

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

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 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)

3.5.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:

FREQUENCY	TYPE	INC	OVL	CMPL	CONT
	HOM		√		
	POLY		√		
	SYN				√
	ANT			√	
	HYP	√			
	MER	√			

Table 3.4