

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODS

#### A. Types and Characteristic of Research

The type of research used by the author is a field research, namely by visiting directly the research location to observe, interview, and document data.<sup>41</sup> This field research uses a descriptive qualitative method, which is a method based on perceptions to describe a phenomenon and use an accurate data approach and is systematically researched to produce descriptive analysis in sentence form.<sup>42</sup>

The approach used is phenomenological. Phenomenology seeks to reveal, study, and understand a phenomenon along with its unique and distinctive context experienced by individuals, to the level of individual beliefs involved. Thus, in studying and understanding it should be based on the perspectives, paradigms and direct beliefs of the individuals involved as subjects who experience it directly. In addition to the subject, the researcher should also reach the situation and place being studied because the essence of phenomenology is the connection between the subject, location, and the experienced phenomenon.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, (Banjarmasin, Antasari Press, 2011) 15

<sup>42</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 14

<sup>43</sup> Haris Herdiansyah, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif untuk Ilmu-ilmu Sosial*, (Jakarta: Salemba Humanika, 2012), 66-67

The research adopts a phenomenological approach, primarily focus on exploring, studying, and conveying the meaning of an event or phenomenon and its connection with the people involved in a specific situation. Phenomenology seeks to explain the meaning of life experiences for a group of people regarding a phenomenon or concept, including their self-concept or worldview.<sup>44</sup> Phenomenological research is fundamentally related to the interpretation of reality, where this method seeks answers about the meaning of a phenomenon. There are two main focuses in phenomenological the study:

1. Textural description: What is experienced by the research subjects regarding a phenomenon. The experienced aspects are objective, factual data, and empirically occurring events.
2. Structural description: How the subjects experience and interpret their experiences. This description involves subjective aspects related to the opinions, feelings, judgments, expectations, and other subjective responses of the research subjects regarding the experienced phenomenon.<sup>45</sup>

## **B. Location of Research**

The location of this research is located in Kamboja Park, located on Jl. H. Anang Adenansi, Kertak Ulu, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan.

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<sup>44</sup> Farid Hamid, "Pendekatan Fenomenologi (Suatu Ranah Penelitian Kualitatif), *Al-Tadzkiyyah: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 6, 2009, 4

<sup>45</sup> Hasbiansyah, "Pendekatan Fenomenologi: Pengantar Praktik Penelitian dalam Ilmu dan Komunikasi", 171.

## C. Subject and Object of Research

### 1. Subject

According to Tatang M. Amirin, the subject of research is used as a source of information needed for data collection or what is usually called an informant.<sup>46</sup> The author uses purposive sampling techniques to choose a subject. This technique is carried out by determining or considering specific criteria for the sample or research subject to be studied, especially those considered experts in their fields or most knowledgeable about research studies.<sup>47</sup>

The subjects in this study were selected with several criteria, namely:

- a. Subject are around Kamboja Park Banjarmasin and it can be categorized as the general public.
- b. Subject are involved in the implementation of *Lapak Mengaji* activities
- c. Subject are knowledgeable about *Lapak Mengaji* activities

### 2. Object

The object of research in qualitative research observed, according to Spradley, is called the social situation, which consists of three components, namely place, perpetrator and activity.<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 61.

<sup>47</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 65.

<sup>48</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2018), 110

- a. Place, where interaction in social situations is taking place. In this study is located in Kamboja Park Banjarmasin, Jl. H. Anang Adenansi, Kertak Ulu, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan.
- b. Participants, who are playing a specific role. The participants of *Lapak Mengaji* activities involve two main groups, namely volunteers involved in the organization or implementation of *Lapak Mengaji* activities and participants who are individuals who take part in this activity to learn. The interaction between volunteers and participants will form the social dynamics of the activity.
- c. Activities, the participants use an on going social situation. In this case, *Lapak Mengaji* activities include various actions related to learning and teaching the Qur'an in public spheres. This may involve reading, listening, and discussing verses of the Qur'an together. The activity can include administrative and organizational activities, such as activity planning, leadership structure, and *Lapak Mengaji* functions. By understanding this activity, research can explore the dynamics of social interaction, participant motivation, and the Effect of *Lapak Mengaji* activities in Kamboja Park Banjarmasin on the local community.

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

##### **1. Data**

The data in research of question are primary data and secondary data, as follows:

a. Primary data

According to Bungin, primary data is a data source that contains main or principal data, namely data obtained directly from the field.<sup>49</sup> The main data of the study referred to the activities of *Lapak Mengaji* that are located on Jl. H. Anang Adenansi, Kertak Ulu, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan.

b. Complementary data

Complementary data is supporting data and not from the primary source<sup>50</sup>. This data is usually collected and presented by other parties and standardized in a documentary or writing such as a book or journal. This study obtains data from management structure, location/map, participant data, etc.

## 2. Data Source

A data source or research source is the subject from which the data is collected. Information obtained from research sources is called research data. There are three types of data sources, namely person, places and paper (Data sources in the form of symbols such as images, letters, numbers, or other symbols.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 71

<sup>50</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 71

<sup>51</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 60-61

In this study, the data source is the administrators involved in the activities, namely the Special Team of *Lapak Mengaji* and parties who can explain *Lapak Mengaji* activities.

### **E. Data Collection Techniques**

In this study, researchers used three data collection techniques to obtain reliable and continuously needed data to get maximum and relevant results: observation, interviews, and documentation.

#### **1. Observation**

Observation means looking attentively. In the context of research, Margono stated that observation is a way to collect data by systematically recording behavior towards the behavior of individuals or groups studied.<sup>52</sup> Marshall (1995) adds that through observation, researchers learn about behavior and the meaning of that behavior. Furthermore, Danafiah Faisal (1990) classified observations into participant observation, overt and covert observation, and unstructured observation.

In this study, the author use participant observation where researcher is involved with the activities of people being observed or used as sources of research data. While conducting research, researchers participate in doing what the data source does and share the ups and downs. With the observation of these participants, the data obtained will be more complete, sharp, and reach at the level of meaning of each behavior that

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<sup>52</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 89

appears.<sup>53</sup> In a community/*Lapak Mengaji* activity, researcher act as volunteers who help activities go on.

## 2. Interview

According to Esterbag, the interview is "a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic".<sup>54</sup> Interviews were conducted involving the surrounding community, volunteers, and participants who participated in *Lapak Mengaji* activities.

## 3. Documentary

The documentary technique is a data collection technique that produces important records about how the activities of *Lapak Mengaji* in Kamboja Park Banjarmasin in the form of writing, photos, and recordings. So that the data obtained is complete, valid data and not based on the author's estimates.<sup>55</sup>

## **F. Data Analysis Techniques**

Analysis means detailing which something into its parts, while data analysis is a process of arranging the order of data and organizing it in a pattern, category and basic unit.<sup>56</sup> Data analysis in qualitative research is use at during data collection and after completion of data collection within a certain period. At the time of the interview,

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<sup>53</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 106

<sup>54</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 114

<sup>55</sup> Basrowi and Suwandi, "Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif" (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2008)

<sup>56</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 83

the researcher has analyzed the interviewee's answers. If the interviewed answers after being analyzed feels unsatisfactory, the researcher will continue to with other question again in to certain stage, obtained data that is considered credible. Miles and Huberman suggest that activities in qualitative data analysis are use interactively and activity continuously until complete. Activities in data analysis, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification.<sup>57</sup>

### 1. Data Reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main idea, focusing on the idea that matter, looking for themes and patterns. Thus the reduced data will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to collect further data and look for it when needed.<sup>58</sup>

### 2. Data Display

After the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data. In qualitative research, the presentation of data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and etc. In this case, Miles and Huberman stated that the most often used to present data in qualitative research is with narrative text. By displaying data, it will be easier to understand what happened, plan the next work based on what has been understood.<sup>59</sup>

### 3. Verification

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<sup>57</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 132-133

<sup>58</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* 135

<sup>59</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* 137-138



The final step in analyzing qualitative data is drawing conclusions and verification. The initial conclusions that will be presented are still provisional, and will change if there is no strong evidence to support at the next stage of data collection, but if the conclusions presented at an early stage, supported by valid and consistent evidence when researchers return to the field to collect data, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions. Thus conclusions in qualitative research may be able to answer the problem formulation formulated at the beginning, but maybe not, because as has been stated that problem formulations in qualitative research are still temporary and will develop after the research is in the field. The conclusion in qualitative research is a new finding that has never existed before. Findings can be in the form of descriptions an object that were previously vague so that after being examined it becomes clear, and be in the form of causal or interactive relationships, hypotheses or theories.<sup>60</sup>

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<sup>60</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 141-142