in this analysis by explaining the activities as follows:

- 1. The writer read all of the data (raw data).
- 2. After that, the writer collected information to the words, phrases and sentences which were potential and related to lexical relation.

O mankind! reverence your Guardian-Lord, who created you from a single person, created, of like nature, His mate, and from them twain scattered (like seeds) countless men and women; reverence God, through whom ye demand your mutual (rights), and (reverence) the wombs (That bore you): for God ever watches over you. (An – Nisa': 1)

3. The last step, the writer underlined the words, phrases and sentences which were related to lexical relation.

O <u>mankind</u>! reverence your <u>Guardian-Lord</u>, who created you from a single person, created, of like nature, His mate, and from them twain scattered (like seeds) countless <u>men</u>and <u>women</u>; reverence <u>God</u>, through whom ye demand your mutual (rights), and (reverence) the wombs (That bore you): for <u>God</u> ever watches over you. (An – Nisa': 1)

3.5.Data Analysis

The writer analyzed surah An-Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. To answer the first and second questions, the writer followed the data analysis techniques by Miles and Huberman in Mukhtar (2013: 135). The steps were:

1. Collecting the data

Collecting the data was the activity progress in a research. In this step, the write used her selves as the instrument for getting the data documentation. The writer also could directly analyze the data which is appropriate by information in the research area. In the analysis phase of this study, the writer got the data from documentation, it was the transcript of surah An - Nisa translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

2. Reduction the data

Reduction the data was the activity to select, to focus, to simplify, to abstraction and to transformation the raw data which is appearing. Not only that, the researcher was also coding those data by making in field note. Some ways to analyze this phase includes summarizing, coding, examining the theme and making the groups.

In this research, the writer focused to words, phrases and sentences related to lexical relation and dispose those data that are not related to lexical relation by coding or grouping the data. The writer concluded this step by drawing the table below:

Data: Words, Phrases and Sentences	ном	POL	SYN	ANT	НҮР	MER
Mankind;					$\sqrt{}$	
	Words, Phrases and Sentences	Words, Phrases and Sentences	Words, Phrases and Sentences HOM POL	Words, Phrases and Sentences HOM POL SYN	Words, Phrases and Sentences HOM POL SYN ANT	Words, Phrases and Sentences HOM POL SYN ANT HYP

	Men,				
	Women				
	Guardian-Lord				
2.	= God		V		

Table 3.1

Note: (Types of lexical relation)

HOM = Homonymy

POL = Polysemy

SYN = Synonymy

ANT = Antonymy

HYP = Hyponymy

MER = Meronymy

3. Display data

Display data was arranging the information which is organized to describe the conclusion and to take the action. Qualitative research displayed the data by narration text. In this research, the writer arranged, chosen and described the meaning of data than categories which one is relating to principle of lexical relation. After the types were known, the writer continued to describe the types of lexical relation.

Data	Meaning (Oxford Dictionary 4 th editions)		
Mankind	Is a human race		
Man	An adult man human being		
Woman	An adult woman human being		

Table 3.2

Those data categorized to inclusion principle of lexical relation. The reasons why those were called the inclusion of principle of lexical relation because if we were saying the word 'mankind', automatically we include think about man and woman. Those words cause the appearing the type of lexical relation, it was hyponymy. The writer said like that because hyponymy was the general words which had the specific words. The word 'mankind' is general. It had the specific words, they are man and woman.

DATA	ТҮРЕ	INC	OVL	CMPL	CONT
	НОМ				
	POL				
	SYN				

	ANT			
Mankind;				
Man and Woman	НҮР	V		
	MED			
	MER			

Table 3.3

Note, the principles of lexical relation:

INC = Inclusion

OVL = Overlap

CMPL = Complementation

CONT = Contiguity

4. Verification and conclusion

Verification and conclusion was the activity of concluding the data. It was explaining if the data is meaningful, having the relation and proposition. The way to conclude the research were explained from collect the data, explanations, configurations, a plot of cause and reasons and proposition. Actually the conclusion has been prepared but not really clear. But, in the next phase, the conclusion increased to be more specify and forceful.

In this step of analyze the data, the writer concluded if those words, phrases and sentences were called of type and principle of lexical relation. The writer concluded this analysis by drawing the sample below:

FREQUENCY	ТҮРЕ	INC	OVL	CMPL	CONT
	HOM		V		
	POLY		V		
	SYN				$\sqrt{}$
				,	
	ANT				
	7/				
	HYP	1			
	MER	$\sqrt{}$			
		4 %			

Table 3.4