

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative because the data are in the forms of words rather than numbers. The researcher describes the syntactic patterns in the English translation of *surah Al Qiyamah* using theory of tree diagrams descriptively. Miles (1985, p. 1) states that qualitative data tends to be in the form of words than series of number. This research does not present data and result in the form of digit or static but it yields the data and the result in the form phenomena description.

B. Subject and Object

1. Subject

The subject of this research is the English translation of *surah Al Qiyamah* by T.B Irving.

2. Object

The object of this research is syntactical analysis of the whole *ayah* in the English translation of *surah Al Qiyamah* by T.B Irving which will be analyzed using theory of tree diagrams proposed by Diane Bornstein.

C. Data and Source of Data

The data used in this research is the English translation of *surah Al Qiyamah* and the data source in this study the English translation of *surah Al Qiyamah* which is translated into English by Thomas Ballantine Irving. The researcher took English translation of the Holy Qur'an *surah* because it has grammatical rule and all of them are analyzable. Moreover, the structures of the sentences in the *surah* have different patterns so that the researcher wants to analyze deeply about the syntactic patterns of the sentences.

D. Data Collection Procedure

The steps to collect the data are: finding T.B Irving's English translation of *surah Al Qiyamah*, reading the English translation of the *surah*, and presenting it as the data.

E. Data Analysis Procedure

After collecting the data, several steps will be done as follows: First, drawing tree diagram of the whole *ayah* in *surah Al Qiyamah*. Second, analyzing the data using Bornstein's theory of tree diagrams. Third, describing the diagrams descriptively. Fourth, finding and mentioning the syntactic patterns used in the data. Fifth, consulting the result of the analysis with expert, Dr. Saifuddin Ahmad Husin, MA. Finally, making final conclusion.

For example, the researcher in the previous study found much more negative sentences than interrogative sentences. Moreover, he also found that S or sentence as the highest level in tree diagram analysis consists of VP and NP in surface structure analysis, while in deep structure analysis; S consists of VP, Predication and NP. Then, in surface structure, S consists of Be but in another analysis, deep structure; VP consists of Be. Moreover, in surface structure, the word Aux or auxiliary can be in two places; the first Aux is the lower level of S while the second, is the lower level of VP. Meanwhile in deep structure, the word Aux is only in one place that is the lower level of VP. Furthermore, the previous researcher found twenty six syntactic patterns of negative sentences and interrogative sentences. They consist of Sentence, Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase, Auxiliary, Prepositional Phrase and Predication.