

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

#### **A. Type and Approaches of Research**

This research is categorized as field research based on the type of data and its processing method. The information was obtained directly from respondents and informants through interviews. The author collected data firsthand by going to the field to explore the understanding of Religious Moderation Ambassador of Antasari State Islamic University on religious moderation verses in the Qur'an.

The method used in this research is a qualitative research method, with the research subjects being the Religious Moderation Ambassador of Antasari State Islamic University. According to Bogdan and Taylor, qualitative research is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of speech, writing, and behaviors of observed individuals. This qualitative research method aims to produce a detailed description of speech, writing, or behaviors that can be observed from individuals, groups, communities, or specific organizations in a particular context, studied from a comprehensive and holistic perspective.<sup>1</sup>

The approach in this research is descriptive, aiming to illustrate the understanding of Religious Moderation Ambassador of Antasari State Islamic University on religious moderation verses in the Qur'an. Simply put, the descriptive approach is a method used to describe, depict, or summarize various conditions,

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<sup>1</sup> V. Wiratna Sujarweni, *Metodologi Penelitian*, (Yogyakarta: Pustakabarupress, 2024), 19.

situations, or observed variables. Therefore, research using a descriptive approach aims to portray, describe, or explain the state of the research object as it is, according to the situation and conditions at the time of the research.<sup>2</sup>

## **B. Location, Subject, and Object of Research**

### **1. Research Location**

The chosen location for the research is Antasari State Islamic University (UIN Antasari) at Banjarmasin because this campus is one of PTKIN that has a House of Religious Moderation named Pusat Kajian Moderasi Beragama (PKMB), and also appoints Religious Moderation Ambassador at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

### **2. Research Subject**

According to Tatang M. Amirin, the research subject is used as source of information needed for data collection or what is usually called an informant.<sup>3</sup> In this study, the research subjects are the Religious Moderation Ambassador of Antasari State Islamic University who are still active and are students, consisting of six individuals, with details of four males and two females.

### **3. Research Object**

The research object is the core issue or matter to be researched. This includes: (1) the knowledge of Religious Moderation Ambassador of Antasari State Islamic University about religious moderation verses in the Qur'an, and (2) their understanding of those verses.

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<sup>2</sup> Ibrahim, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Panduan Penelitian beserta Contoh Proposal Kualitatif*, (Pontianak: Perpustakaan Nasional, 2016), 62.

<sup>3</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 61.

## C. Data and Data Sources

### 1. Data Type

The types of data used in this research are primary data and secondary data.

#### a. Primary Data

According to Bungin, primary data is data obtained directly from the original source in the field.<sup>4</sup> In this research, primary data consists of information gathered from interviews with the Religious Moderation Ambassador of Antasari State Islamic University, including their knowledge and understanding of religious moderation verses in the Qur'an.

#### b. Secondary Data

According to Amirin, secondary data is supporting data but not derived from the primary source.<sup>5</sup> The supporting data will help provide completeness and clarity of the research results. In this research, secondary data includes additional information about the history of the establishment of Pusat Kajian Moderasi Beragama (PKMB) and the formation of Religious Moderation Ambassador of Antasari State Islamic University.

### 2. Data Source

The sources of data contained in this study are:

#### a. Respondents

The purposive sampling technique was chosen because it involves selecting samples based on specific criteria or characteristics, focusing on individuals who

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<sup>4</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 71.

<sup>5</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 71.

are considered experts in their fields.<sup>6</sup> The respondents in this study were Religious Moderation Ambassador of Antasari State Islamic University who are still active and still a student. The sample consists of six people: four males and two females.

Tabel 3.1 Respondents Profile

No.	Name	NIM	Faculty	Gender
1	Salim A. Vad'aq	180102030438	Sharia Faculty	Male
2	Muhammad Salni	180101020815	Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Faculty	Male
3	Dian Hakiki	190104030248	Da'wah and Communication Sciences	Male
4	Santri Purwasi	200104020291	Da'wah and Communication Sciences	Female
5	Ismail	200101020024	Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Faculty	Male
6	Aprilina Sabrina	200103040097	Ushuluddin dan Humanities Faculty	Female

#### b. Informants

An informant is an individual who can provide supplementary information. In this study, the informants are the administrators of Pusat Kajian Moderasi Beragama (PKMB) UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

Tabel 3.2 Informants

No.	Name	Gender	Description
1	Dr. H. Mukhyar Sani, MA.	Male	Chairman of Pusat Pemanfaatan Media Moderasi Beragama (PPMMB) 2020
2	Syaipul Hadi, MA.	Male	Chairman of PKMB UIN Antasari Banjarmasin 2021-present
3	Muhammad Sandi Rosyadi, M.A.	Male	Secretary of PKMB UIN Antasari Banjarmasin 2020-present
4	Dr. H. Nuril Khasyi'in, LC, MA.	Male	Member of PKMB UIN Antasari 2020-present

<sup>6</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 65.

#### **D. Data Collection Techniques**

To obtain field data and address the problem statements, the author employs several techniques as follows:

##### **1. Interview**

Interviewing is a data collection method that involves asking a series of questions to the interviewees.<sup>7</sup> In this research, the author uses an unstructured interview approach, where the interview guide consists only of an outline of the topics to be discussed. The author begins with some initial questions, and subsequent questions are developed based on the responses from the respondents or informants, while still focusing on the research objectives.

##### **2. Documentation**

The documentation technique is a source that can provide data or information to the researcher, such as notes, photos, and other materials.<sup>8</sup> Documentation is a data collection technique that supports or strengthens the evidence of research results. In this study, this technique is used to complement and support the results of interviews with the Religious Moderation Ambassadors of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

#### **E. Data Analysis Techniques**

Data analysis involves the author's efforts to understand and interpret the collected data. The analysis technique used in this study is the interactive model data analysis. This technique, widely used in qualitative research, follows the

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<sup>7</sup> Rahmadi, *Metode Penelitian*, 75.

<sup>8</sup> Ibrahim, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Panduan Penelitian beserta Contoh Proposal Kualitatif*, 96.

concept offered by Miles and Huberman (1994). It consists of data reduction, data display, and data verification & description.<sup>9</sup>

### 1. Data Reduction

During the data collection process from various sources, the amount of data obtained can become increasingly complex and complicated. To clarify and facilitate further data collection, it is important to conduct data reduction.

Data reduction is an analysis stage that involves refining or reorganizing the collected data. This process is not just about discarding data, but also about identifying which data is relevant and supports the research. The goal is to ensure that the author uses pertinent data. With a large amount of data from the field, it is crucial to examine it carefully and in detail to stay focused on the research objectives.<sup>10</sup>

### 2. Data Display

The next important step in qualitative data analysis is data display. Data display involves efforts to present and explain the data clearly, using images, graphs, charts, tables, and similar formats.<sup>11</sup> In qualitative research, data can be presented as narrative text, field notes, matrices, graphs, networks, and charts.<sup>12</sup> In this study, the author presents data in the form of narrative texts derived from field notes.

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<sup>9</sup> Ibrahim, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Panduan Penelitian beserta Contoh Proposal Kualitatif*, 111.

<sup>10</sup> Ibrahim, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Panduan Penelitian beserta Contoh Proposal Kualitatif*, 111-112.

<sup>11</sup> Ibrahim, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Panduan Penelitian beserta Contoh Proposal Kualitatif*, 112.

<sup>12</sup> Ahmad Rijali, "Analisis Data Kualitatif", *Jurnal Alhadharah* Vol. 17, No.13, January-June 2018, 94.

### 3. Data Verification and Description

At this stage, the analysis is conducted to reach the final conclusions of the research based on data categorization (focus aspects) and the main research questions. The analysis process is considered complete when all organized data can provide clear answers to the research problem. If the answers are not achieved, the researcher needs to verify the data, even return to the initial stage to search for additional data or further data, reduce it, display it, and draw conclusions. These are the steps in qualitative research data analysis using interactive analysis techniques.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Ibrahim, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Panduan Penelitian beserta Contoh Proposal Kualitatif*, 113.