CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter consists of research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, subject of the research, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study used content analysis method because it analyzed the data descriptively based on theory of tree diagrams. In addition, the data of this study are sentences, phrase and words rather than numbers.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1. Data and Data Source

The data source of the research was literary work that is Qur'an English translation by Shakir. Meanwhile, the data of this research was verses on 5 Meccan Surahs and 5 Medinan surahs on Shakir's Qur'an English translation. The 5 Meccan Surahs are "Asy-Syams", "Al-Balad", "Al-A'la", "At-Thariq", and "Al-'Adiyat", whereas the 5 Medinan surahs are "At-Thalaq", "At-Taghabun", "Al-Munafiqun", "Al-Jumu'ah", and "As-Saf".

3.2.2. Research Instrument

The main instrument of the research was the researcher herself. She will be the only instrument that will collect and analyze the data. Additionally, she will also use some supporting tools such as: computer, papers, books, and so on.

3.2.3. Technique of Data Collection

The researcher uses some techniques to collect the data, as follows:

1. Browsing and downloading

The researcher collected the data by searching Qur'an English translation by Muhammad Habib Shakir on internet in the PDF form. Here, the researcher downloaded at (www.qurandownload.com/english-quran-shakir-wb.pdf).

2. Selecting the surahs

After the Qur'an English translation was downloaded, the researcher then chooses some surahs by comparing which surahs that have the most verse in surahs between Meccan and Medinan. Here, the researcher founds 11-20 verses that mostly use in a Qur'an. The researcher took the data of this research from 10 surahs: 5 Meccan Surahs and 5 Medinan surahs. The 5 Meccan Surahs are "Asy-Syams", "Al-Balad", "Al-A'la", "At-Thariq", and "Al-'Adiyat", whereas the 5 Medinan surahs are "At-Thalaq", "At-Taghabun", "Al-Munafiqun", "Al-Jumu'ah", and "As-Saf". The surahs above is become the data of the research.

3.3 Subject of the Research

The subject of the research was Meccan and Medinan surahs on Qur'an English Translation by Muhammad Habib Shakir. The 5 Meccan Surahs are "Asy-Syams (15 verses)", "Al-Balad (20 verses)", "Al-A'la (19 verses)", "At-Thariq (17 verses)", and "Al-'Adiyat (11 verses)". Whereas the 5Medinan surahs are "At-Thalaq (12 verses)", "At-Taghabun (18 verses)", "Al-Munafiqun (11 verses)", "Al-Jumu'ah (11 verses)", and "As-Saf (14 verses)". The total of Meccan Surahs consist of 82 verses, whereas the total of Medinan verses consist of 66 verses. Total of Meccan and Medinan verses are 148 verses.

3.4 Data Analysis

The first step, the researcher analyzed each word and phrase of the sentence of Meccan Surahs. Then, the researcher concerned toMedinan surahs on Qur'an English translation by Muhammad Habib Shakir by coding for each word classes and phrases. In addition, the coding used abbreviations that indicated word classes and phrases. The figures below are the abbreviations and the example of coding the selected data.

S	:Sentence	Aux	: Auxiliary
NP	:Noun Phrase	Adj	:Adjective
VP	: Verb Phrase	Prep	:Preposition
AP	: Adjective phrase	Adv	:Adverb
PP	: Prepositional phrase	Det	:Determiner
AdvP	:Adverb Phrase		

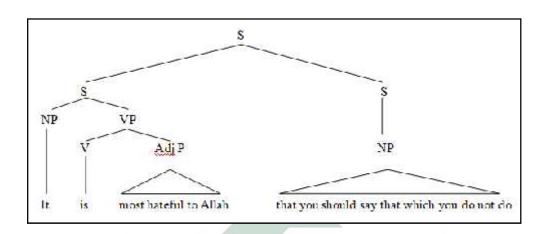


Figure 3.1 word classes and phrases coding

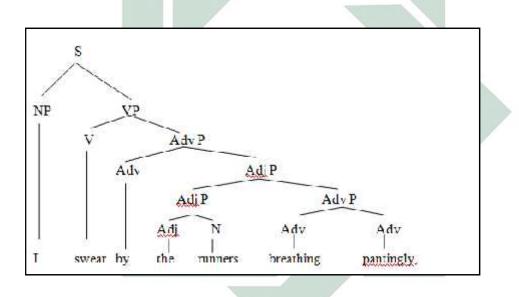


Figure 3.2 word classes and phrases coding

The second step, after coding and analyzedMeccan and Medinan verses based on word classes, the researcher classifiedMeccan and Medinan verses into simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence. The researcher were selecting by giving different color of verses, they are: purple color for simple sentence, orange color for compound sentence, green color for complex sentence, and blue color for compound complex sentence. In addition, the researcher used abbreviation to make simpler classified. The abbreviation SS was for simple sentence, CS was for compound sentence, CxS was for complex sentence, and CCS was for compound complex sentence. The selecting data were like the example below:

1. I swear by the runners breathing pantingly,-->SS

- 2. Then those that produce fire striking,
- 3. Then those that make raids at morn,
- 4. Then thereby raise dust,

Figure 3.3The example of selecting data by give purple color of simple

sentence

12. And the earth splitting [with plants];

- 13. Most surely it is a decisive word,
- 14. And it is no joke.

15. Surely they will make a scheme, -> CS

- 16. And I [too] will make a scheme.
- 17. So grant the unbelievers a respite: let them alone for awhile.

Figure 3.4 The example of selecting data by give orange color of compound sentence

6. That is because there came to them their messengers with clear arguments, but they said. Shall mortals guide us? \rightarrow CxS So they disbelieved and turned back, and Allah does not stand in need [of anything], and Allah is Self-sufficient, Praised.

7. Those who disbelieve think that they shall never be raised. Say: Aye! by my Lord! you shall most certainly be raised, then you shall most certainly be informed of what you did; and that is easy to Allah.

8. Therefore believe in Allah and His Messenger and the Light which We have revealed; and Allah is Aware of what you do

Figure 3.5The example of selecting data by give green color of complex sentence

5. That is the command of Allah which He has revealed to you, and whoever is careful of [his duty to] Allah. He will remove from him his evil and give him a big reward. $\rightarrow CCS$

6. Lodge them where you lodge according to your means, and do not injure them in order that you may straiten them; and if they are pregnant, spend on them until they lay down their burden; then if they suckle for you, give them their recompense and enjoin one another among you to do good; and if you disagree, another [woman] shall suckle for him.

Figure 3.6The example of selecting data by give blue color of compound complex sentence

After selected the data by giving different color of verses, the researcher

Kinds of sentence	Surah	Verse
Simple sentence		
I swear by the runners breathing pantingly,	Al-Adiyat	1
Total		
Compound sentence		
O Prophet! Why do you forbid [yourself] that which Allah	At-Tahrim	1
has made lawful for you; you seek to please your wives; and		
Allah is Forgiving, Merciful.		
Total		
Complex sentence		
It is most hateful to Allah that you should say which you do	As-Saff	3
not		
Compound complex sentence		
That is the command of Allah which He has revealed to you,	At-Talaq	5
and whoever is careful of [his duty to] Allah, He will	_	
remove from him his evil and give him a big reward		
Total		

then put the verses into table. Here is the example of the table:

Table 3.7 the example of kinds classification data into table

After classified into table, the researcher compare and find the difference between Meccan and Medinan generally based on type of sentence and its elements such as phrase, and word classes. The researcher gave different color for each phrase, like the example below:

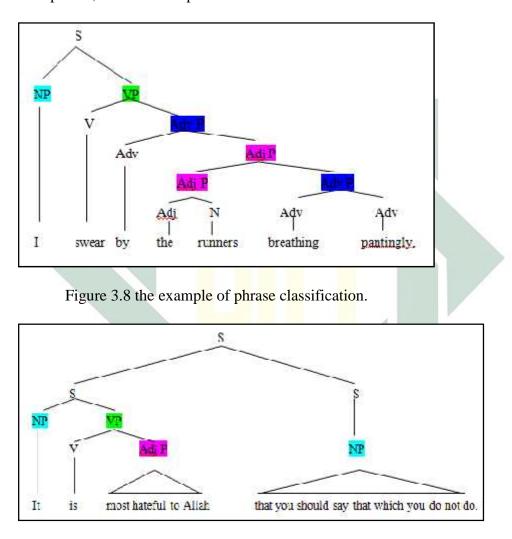


Figure 3.9 the example of phrase classification.

Here is the example of difference between Medinan surah: As-Saff (the ranks, battle array), third verses and Meccan Surah: Al-Adiyat (the courser, the chargers), first verses.

- 1. Meccan verse is simple sentence while Medinan verse is complex sentence.
- Meccan verse consists of more phrases then Medinan verse. Most of Meccan verse uses adverb phrase and adjective phrase whereas most of Meccan verse use noun phrase.
- 3. Medinan verse consists of more sentences then Meccan verse.
- 4. Medinan verse has more word classes and complicated then Meccan verse.

Based on the example above, the researcher gave red color for noun phrase, green color for verb phrase, yellow color for adjective phrase, and purple color for prepositional phrase. For word classes, the researcher counted the word classes for each verse, which verse had more word classes in a sentence, means it has more words. Whereas for sentence, was the same of words.

To conclude this research, the researcher obtained from the result of the data and the suggestions was made for further study.