

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Types and Methods of Research

The research used by this author is a type of field research. Field research is carried out in certain community areas.<sup>1</sup> Field research is a form of research that aims to reveal the meaning given by members of society to their behavior and the surrounding reality,<sup>2</sup> which is carried out using a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is a type of approach that focuses on analysis in the process of finding conclusions. This research is carried out directly on location or in the field at the research site to be studied in order to examine objective symptoms which are carried out as scientific work.<sup>3</sup> This qualitative research can also be used when you want to know and explain the meaning and situation of either the object or the context.<sup>4</sup> The qualitative research used by the author in this research is descriptive. Namely, the data that has been collected is in the form of images or the form of words. This research includes studies '*ulum al-Qur'ân* because *qirâ'ah* is included in the branch '*ulum al-quran*.<sup>5</sup>

The research conducted by this author was used to answer the abilities of the *santri* and *santriwati* students in applying Imam Abû 'Amr principles of *qirâ'ah*

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<sup>1</sup>Hermawan Wasinto, *Pengantar Metodolgi Penelitian*, (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia, 1992), 10.

<sup>2</sup>Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, (Banjarasin: Antasari Press, 2011), 64.

<sup>3</sup>Asep Kurniawan, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2018), 42.

<sup>4</sup>Ahmad Muri Yusuf, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitaif Kualitatif dan Penelitian Gabûngan* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2014), 43.

<sup>5</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R dan D*. (Bandung: Alfabeta CV, 2014), 19

in reading the Quran and the opinions of the students regarding their understanding of the rules of the science of *qirâ'ah* that they learn this, and what are the obstacles in understanding and learning the science of *qirâ'ah* and what are the implications of learning *qirâ'ah* in social life.

## **B. Research Location and Time Location**

The location of the research carried out by this author was in the Alwi Al Bahri Quranic House, Banjar Regency, located on the street Mahligai, Rohani Complex, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. The time the author needs to carry out this research is from issuing a research permit, from May 2, 2023-July 2, 2023.

## **C. Research Subjects and Objects**

### **1. Research Subject**

The subject of this research can be understood as a respondent who can provide information or statements related to the conditions of the place where the research is being conducted.<sup>6</sup> Saifuddin Azwar stated that the subject of research is the main source of research data, which has data related to the variables to be studied.<sup>7</sup> The subject of this research is the main source of research for data related to a variable to be studied.<sup>8</sup> The author here will describe the object of his research as the ustâdz, and those who play an important role are the *santri* and *santriwati* students themselves who study the *qirâ'ah* of Imam Abû 'Amr in Alwi Al Bahri Quranic House, Banjar Regency. The author uses the technique of purposive

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<sup>6</sup>L. J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya), 132.

<sup>7</sup>Saifuddin Azwar, *Metode Penelitian*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2010), 34.

<sup>8</sup>Suharsimi Arikunto, *Manajemen Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2003), 116.

sampling. This technique is carried out by determining the subject used as the main source by sorting and providing certain criteria.<sup>9</sup> The subjects of a study written by this author are:

a. *Ustâdz* and *Ustâdzah*

- 1) *Ustâdz* and *ustâdzah*, who take an active role and are also directly involved in participating in *qirâ'ah* learning activities at the Alwi Al Bahri Quranic House at Banjar Regency .
- 2) *Ustâdz* and *ustâdzah* who also teach Quran at the Alwi Al Bahri Quranic House.

b. *Santri*

- 1) *Santri*, who applied the *qirâ'ah* of Imam Abû 'Amr at the Alwi Al Bahri Quranic House, Banjar Regency.
- 2) *Santri*, who master the rules of the science of *qirâ'ah*.
- 3) *Santri* who have studied the *qirâ'ah* of Imam Abû 'Amr.

2. Object of Research

When carrying out research, what we must emphasize is the research object that will be studied. The research object contains a problem that in the future will be used as research material so that a solution to the problem can be found. The focus of this research is how to understand and apply the rules of Imam Abû 'Amr *qirâ'ah* in the *riwâyah* of al-Dûrî and al-Sûsî and what the implications of Imam Abû 'Amr *qirâ'ah* are in social life. In Supriyati's opinion, the object of this

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<sup>9</sup>Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R dan D*. (Bandung: Alfabeta CV, 2014), 85.

research is the variable to be studied, which will be carried out at a research site that the author will carry out.<sup>10</sup>

In this research, what the author focuses on as the object of research is the implementation or application of reading the Al- Quran using the *qirâ'ah* of Imam Abû 'Amr the *riwâyah* of al-Dûrî and al-Sûsî at Alwi Al Bahri Quranic House, Banjar Regency, especially in the application of the rules contained in the *qirâ'ah* of Imam Abû 'Amr, whether they are general rules or special rules found in certain surahs in the Quran, where the rules of *qirâ'ah* of Imam Abû 'Amr are different from the rules we use in read the Quran daily, namely Imam 'Âshim *riwâyah* Hafsh.

#### **D. Data and Data Sources**

##### 1. Data

Several supporting data will determine the results of the research, including necessary supporting data such as primary data and secondary data.<sup>11</sup> In this research, the data needed is primary data and secondary data. The data sources needed by the author are in the form of:

##### a. Data Primer

Primary data is data that comes from the author or is directly collected by the author or can also be called data obtained from initial data sources or original data that contains information that will be needed.<sup>12</sup> The author here obtained primary data from interviews with several respondents who were *ustâdz* and *ustâdzah*, *santri*, and *santriwati* who took part in *qirâ'ah* lessons.

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<sup>10</sup>Supriyati, *Metodologi Penelitian*, (Bandung: Labkat Press, 2015), 44.

<sup>11</sup>Almasdi Syahza, *Metodologi Penelitian*, (Pekanbaru: Unri Press, 2021), 93.

<sup>12</sup>Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 64.

### b. Data Seconds

Secondary data is data that can support and help the main data. This means that secondary data cannot directly provide data. The secondary data obtained by the author here came from an informant who explained the profile of the Alwi Al Bahri Quranic House and the condition of the area in the Alwi Al Bahri Quranic House environment.

## 2. Data Source

The data source in this research is the subject of the data obtained. The author uses a questionnaire or interview to collect data, so the data source is called respondents.<sup>13</sup> Respondents are people who answers or responds to a question posed by a writer in the form of written or oral questions. The respondents in the research conducted by the author were:

### a. Teacher

*Ustâdz* and *ustâdzah* and other teachers are the parties involved and connected with learning *qirâ'ah* at Alwi Al Bahri Quranic House at Banjar Regency, of course, the teachers are the ones who master the rules of Imam Abû 'Amr's *qirâ'ah*.

### b. Santri and Santriwati

*Santri* and *santriwati* students who directly take part in the *qirâ'ah* learning program at the Alwi Al Bahri Quranic House, Banjar Regency. Currently, there are 30 students studying the science of *qirâ'ah*.

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<sup>13</sup> Rifa'i Abûbakar, *Pengantar Metodolgi Penelitian*, (Yogyakarta: Suka Press UIN Sunan Kalijaga, 2021), 57.

## E. Data Collection Techniques

Considering that the main aim of research is to find data, it is important to know the data collection techniques, so that the author could find data that meets the data standards that have been set. Meanwhile, in terms of techniques or data collection methods, data collection techniques can be carried out by observation, interviews, or combining all of them.<sup>14</sup>

### 1. Observation

Observations are carried out to reveal the meaning of events, which are an important concern in qualitative research.<sup>15</sup> Observation is a technique of systematic observation and recording originating from the phenomenon or event to be investigated.<sup>16</sup> Observation here is a stage carried out first, which has the aim of finding out the general description of the activity of applying the reading of the Quran using the *qirâ'ah* of Imam Abû 'Amr in the *riwâyah* of al-Dûrî and al-Sûsî and how these rules are implemented in *qirâ'ah* reading carried out at the Alwi Al Bahri Quranic House at Banjar Regency .

In this research, the author carried out direct observations in the field to find out about Imam Abû 'Amr *qirâ'ah* learning activities to be able to analyze in-depth and explore data sources related to Imam Abû 'Amr *qirâ'ah*. The observations carried out by the author lasted for three months, starting from obtaining a research

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<sup>14</sup>Hardani, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif* (Yogyakarta: CV Pustaka Ilmu Group Yogyakarta, 2020), 120.

<sup>15</sup>Syahrum Salim, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Konsep dalam Ilmu Sosial Keagamaan dan Pendidikan* (Bandung: Citapustaka Media, 2012), 141.

<sup>16</sup>Pupuh Fathurrahman, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, 168.

permit for research carried out by the author from the Ushuluddin and Humanities Faculty of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

## 2. Interview

This interview plays an important role in data collection techniques.<sup>17</sup> An interview is a data collection technique that asks a question to a respondent by taking notes or recording the results of the interview.<sup>18</sup> In the research written by the author here, the author wants to carry out a preliminary study to find problems that should be researched, and the author also wants to know more about things that are important to know that were obtained from a respondent. Interviews were conducted by the author with several *Ustâdz* and *santri* who have studied the science of *qirâ'ah*.

## 3. Documentation

Documentation is a technique for collecting data that is not directly aimed at the research subject but is in the form of a document. Documents are written records whose contents are statements written for a purpose made by an institution.<sup>19</sup> This documentation is an activity whose implementation consists of collecting, selecting, and managing data information as evidence that is considered valid.<sup>20</sup> The documentation carried out in this research is in the form of data collection from all reports related to this research. It is relevant to the

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<sup>17</sup>Siti Fadjarani, MT et.all, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendekatan Multidisipliner*, (Gorontalo: Ideas Publishing, 2020), 167.

<sup>18</sup>Pupuh Fathurrahman, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, 173.

<sup>19</sup>Pupuh Fathurrahman, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, 183.

<sup>20</sup>Blasius Sudarsono, "Memahami Dokumentasi", *Jurnal Acarya Pustaka*, Vol. 3, No.2, Juni, 2017, 53.

implementation of Imam Abû ‘Amr *qirâ’ah riwâyah* of al-Dûrî and al-Sûsî at the Alwi Al Bahri Quranic House Banjrmasin.

## **F. Data Processing and Data Analysis Techniques**

### **1. Data Processing**

The data processing process in this research is as follows:

- a. Data editing, namely examining the data obtained regarding the completeness of the interview data, clarity of meaning, and relevance to the research.
- b. Data classification, namely grouping all data obtained from interviews.
- c. Data verification, namely checking the data and information obtained so that the validity of the data can be recognized.
- d. Conclusion, which is the final step in data processing. This conclusion will later become data related to the object being studied.<sup>21</sup>

### **2. Data Analysis**

The most critical step in research is analyzing the data because it is in the analysis of data in research that the data will emerge or have benefits, especially in solving a research problem. Data analysis is an activity to answer a problem in research. The data obtained, based on the results of interviews or other things, is then presented descriptively in the form of descriptions that can provide an objective picture and explanation of the problem being studied. In this step, all the data that has been obtained from the interview results will be presented in

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<sup>21</sup>Abû Achmad dan Cholid Narkubo, *Metode Penelitian* (Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara, 2005), 85.



descriptive form, where conclusions are drawn based on data in the field to obtain clarity.

The form of data analysis used in this research is descriptive-analytical, namely presenting the data and describing life as a whole to get a clear picture regarding the understanding of the *santri* and *santriwati* and the application of Imam Abû 'Amr's *qirâ'ah* in the *riwâyah* of al-Dûrî and al-Sûsî as seen from the rules what *qirâ'ah* are used at the Alwi Al Bahri Quranic House, as well as the implementation or practice in learning *qirâ'ah* and what are the implications of using this *qirâ'ah* in social life. After that, the data was analyzed qualitatively by assessing and discussing the research data. After the data is analyzed, it is then concluded inductively, namely drawing general conclusions based on specific facts found in the field.