

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this third chapter presents about research method. This section contains research design, data and data source, data collection technique and instrument, data analysis and interpretation and credibility.

A. Research Design

Creswell (2009:3) said that research designs are strategies in a study to make decision and detail methods about the strategy in collecting and analyzing the data. Moreover, this way of research refers to the general method to analyze the data.

Descriptive research is study that concerns with data collection using the existing records. Based on Glass and Hopkins (1984: 65), in qualitative research approach, the researcher does not require to directly contacting with the object or participants.

In this study, the approach of research that the writer used is qualitative. This approach the form of the data is utterances or words. Therefore, it does not need analyzing using statistically method. The type of study in this research is using library. Library study is the kind of research, which materials can be gotten from such sources such as articles, papers, novels, books, movies, songs, etc. George (2008:1) explained that library research is not something to be avoided because it has several points of convenience. Therefore, it can be said that, in library research, the researcher do investigating data and he or she can manage the

ways in order to analyze and present the data until the end. Even though, usually the researcher cannot tell about the source that have discovered. Library research requires specific techniques, rules, and the tools.

Moreover, Zeid (2004:4) said that the characteristic of library study can be seen in such ways, like the data is not coming from the field. Thus, can be said that the form of the data is text. Furthermore, a researcher can get benefit since using this type of research, that is the data is unlimited by the time and place. Therefore, it cannot be manipulated. Referring to the consideration, the writer is used research type namely library study.

B. Data and Data Source

According to Ary et al (2010: 29), the purpose in the research that used the approach is qualitative is to get understanding deeply and it does not need an analysis using numerically method. In this study, the researcher used the data that was getting from English translation of *Surah Al-Kahf*. Where a researcher can get the data in research is called to be the source of data. Therefore, in this case, it is taken from Al-Qur'an translation, specifically, English language. In this study, the researcher chose the translator that is famous and the translation is most used in this world. The name of the translator is Abdullah Yusuf Ali. This *surah* is one of the verse in Al-Qur'an that can be found on the 18th chapter and it consists of 110 verses. The English translation that chose is the *Ashabul Kahfi* story published by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The translation is downloaded from <https://www.holybooks.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/05/english-quran-with-commentariesyusuf-ali.pdf>. It starts from verse 9 until 26. In this story, we can see

about the type of deixis that used and the meaning of its reference that tells about a great Sign of Allah.

The choice of the translator Yusuf Ali as the publisher of translation especially in English because the translation is can be understood easily, the form is clear and also it is not deviated from the Al-Qur'an itself. Furthermore, Abdullah Yusuf Ali also has some characteristics, like using elegant style, the good dictions that is closed to the original meaning and the publishing of his translation is accompanied by commentaries from some scholars. He is one of the most famous linguist that has great master in English on that era.

Referring from analysis way, the process in analyzing the data is supported by secondary data. Furthermore, in the purpose of getting the data, the researcher got from any sources that support the research. The materials are about *Ashabul Kahfi* story, deixis theory, and other data from book, article, internet, and the previous study, such as thesis that supported this research.

In this study, the data are presented on the written text form about the English translation of *Surah Al-Kahf* especially on *Ashabul Kahfi* story published by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

C. Data Collection Technique

A strategy in collecting the data of study is called data collection technique. Referring to Ary et al (2010:388), it can be seen that a researcher in order to collect the data and answer the research questions has to make a method. The researcher can use observation, interviews, or documents. In this study, the

researcher used document. Documents are forms of collective materials that can be found in the types of written, spoken, or visual. The category of document can be a personal that can be found on such letters, diaries, or autobiographies. Furthermore, the category of document also can be in the form of official. This category can be found on such reports, files, and so on. Besides, the researcher also can use document of popular culture, like books, films, and videos.

In the research approach of qualitative, Ary et al (2010: 442) gave explanation that it is needed to use written document that aimed to understanding the phenomena. The materials of document analysis which is in the form of written can be found in such books, novels, holy book, journals, log, newspaper, and so on. In addition, there is document analysis in the form of non-written, such as photograph, videotapes, audiotapes, website, musical performances, and others.

According to Arikunto (2002), document technique is used to collect data based on the transcript, books, newspaper, magazine, agenda, and others. In this study, the use of documentary technique is by reading all verses on the English translation in *Surah Al-Kahf*, especially on *Ashabul Kahfi* story.

The following steps will answer the research problem and produce descriptive data:

1. Browsing and downloading the translation of *Al-Kahf* chapter from the translator Abdullah Yusuf Ali. It is downloaded from <https://www.holybooks.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/05/english-quran-with-commentariesyusuf-ali.pdf>.

2. Choosing the verse, *Al-Kahf* then selecting verses that contain *Ashabul Kahfi* story. It starts from verse 9 until 26.
3. Reading and understanding the English translation of *Surah Al-Kahf* especially on *Ashabul Kahfi* story more than one time and carefully.
4. Identifying the words and phrases that have deictic expressions.
5. Noting down the words and phrases that included into deixis theory by Anderson and Keenan, namely person, place, and time deixis each verses.

D. Research Instrument

Research instrument is the step that is important in order to obtain the data of the research. Based on Moleong (2001:56), in the way in collecting and analyzing the data, the instrument is important to consider. The main instrument in the research of qualitative is the writer. While, in this study, the major instrument is the researcher herself. The role of the researcher in this case as analyzer and interpreter the data. Besides, the researcher also used data sheet as secondary instrument in order to note the data. Therefore, this instrument has purpose to get the answer of research problems. In addition, it will get the objectives also.

Table 1. Sample Data Sheet of the Types of Deixis on *Ashabul Kahfi* Story in the English Translation of *Surah Al-Kahf*

No.	Verse	DE	Types of Deixis						
			Pr D						Pl D
			F	F	S	S	T	T	
			S	P	S	P	S	P	
			P	P	P	P	P	P	

			D	D	D	D	D	D		
1	9	thou			√					

NOTE:

DE : Deictic Expression FSPD : First Singular Person Deixis

FPPD : First Plural Person Deixis SSPD : Second Singular Person

Deixis

SPPD : Second Plural Person Deixis TSPD : Third Singular Person
Deixis

TPPD : Third Plural Person Deixis Pr D : Person Deixis

Pl D : Place Deixis TD : Time Deixis

E. Credibility

The evaluation that used in order to know the research is credible or not is called credibility. In this study, the use of some theoretical frameworks are used in order to gain the credibility. Based on Gorard and Taylor (2004:43) said that the simply way to get the triangulation of study is by combining some methods. The way of combining ways is related to some activities, such as construct the validity, increase the concurrent, and gain the trustworthiness. Moreover, the methods also can reduce the bias, decrease the weakness of only one method. Moreover, Shenton (2004:6) said that to get the credibility is one of the most important influences in order to gain the trustworthiness.

According to Denzin and Lincoln (2008), in triangulation, there are four types those are methods, investigator, theory, and the data. In order to achieve credibility, the researcher performed detailed information of the data. It was

acquired from triangulation by using theories and sources. The researcher used theoretical triangulation that concerns to use of more one theoretical framework to interpret the data. In this study, the researcher used theoretical frameworks about pragmatics, deixis, and types of deixis. Moreover, triangulation by sources, the researcher got from book, journal, internet, and some previous studies that relate with this study.

F. Method of Data Analysis

Analyzing the data is processes that researcher does in analyzing data and then interpreting those analyzed data thoroughly. Since the technique is document analysis, this study related with the analysis and interpretation of the documents. It is used as a primary data sources. In this research, the researcher also did some steps analyzing and interpreting the data. The steps consist of five steps. Those steps are:

1. Browsing and downloading English translation of Al-Qur'an, especially on *Al-Kahf* chapter. The translator that used is Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The book of Ali's translation has style that elegant, the dictions, which the meaning is close to the Al-Qur'an itself and it has commentary by scholars.
2. Reading carefully many times the English translation of *surah Al-Kahf* that contains *Ashabul Kahfi* story. It begins from verse 9 until 26.
3. Selecting the words or phrases that included into three types of deixis according to Anderson and Keenan each verse. Those are person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis.

4. Categorizing the words or phrases that have been selected based on three types of deixis according to Anderson and Keenan, namely person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis.

After finishing those steps, the raw data was already to analyze. The next step that the researcher done is analyzing the data. Related to this phenomenon, Miles and Huberman (2014: 246) explained that there is a division the major activities to analyze qualitative data. The activities in this case are reducing the data, displaying the data, and drawing conclusion and verification. The analysis of the data are conducted in the three steps below:

1. Data Reduction

Reducing the data can be defined as a way in the process of selecting, simplifying, and transforming raw data (Yasmin: 2019). The raw data are the verses on *Ashabul Kahfi* story in *Al-Kahf* chapter published by Yusuf Ali. In doing data reduction, Miles and Huberman (1994, 11) gave the statement that the researcher can do many methods. Those methods such as selecting, summarizing, paraphrasing, and so on. In this research, the theory of deixis that is used is coming from Cummings (2005:22). Then, used Anderson and Keenan (1985) to categorize the type of deixis. Besides, to classify types of person deixis, the researcher used theory from Yule (1996: 10). While, to know the category of place deixis, the researcher used theory from Levinson (1983: 79). In addition, in order to identify time deixis, the researcher used theory from Grundy (2000: 31-32).

The data categorized using indicator that is the reference below.

Table 2. Types of Deixis

No.	Types of Deixis	Indicator (Reference)	Example Deictic Expressions
1	Person Deixis		
	a. First Person Deixis	Expression of words or phrases that contain deictic and refer to the people who delivered an utterance (speaker). It is divided into singular and plural form.	
	1. First Singular Person Deixis	It refers to one person in a speech event	<i>I, me, myself, ,mine</i>
	2. First Plural Person Deixis	It refers to more than one speaker.	<i>we, our, ours, ourselves</i>
	b. Second Person Deixis	Expression of deictic which refer to a person as an addressee	
	1. Second Singular Person Deixis	Expression of deictic which refer to singular or one person only	<i>You, your, yours, yourselves</i>
	2. Second Plural Person Deixis	It refers to more than one person or plural	<i>You, your, yours, yourselves</i>
	c. Third Person Deixis	Deictic references that refer to the people outside the conversation between speaker and addressee. It can be singular or plural.	

	1. Third Singular Person Deixis	It refers to a person that has been mentioned in an utterance	<i>He, his, himself, she, her, herself</i>
	2. Third Plural Person Deixis	It refers to more than one person that have been mentioned in an utterance	<i>They, their, them, themselves</i>
2	Place Deixis	<p>Place deixis related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Place deictic words b. Demonstrative pronoun c. Clearly defined boundary d. Unbounded (without clearly defined boundary) e. Directional verbs that contain a movement 	<p><i>Here, there</i></p> <p><i>This, that</i></p> <p><i>In the box</i></p> <p><i>Over there</i></p> <p><i>Go, come, bring, take</i></p>
3	Time Deixis	<p>The relations of time deixis are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Related with the situation when spoken or written discourse is occurred. b. Related to deictic modifier c. Related to the choice of verb tense 	<p><i>Days, weeks, months, years, tomorrow, now, yesterday, then, before, soon now, then, later, ago, soon</i></p> <p><i>This (day, month), next, last</i></p> <p><i>Said, betook, took, drunk,</i></p>

			<i>brought, lived</i>
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2. Data Display

Displaying the data is the second way to analyze the descriptive data. Generically, a display is activity to organize and compress the information that can be drawn the conclusion next (Miles and Huberman: 1994, 11). In designing data display, the researcher can make a columns and rows. After that, the researcher can select the data and consider which one should be included in the table according to the criteria. This activity also called as analytic activities. The form of data sheet is presented in table 1.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

In this next way, the activity in analyzing is drawing conclusion and doing verification. To draw the conclusion, the researcher confirmed the findings with the theories. Moreover, in this activity also be done an explanation of findings to answer the research problems.