CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This session cover the description of the study method. It presents some sub-heading dealing with the methodology. It includes research design, data and data sources, instruments, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. Bongdan (1992) states that qualitative research is always descriptive that the data collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. It means qualitative research in this research, the research adopted descriptive qualitative to collect and analyzed data on translated text of surah Adh-Dhuha and Ash-Sharh in Qur'an. The focus of this study is to find and analyze the verse of surah Adh-Dhuha and Ash-Sharh that contained types of semantics. Besides, this research is also to seek out and interpret the verse of the surah using semantics theory.

3.2 The Role of the Researcher

I put myself as outsider researcher who will be neutral in the research. It is help me to separate my personal experiences from those research participants and reduce potential bias in the research.

3.3 Research Instrument

Bogdan and Biklen (1998) explain that the main instrument employed in descriptive qualitative designs is human instrument. In this research, the instrument was the writer himself who collected, interpreted, organized, and analyzed the data and drew conclusion of the writer. However, in this study, the writer use some kinds of other instruments that help to collect the data.

In doing this research, the writer needed some instruments which help the writer in working on this research. The main instrument of this research is the writer itself to analyzing the data. In finding the data source, the writer used hand phone, laptop and internet connection to get the translated text of Quran. After that, to collect the data, the writer used writing equipment to write down all that contains semantics. The writing equipment were laptop, note book, and pen. The writer also used Qur'an to match the translated text with Qur'an.

3.4. Techniques of Data Collection

According to above, the data source of this research is translated text of surah Adh-Dhuha and Ash-Sharh. To make the writer easy to search the data, the writer did some steps bellow:

1. Close reading

The researcher read the translated text rapidly to know the implicit meaning of each verse. Besides that the researcher read Qur'an, *Sirah Nabawiyah* and also *tafsir*

(the exclamation of passages of Qur'an by supplying additional information) to increase the researcher's understanding.

2. Selecting the data

The researcher focused on the each verse of the surah to know which the verses that consist of similarities and differences lexical semantics translation in Qur'an translated.

$$\text{مَا وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ وَمَا قَلَىٰ ۝}$$

*Your Lord (O Muhammad (peace be upon him)) has neither **forsaken** you nor **hated** you* (Dr. Mohsin Khan)

*Thy Lord not **forsaken** thee, nor He **displeased** with thee,* (Maulawi Sher Ali)

Figure 1

3.5. Data and Data Source

The data source of this research was the translated Quran of surah Adh-Dhuha and Ash-Sharh translated by Dr. Mohsin Khan and Maulawi Sher Ali. Adh-Dhuha is the 93rd sura in the Qur'an consisting of 11 verses. This surah explains about the guidance of Allah's maintenance of the prophet Muhammad in a continuous way and also contains the command to the prophet to be grateful for all His blessings. And then, Ash-Sharh is the 94th surah of the Qur'an with 8 verses. It is typically assumed that this sura is referring to the early days of the prophethood of Muhammad, when he would have been unsure about how his people would receive

him. Because of subject matter, length, style, and placement in the Qur'an, this sura is often coupled with Surah Adh-Dhuha. They are generally considered to have been revealed around the same time. The writer used ebook Quran English Translation by Dr. Mochsin Khan and Maulawi Sher Ali. The ebook of translated Quran of these surah were downloaded from Google.

The data of this research were the form of words, phrases and sentences which contain the lexical semantic aspects that used on translated text of surah Adh-Dhuha and Ash-Sharh in Qur'an. The data will be analyzed by using semantics and comparative theory.
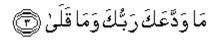
3.6. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the data were analyzed. Data analysis is the step of the researcher doing the study which is the researcher identified, classified and described the data. Mahsun (2005: 229) states that in this step the writer classified, equalized the data that the same and distinguished the data that differ. There were some steps as follows:

1. Identifying the data

The researcher identified the selected data that contain of semantics translation.

➢ Identifying The similarities of translated element in surah Adh-dhuha and ash-Sharh
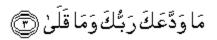
The process of identifying the selected data was focus on similarities meaning element between Dr. Mohsin Khan and Maulawi Sher ali in translating verse of Quran.

مَا وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ وَمَا قَلَىٰ ۝

> *Your Lord (O Muhammad (peace be upon him)) has neither **forsaken** you nor hated you* (Dr. Mohsin Khan)
> *Thy Lord not **forsaken** thee, nor He displeased with thee,* (Maulawi Sher Ali)

➢ Identifying The differences of translated element in surah Adh-dhuha and Ash-Sharh

Then the process of identifying the selected data was focus on differences meaning element between Dr. Mohsin Khan and Maulawi Sher ali in translating verse of Quran.

مَا وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ وَمَا قَلَىٰ ۝

> *Your Lord (O Muhammad (peace be upon him)) has neither forsaken you nor **hated** you* (Dr. Mohsin Khan)
> *Thy Lord not forsaken thee, nor He **displeased** with thee,* (Maulawi Sher Ali)

➢ Give the information the advantages and disadvantages between two kinds of translation

➢ Identifying the semantics aspects that affect meaning

2. Drawing conclusion

The researcher drew the result of analysis of the research appropriate with the steps

above related to the title, the problem and the objectives of this research.