CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter explains about research design, data sources, instrument, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the approach is applied by the writer is qualitative approach as a tool of research because it does not deal with numeric data, but descriptive data in the analysis. Neuman (2012) viewed that qualitative data come in the form of photos, written words, phrases, or symbol describing or representing people, actions, and events in social life. Under the qualitative research, there is the so-called illustrates or anchors a theory with empirical evidence (Neuman, 2012)

This research uses a descriptive method. Surakhmad (1994: 139) stated that descriptive method is a kind of research using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpreting them and finally drawing conclusion. The conclusion in descriptive method is conducted without making generalizing.

From some views above, it can be pointed out that in a descriptive qualitative research, the researcher just collects the data, organizes them, and classifies based on the data analyzed. By using descriptive method the researcher tries to describe the reference in Qur'anic translation text of *Surah Yasin*verse 1 - 50. Therefore, the researcher collects the data, analyzes and

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interprets them, and draws conclusion about the kinds of reference and the function of reference in that verse.

3.2 Data Source

Quranic translation text which has been translated into English by Abdullah Yusuf Ali focuses in *Surah Yasin* verse 1 – 50, from the source of data, the writer analyzes the data that show cohesive device of reference.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

The data was taken from Quranic translation text of *Surah Yasin*verse 1 – 50, and the writer used several steps to collect the data, they are:

3.3.1 First, the writer takes the data of *Surah Yasin* verse 1 – 50 through Quran's translation book

3.3.2 Second, the writer began to observe the verses of *Surah Yasin* which there are references. In this research the writer will focus to collect personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference.

Example :

إِنَّاجَعَلْنَافِيأَعْنَاقِهِمْأَغْلاَلاًفَهِيَإِلَىالأَذْقَانِفَهُممُّقْمَحُونَ ـ٨ـ

We have put yokes round their necks right up to their chins, so that their heads are forced up (and they cannot see).

3.3.3 Third, the writer identified the data by giving underlined the script which consist of reference.

Example :

إِنَّاجَعَلْنَافِيأَعْنَاقِهِمْأَغْلاَلاًفَهِيَإِلَىالأَذْقَانِفَهُممُّقْمَحُونَ ـ٨ـ

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We have put yokes round <u>their</u> necksright up to <u>their</u> chins, so <u>that their</u>

heads are forced up (and <u>they</u> cannot see).

3.4 Instrument

The instrument of this research was the writer herself through read

Qura'nic translation text of *Surah Yasin* verse 1 – 50 which has been

translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

3.5 Data Analysis

After collecting data, the writer did several steps to analyze the data. In

data analysis, the writer would answer two problems using several steps they

were classifying the kinds of reference in each verses and give the function of

that reference.

3.5.1 Classifying the kinds of reference and describe the function of *Surah*

Yasin verse 1 - 50

In this step the writer classified the data. The data was taken from

Quranic translation text which translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

Example   :

٨- مُّقۡمَحُونَفَهُمالأَذۡقَانِإِلَىفَهِيَأَغۡلاَلأَأَعۡنَاقِهِمۡفِيجَعَلۡنَاإِنَّا

<u>We</u> have put yokes round <u>their</u> necksright up to <u>their</u> chins, so that <u>their</u>

heads are forced up (and <u>they</u> cannot see).

After giving underline, the writer would give a little bit

description about that verse. Then the writer started to analyze the data

based on the theory to answer the two problems.

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After analyzing each verse, the writer will calculate the relative frequency of reference in *Surah Yasin* verse 1-50. T-unit also used by Tsareva (2010) and Thompson (2004).

Table 3.1

Percentage Formula

$$P = \frac{N}{T} \times 100$$

P   : percentage sub-types of reference

N   : Types or sub-types of cohesive device of reference

T   : Total cohesive device of reference.

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