

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODS

#### **A. Types and Research Approaches**

In this study, the author uses a type of field research, which is a form of research that aims to reveal the meaning given by community members to their behavior or the surrounding reality.<sup>1</sup> The research was carried out directly by tracing data in the field and conducting interviews with teachers of the Qur'an and Tafsir at MAPK Martapura. The author's choice to use field research is based on the author's desire to gain a broad and in-depth understanding. This allows authors to engage with the environmental situations that the research focuses on and provides richer contextual insights. Through this approach, it is hoped that research can make a significant contribution to the understanding and in-depth analysis of the topic being researched.

The type used in this study is qualitative, which is one of the research methods that produces data in the form of descriptive data in the form of written or oral words obtained from people and observable behaviors.<sup>2</sup> This research focuses on the understanding of teachers of Qur'an and Tafsir at MAPK Martapura about Q.S. an-Nahl verse 72 and an-Nisa verse 1 and their responses to childfree, then the results will be presented critically in the research report.

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<sup>1</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, (Banjarasin: Antasari Press, 2011), 64.

<sup>2</sup> Lexy J Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2008), 3.

The approach used in this study is *Tafsir Maqâshidî* which is one of the models of the approach to interpreting the Qur'an which emphasizes the dimensions of *maqâshid* al-Qur'an and *maqâshid al-Syari'ah*.<sup>3</sup> This interpretation emphasizes the importance of explaining *maqâshid* or goals to realize the benefits for humans. So in this case, the author will conduct research by analyzing the teacher's understanding and aligning it with the tafsir of *maqâshidi*. Departing from these things, this research is carried out based on the types and approaches that have been explained to produce the purpose of this research, namely to find out how the teachers understand the Qur'an and interpretation at MAPK Martapura related to QS. an-Nahl verse 72 and an-Nisa verse 1 and its relevance to childfree.

## **B. Research Sites**

This research focuses on Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 4 Banjar Regency, precisely on the religious department known as MAPK. This school is located on Jalan Pendidikan No. 01, Sungai Paring Village, Martapura City, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan Province. The selection of the research location is based on the uniqueness of this educational institution as the only madrasa in South Kalimantan that runs a special Religious Program, abbreviated as MAPK which is one of the representatives of 10 MAPKs in other regions. In addition, MAPK MAN 4 Banjar uses a semi-boarding school learning system, where the curriculum used in the morning uses the curriculum

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<sup>3</sup> Abdul Mustaqim, *Argumentasi Keniscayaan Tafsir Maqasidi.....*, 12.

carried out at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri in general and in the afternoon and evening book learning is carried out like in Islamic boarding schools.

### 1. General Description of the Research Location

Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 4 Banjar is a state educational institution under the auspices of the Ministry of Religion (Kemenag), Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN) 4 Banjar achieved A accreditation in 2017, which indicates the high quality of education. The leadership relay at MAN 4 Banjar has involved 13 Madrasah Heads since its establishment until now, including the current one, Mr. Drs. Jamhuri, M.Pd.

Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 4 Banjar has 4 majors available to students according to their interests, namely the science, social studies, language, and special religious program (MAPK) majors. This school has been entrusted to carry out the first phase of the MAPK program revitalization since 2016/2017. In addition to this school receiving A accreditation, MAN 4 Banjar has several achievements so that this school has good quality, including in 2017 it received an award as a National level Adiwiyata school, and in 2018 this school received the title of Child-Friendly Madrasah.<sup>4</sup>

### 2. History and Geographical Location

Before being known as MAN 4 Banjar, this school used to be known as Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Martapura. Initially, MAN 2 Martapura was the result of the relocation of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Walangku which is located in the city of

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<sup>4</sup> Dokumen MAN 4 Banjar 2023/2024 pada tanggal 15 Maret 2024 di MAN 4 Banjar.

Barabai, Hulu Sungai Tengah Regency. At that time, in Barabai City there were already two State Aliyah Madrasah while in Banjar Regency there was only one State Aliyah Madrasah located on Jalan Menteri 4, Gang MAN. Then on May 31, 1981, based on the Decree of the Minister of Religion No. 27/1981, this school was considered to have qualified to become a State Aliyah Madrasah. Before being on Pendidikan street, MAN 4 Banjar was located in Sungai Paring. This location change occurred in 1989, and Jalan Pendidikan has become a permanent location until now.

In 1992, MAN 2 Martapura expanded its program by adding a special program that lasted until 2006. After that, the MAPK program changed to MAK until 2008 for the first phase. Then in the second period, the government started a madrasah revitalization program for superior madrasahs, including the re-implementation of the MAPK program since 2016/2017 until now. Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 4 Banjar has a land area of 18,863 M<sup>2</sup>, with a building area of 4,868.98 M<sup>2</sup>. The geographical coordinates of this school are at (-3.4314305, 114.8540689).

### 3. School Conditions

Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 4 Banjar has a total of 793 students consisting of 321 male students and 472 female students. This madrasah has 26 classes with 4 specialization majors, namely Science, Social Studies, Language and Special Religious Programs. In addition, there are also "general" classes that implement the independent curriculum, with only 2 grade levels at this time. As for the MAPK class, it consists of 6 classes divided into 3 male classes and 3 female classes. Each class totaled 24 people,

except for the 12th grade of the boys' PK which only amounted to 22 students. All students at MAN 4 Banjar are the same as in other schools, after the learning process is completed, they all go home. Meanwhile, students who are in the Special Religious Program (MAPK) are required to live in dormitories that have been provided by the school.

The condition of teachers at MAN 4 Banjar consists of 1 Head of Madrasah, 18 Associate Teachers, 13 Young Teachers, 12 First Teachers, 4 Administrative Staff, 3 P3K, 10 Non-Permanent Teachers, 8 Non-Permanent Employees, 4 Cleaning Officers, 2 Security Officers, and 13 Tutor Teachers. Meanwhile, the infrastructure facilities at MAN 4 Banjar have met the standards needed to support the teaching and learning process following the infrastructure standards for Vocational Aliyah Madrasah issued by the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia in 2008. In addition, a religious laboratory building consisting of Fiqh and Hadith laboratories, as well as a modern MAPK classroom building, is also provided, which has increased the effectiveness of the Madrasah learning process.

### **C. Subject and Object of Research**

#### **1. Subject**

The subject of the study refers to the parties who are the sample in a study. As for this study, the author uses a research subject selected through the purposive sampling technique, which is a method of taking and considering certain data. These considerations involve someone who has the best understanding of the researcher's

expectations, or perhaps the individual has the power to make it easier for the author to collect data and investigate the social objects or situations that are the focus of the research.<sup>5</sup>

In this study, the subjects who became respondents or informants were 5 teachers of Tafsir at MAPK Martapura and the principal of MAN 4 Banjar. The teachers of Tafsir are, Mr. Ahyani, M. Ag., Ustadz Najib M. Ag., Mr. Paishal Amin, S.Th.I, M.Ag., Ustadz Muhammad Rofiq, Ustadz Nur Kholisy, and Ustadz Ahmad Maliki.

## 2. Object

The object of this study is how the teacher of interpretation at MAPK Martapura understands or interprets the verse about the recommendation to have children in Q.S. An-Nisâ verse 1 and Q.S. an-Nahl verse 72, which is contrary to the trend of the childfree phenomenon.

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

### 1. Data

The data needed in this study can be clarified into two parts, namely primary data and complementary or supporting data (secondary) which are detailed as follows:

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<sup>5</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2021), 300.

a. Primary Data

Primary data is obtained from the first data source or source containing the required information.<sup>6</sup> As for this study, the main data is how teachers of the Qur'an and tafsir understand Q.S. An-Nisâ verse 1 and QS. An-Nahl verse 72 and their response to childfree. The main data will be obtained through interviews.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is the required supporting data that is not obtained from the primary source.<sup>7</sup> So the complementary data to complete the main data in this study are the profile and history of MAPK MAN 4 Banjar, the explanation of the theory used in this study, the condition of the research location, and others that help to complement the primary data in this study.

c. Data Source

At this stage, the author tries to find and collect data sources related to this research. The data sources in this study involved respondents and informants who were considered to have the capacity to provide information related to this research, namely interpretation teachers who taught in the morning, afternoon tutorials, and evening tutorials totaling 5 people. The

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<sup>6</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian...*, 64.

<sup>7</sup> Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian...*, 64.

informant in this study is Mr. Drs. Jamhuri, M.Pd. as the principal at MAN 4 Banjar.

The supporting or complementary data sources in this study were obtained from books, journals, articles, and others related to Q.S. An-Nisa verse 1, Q.S. An-Nahl verse 72, and the phenomenon of childfree.

### **E. Data Collection Technique**

To collect and collect research data, the author uses the following data collection techniques:

#### **1. Interview**

Interviews are a data collection technique with a one-sided question and answer method that is carried out systematically and based on the purpose of the research. One-sided question and answer means that the data collector or writer is actively asking questions, and the party being asked is actively providing answers or responses. In this study, the author held a series of questions and answers directly to respondents and informants regarding the problem being researched. The interview was conducted related to the interpretation of Q.S. An-Nisa verse 1 and an-Nahl verse 72 and the teacher's response to interpretation related to childfree.

#### **2. Documentation**



Documentation techniques are data collection techniques in the form of books, archives, numerical writings, and drawings in the form of reports and information that can support research.<sup>8</sup> Documentation is one of the techniques used to complete the interview, and the advantage of this documentation is that the data obtained is original and real.<sup>9</sup> In this case, the author will collect documents related to the problems in this study.

#### **F. Data Analysis Technique and Discussion**

After all the data is collected, based on the results of interviews or others, then presented descriptively, namely in the form of descriptions that provide an objective description and explanation of the problem being researched. The form of data analysis used in this study is descriptive-analytical, namely presenting data and describing clearly and thoroughly to get a clear picture of the reception of Qur'an and Tafsir teachers at MAPK towards the childfree phenomenon.

After the data is analyzed qualitatively by assessing and discussing the data, either with the help of theory or the researcher's own opinion. After the data is analyzed, it is then concluded inductively, that is, it is concluded in general based on facts in the field.

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<sup>8</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Bisnis*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2007), 329.

<sup>9</sup> Muhammad Ali Equatora Lollong Manting, *Teknik Pengumpulan Data Klien*, (Bandung: Bitread Publishing, 2021), 8.