

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Types and Research Methods

The method employed in this research was descriptive, aimed at discovering valid and reliable information and data necessary for presentation in the final research output. Additionally, the researcher utilized field research, a type of research where all data and problem sources originate from on-site investigation. In this case, the author directly collected on-site data through interviews and observations. Furthermore, a qualitative-descriptive approach was employed to determine relevant aspects based on the gathered data through heuristic methods, which were then verified and interpreted using pertinent approaches based on existing variables.¹ This research also drew from Sudaryanto's theory, which was divided into three components: (1) data provision, (2) data analysis, and (3) result presentation. Through field observations to gather data and a review of literature materials, the focus of the research was expanded to construct, discover, understand, and develop a relevant theory for further exploration by the researcher, leading to the discovery of a new hypothesis or model.²

B. Research Subjects and Objects

1. Research Subjects

In this study, the author selected Ustaz M. Rasyid and several of his congregation members as research subjects. They were chosen as the primary

¹Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, (Banjarmasin: Antasari Press, 2011), 14.

²Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif; untuk Penelitian yang bersifat Eksploitatif, Enterpretatif, Interaktif, dan Konstruktif*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017), 15.

sources of information needed to collect relevant data for the research. In qualitative research, informants are individuals who serve as sources of information. Here, informants function as sources that can be utilized to delve deeper into the aspects related to the research.³

Therefore, the selection of subjects for this research included Ustaz M. Rasyid as the preacher and the congregation members. These subjects were deemed relevant and knowledgeable about the research object. The choice of these subjects was expected to aid in the data collection process, which were to be used as primary data sources through purposive sampling techniques. In this data collection approach, specific criteria and characteristics related to the research were considered and met beforehand.⁴

2. Research Object

In the search for the research object, the author attempted to identify a character, unit, or value within activities aimed at obtaining data and undergoing various changes to ultimately serve as lessons leading to a conclusion.⁵

As such, the researcher determined that the object of this study was the method of interpretation used by Ustaz M. Rasyid during sessions held at the Amanah Mosque in East Banjarmasin Subdistrict, Banjarmasin City. This primarily concerned the formulation of the research problem and was combined with the formal object derived from various sources of scholarly literature relevant to the research.

³Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian...* 61-62.

⁴Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian...* 65-66.

⁵Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Bisnis*, (Bandung, AlfaBeta, 2010), 38.

C. Data Sources

The data sources in this research were divided into two categories: primary and secondary, as follows:

- a. Primary sources in this study included Ustaz M. Rasyid and the congregants at Amanah Mosque, who served as respondents and will be examined, observed, read, and questioned for information related to the research topic. In determining the research sources, the author has chosen the purposive sampling technique as a surgical tool in the research process to make specific considerations about what is being studied. The author has opted for a field-based approach to observe and conduct direct interviews regarding the research topic.
- b. The secondary sources selected for this research consisted of documentation obtained by searching from books, the internet, e-books, articles, scientific journals, and various works and literary sources that are relevant to the research.

D. Data Collection Techniques

The data collection techniques used in this research were as follows:

1. Interview

By employing the interview technique, the data collection process involved posing questions to several subjects regarding Ustaz M. Rasyid's interpretation teaching method. This approach allowed for the acquisition of the necessary information. The author has chosen to use a semi-structured interview format, which provided more flexibility. The purpose was to elicit answers related to the

research questions in a more open manner, allowing the interviewees to express their opinions comfortably.⁶ Some of the questions that the author asked include:

- a. What is Ustaz M. Rasyid's background?
- b. What is Ustaz M. Rasyid's educational background?
- c. What teaching methods does Ustaz M. Rasyid use?
- d. What led to the establishment of teaching sessions at Amanah Mosque?
- e. How do the congregation members respond to the teaching sessions?
- f. What factors influence the congregation members' understanding of the teaching sessions?

2. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique involved the author's direct involvement in the field by attending Ustaz M. Rasyid's interpretation sessions on multiple occasions and taking intensive notes from these sessions, interviews, and other sources. The steps taken by the author aimed to facilitate a better understanding of the research case and present findings to others in a systematic manner. Additionally, this approach reinforced the necessary analysis by seeking teaching methods and values from the research subjects to generate new ideas based on valid and relevant data.

3. Documentation

The documentation technique involved the author's collection of data, including a significant amount of facts and information stored in mobile phones and other devices. Documentation was used to gather written data containing

⁶Sugiyanto, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: untuk Meneliti yang Bersifat Eksploratif, Enterpretif, Interaktif dan Konstruktif*, (Bandung, AlfaBeta, 2010), 22.

descriptions, explanations, and thoughts that are relevant to the research study. This included information obtained from interview notes and other data related to the research topic. Additionally, documentation also included audio and video recordings related to the research subject.⁷

E. Data Processing

1. Presentation Steps

The procedural method applied in this research was divided into three main steps, (1) regular and intensive listening to Ustaz M. Rasyid's teachings: the researcher engaged in consistent and intensive attendance of Ustaz M. Rasyid's interpretative teachings; (2) recording interview results and gathering information from various scholarly literature sources: the researcher recorded the outcomes of interviews and gathers information from diverse scholarly literature sources; (3) sorting and selecting data: the researcher sorted and selected the data obtained to identify Ustaz M. Rasyid's interpretation teaching method and its influence on the congregation members' understanding. This data was then further discussed in relation to the research.

2. Data Analysis Technique

Analysis is the process of taking organized data, structuring what is there into patterns, categories, and basic descriptive units. According to Bogdan and Biklen, qualitative data analysis is an effort that involves working with data, organizing data, breaking it down into manageable units, making it consistent,

⁷Yasraf Amir Piliang, *Teori Budaya Kontemporer*, (Yogyakarta: Cantrik Pustaka, 2019), 17.

seeking and discovering patterns, finding what is important and what is learned, and deciding what can be communicated to others.⁸ On the other hand, analyzing data obtained from various sources is an essential component of any research.

Therefore, the first step that the researcher took after obtaining the necessary data was to conduct data editing. Editing is a process of re-examining the notes, files, or information collected by the researcher.⁹ In this context, the researcher conducted a re-examination of the data obtained from the field, both primary and secondary data, with the aim of determining data completeness, clarity of meaning, and alignment with the required data. Thus, in this process, it was hoped that data deficiencies or errors will be identified.

After conducting the editing process, the researcher organized these data to serve as the primary basis for analysis, ultimately aiming to achieve data alignment with the provided analysis. Once the data was systematically arranged, the researcher proceeded with the analysis of these data. In this regard, the technique employed by the researcher was descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis is a method used to analyze data by providing a description or narrative of the collected data, allowing the researcher to refrain from assuming that something is as it appears to be.¹⁰

Therefore, with this data analysis technique, the author described how the method of teaching *tafsir* teachings by Ustaz M. Rasyid at Amanah Mosque in East

⁸Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2007), 248.

⁹Amiruddin dan Zainal Asikin, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum*, (Jakarta: PT Raja GrafindoPersada, 2004), 168.

¹⁰Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*... 11.

Banjarmasin Subdistrict, Banjarmasin City, and its influence on the understanding of the congregation members. This description was supplemented with relevant scholarly data.