

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Type and Method of Research

The type of research is field model, carried out systematically by lifting data from the field.¹ With this type of research, the author will explore, understand and explore the series of traditions, arithmetic media, and perspective of the Bugis Pagatan society in Kusan Hilir District, Tanah Bumbu Regency regarding the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition. The method used is qualitative descriptive, a research method that moves on a simple qualitative method with an inductive flow.² And its goal is to gain a deeper understanding of a person's or group's experience.³

B. Research Locations

The research location is in Kusan Hilir District, Tanah Bumbu Regency, South Kalimantan. The locations targeted by the author is Pagatan City Village, Pagaruyung Village, Batuah Village, Kampung Baru Village, Muara Pagatan Village, Pasar Baru Village, and Wiritasi Village.

¹ Suharismi Arikuto, *Dasar-Dasar Research*, (Bandung: Tarsonto, 995), 58.

² Wiwin Yuliani, Metode Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif Dalam Perspektif Bimbingan dan Konseling, *Quanta Jurnal*, Vol. 2, No. 2, May 2018, 84.

³ Sari Wahyuni, *Qualitative Research Method Teory and Practice*, (Jakarta: Salemba Empat, 2015), 1.

C. Research Objects and Subjects

1. Research Object

The practice of this research tradition is reciting of surah al-Ikhlâş in *makkuluhuwallah* tradition.

2. Research Subject

The subjects of this research are the Bugis Pagatan society and people other than the Bugis Pagatan tribe who have been the executor or involved in the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition. They consist of local religious leaders, elders of the Bugis Pagatan tribe, and Kusan Hilir society who are involved in carrying out the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition.

3. Population and Sample

The population in this study is the entire Islamic society in Kusan Hilir District, amounting to 49,222 people (data before the 2020 Village reshuffle). Due to the large population in Kusan Hilir Sub-district, the author examined 7 villages that were considered by the society still strong in the implementation of tribe and religious traditions, so the author can get the representative respondents used purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a technique when the sample

selected among the population according to the characteristics determined by the researcher.⁴ The sample criteria in this thesis they are:

- a. Muslim.
- b. Is a native Bugis Pagatan.
- c. Has been an executor or took part in the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition in Kusan Hilir District, Tanah Bumbu Regency.

D. Data collection techniques

1. Interview, in this case the author uses a semi-structured interview guide.

The semi-structured interview was chosen for dig up information casually.⁵ With this technique, the author wants to get accurate and reliable information from respondents about the situations and phenomena during the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition. With this technique, the author can also get different views from each interviewee, according to their conditions. The data searched with this technique is information about the primary data of this study, such as the form of implementation the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition, the counting media used and the meaning of society regarding reciting surah al-Ikhlâş during the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition.

⁴ Ika Lenaini, Teknik Pengambilan Sampel Purposive dan Snowball Sampling, *HISTORIS: Journal of Historical Education Research and Development Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 1, Juni 2021, 34.

⁵ Ibrahim, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Bandung Alfabeta, 2015), 92.

2. Observation, in this thesis the author uses indirect observation techniques or observations made not at the time of the event.⁶ This technique is used, because in researching the tradition of death, the author does not know when the tradition will be held. In researching the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition, the author will observe the event from the illustrations exhibited by the respondent or observe existing documentation such as videos or photos.
3. Documentation, with this method the author can collect documentation or information regarding the implementation of the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition in the form of writing, pictures, audio, film or video documentaries. The data sought using this technique are general description of the location, photos and videos related to implementation of the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition.

E. Data and Data Sources

1. Data
 - a. Primary data is the main data that will determine the research results.⁷ The primary data to be obtained in this study is about sequences, media calculations, and the meaning of surah al-Ikhlâs from the Bugis Pagatan tribe in the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition.

⁶ Margono, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1997), 159.

⁷ Ibrahim, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, 70.

b. Secondary data is all types of information that complement research data.⁸ Secondary data to be obtained in this study is additional information from informants about the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition and an overview of the research location.

2. Data Source

- a. Respondents in this study is the indigenous people of the Bugis Pagatan who live in Kusan Hilir District, Tanah Bumbu Regency. The amount of respondents in this thesis is 10 persons, they are: Made Ali, Miptahul Rasyid, H. Muhammad Anshor Idris, H. Senneng, Siti Khairunnisa, Anwar, Norhaniah, Fatimah, Abbas Maulid, and H. Aini.
- b. Informants in this study is parties who provide information to complete the research data. The amount of informants in this study is 4 persons, they are: Ahmad Hulwani (student and a participant in the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition), Novitasari (student and a participant in the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition), Aji Prasetyo (teacher and a participant in the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition), and District Office Employees (to complete the research location data)
- c. Documents can be in the form of books, journals, photos, videos or audio related to the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition in Kusan Hilir District, Tanah Bumbu Regency. The data sought with this technique

⁸ Ibrahim, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, 71.

is data about the research location, as well as secondary or additional data regarding the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition, such as photos and videos at the *makkuluhuwallah* tradition.

E. Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used in this research is the data analysis model of Miles and Huberman. This technique is the simplest analytical technique and tends to be used by many researchers. Here are the steps:

- a. Data collection, is the main activity in every qualitative research. The data collected in this research used interview techniques, indirect observation and documentation. Data collection in this study started on 12th May-12th June 2022 or about 30 days.
- b. Data reduction, is a process where a researcher needs to learn the data that has been generated. In this stage, the author will sort out the data. If the data is deemed inappropriate, it will be separated from the analysis section.
- c. Data display or data exposure, is displaying or presenting data. In this stage, the author will ensure that the data generated is following the desired category.
- d. Verification or concluding, is the implementation of inductive principles by considering existing data patterns. At this stage, the author can confirm to

sharpen the data and clarify understanding.⁹ At this stage, the author will verify the data using the Living Qur'an theory with Max Weber's social action approach.¹⁰

⁹ Ibrahim, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, 111-113.

¹⁰ Ibrahim, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, 111-113.