

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Types and Characteristic of Research

Field research is the type of research the author used, by directly visiting the research location to observe, interview, and document the data obtained.¹ To construct phenomena, discover, and develop theories, the use of qualitative methods is very suitable for theories built thru data collection in the field. The qualitative method used by the researcher to begin the exploration then collects in-depth data, leading to the discovery of hypotheses in the form of relationships between phenomena. Subsequently, verification of these hypotheses is carried out by collecting broader and deeper data to prove that the hypotheses can become theories.² Qualitative Descriptive is the method used in this field research, which is a method that uses perception to describe a phenomenon as its basis and accurate data approaches that are systematically researched to obtain descriptive analysis results in the form of sentences.³

B. Location of Research

This research is located at six Islamic boarding schools in Banjarbaru City, namely:

1. Darul Ilmi Putra Islamic Boarding School is located at Jalan A. Yani KM. 19.200, Landasan Ulin Barat Village, Liang Anggang District, Banjarbaru

¹ Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, (Banjarmasin, Antasari Press, 2011) 15

² Sugiyono, *METODE PENELITIAN KUALITATIF*. (Bandung, Penerbit Alfabeta, 2018).13

³ Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, P.15.

City.

2. Al-Falah Putra Islamic Boarding School, located on Jalan A. Yani KM. 23, Landasan Ulin Tengah Village, Liang Anggang District, Banjarbaru City, South Kalimantan Province.
3. Al-Fikrah Citra Madinatul Ilmi Islamic Boarding School, located at Jalan A. Yani KM. 17.5, Citra Graha City, Banjarbaru. Banjarbaru City, South Kalimantan Province.
4. Nurul Ma'ad Putra Islamic Boarding School on Jalan Golf, RT.10, Banjarbaru City, South Kalimantan Province.
5. Warasatul Fuqaha Islamic Boarding School on Sumber Ilmu Street, Guntung Pinang, Banjarbaru City, South Kalimantan Province.
6. Misbahul Munir Putra Islamic Boarding School on Golf Street, RT.07, Banjarbaru City, South Kalimantan Province.

C. Subject and Object of Research

Tatang M. Amirin believes that the research subjects are the necessary source of information for obtaining data, also known as informants.⁴ The use of purposive sampling techniques to determine the subjects is the method the Author has chosen.

The subjects of this research are teachers who teach interpretation at the Aliyah level from six Islamic boarding schools in Banjarbaru City. The object of this research is the interpretation of interpretation teachers in Banjarbaru City

⁴ Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 61.

regarding verses of the Quran about offspring.

D. Data and Data Source

This research requires data that can be classified into two parts: primary data obtained from the first data source that contains information relevant to this study, and secondary data to supplement information not found in the primary data.⁵ Here's a more detailed explanation of the primary and secondary data referred to in this study:

1. Primary Data

The primary data in this study are: how do Tafsir teachers interpret Q.S An-Nisa/01, Q.S An-Nahl/72, Q.S Al-Kahfi/46, and Q.S At-Taghabun/15 in the context of childfree, and how do they respond to the childfree phenomenon that is occurring? Interviews were conducted to obtain primary data.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is used to supplement the primary data in this study. The supplementary data referred to includes the profiles, history, and conditions of Darul Ilmi Putra Islamic Boarding School, Al-Falah Putra Islamic Boarding School, Al-Fikrah Citra Madinatul Ilmi Islamic Boarding School, Nurul Ma'ad Putra Islamic Boarding School, Warasatul Fuqaha Islamic Boarding School, and Misbahul Munir Putra Islamic Boarding School. These pesantren represent the theory used in this study, and other data is included to

⁵ Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 64.

supplement the primary data.

3. Data Source

The search and collection of data sources related to this research is an effort undertaken by the Author. The data sources for this research consist of respondents and informants who are considered capable of providing relevant information for this study. That is, the Tafsir Teacher who is actively teaching at the Islamic Boarding School and the Leader or Head of that Islamic Boarding School. Here are the names of the interpretation teachers who served as data sources in this study:

- a. Ustadz Khairil Anam (Tafsir Teacher at Al-Falah Putra Islamic Boarding School)
- b. Ustadz Syarwani Siraj (Tafsir Teacher at Al-Falah Putra Islamic Boarding School)
- c. Ustadz Ismail (Tafsir Teacher at Al-Fikrah Citra Madinatul Ilmi Islamic Boarding School)
- d. KH. Sihabuddin (Tafsir Teacher at Warasatul Fuqaha Islamic Boarding School)
- e. Ustadz Ahmad Nordian (Tafsir Teacher at Darul Ilmi Putra Islamic Boarding School)
- f. Ustadz Auliya Rahman (Tafsir Teacher at Nurul Ma'ad Putra Islamic Boarding School)
- g. Ustadz Nur wahid (Tafsir Teacher at Misbahul Munir Putra Islamic

Boarding School)

As for the supplementary data sources in this study, they were obtained from books, journals, articles, and other materials related to the verses of the Quran that are the focus of this research, namely: Q.S An-Nisa/01, Q.S An-Nahl/72, Q.S Al-Kahfi/46, Q.S At-Taghabun/15, within the context of the childfree phenomenon.

E. Data Collection Techniques

In this study, the data did not come on its own. Therefore, the author used the following techniques to obtain the data:

1. Interview

"Two people who meet then exchange information and ideas thru questions and responses, which can lead to communication and the construction of shared meaning about a specific topic" is the definition of an interview, according to Esterbag.⁶ A series of direct questions and answers with respondents and informants regarding the issues being researched is an effort made by the author to obtain data for this study. The interviews conducted were related to the interpretation of Q.S An-Nisa/01, Q.S An-Nahl/72, Q.S Al-Kahfi/46, Q.S At-Taghabun/15, followed by comments from interpretation teachers regarding their understanding of verses related to the childfree phenomenon.

2. Documentation

⁶ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 114

The method of collecting data in the form of books, archives, numerical writings, and images for use in reports and information is known as the documentation technique.⁷ This is one of the techniques used to complete the interview, and the advantage of the documentation technique is that the data obtained is original and true. In this case, the author collects information relevant to the research topic.⁸

F. Data Analysis Techniques

All data collected, whether from interviews or other methods, is then presented descriptively, which means providing an objective overview and explanation of the research problem. In this study, descriptive-analytical data analysis was used, which means the data was presented and described clearly and comprehensively to gain a clear understanding of the interpretation of Tafsir teachers at six Islamic Boarding Schools in Banjarbaru City regarding the childfree phenomenon. The data was then analyzed qualitatively thru assessment and discussion of the data, both with the help of theory and the researcher's own opinions. After this analysis is complete, conclusions are drawn inductively, meaning based on the facts in the field.

⁷ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Bisnis*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2007), 329

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