CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODS

A. Type and Approach Research

The type of research is descriptive research which is.conducted by researcher. Descriptive research is research that aims to find out how an event occurred. The findings in descriptive research are broad and detailed findings. Because this research does not only examine the problem being studied, but also other variables related to the problem being studied. In the research, the variables are described on the factors. It aims to get better results in the research.[1]

In this research, the researcher concerns in reality that related to the process of the implementing the *Panca Jiwa* values in MA Malida Troso Jepara. Thus, the researcher tries to understand the reality of objects in the field and to seek the information from informants related to the research object. Moreover, the researcher also seeks the information related to the subject. In seeking the information, the researcher takes caution, so that the informants do not feel disturbed.

In this research, the approach is a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach is an approach that is conducted by collecting data naturally by interpreting the phenomena that occur which the researcher as a key instrument.[2] Thus, in this study, the researcher will research directly to MA Malida Troso to get data from social situations that exist in the field. The social situations are such as *madrasah* subjects, MA Malida Troso, and the practice of the values of *Panca Jiwa* in building *Ukhuwah Islamiah*.

The researcher will find the data, then he will present it in a descriptive form, namely by describing an object of phenomena or social settings which will be written in narrative form.[3] Using a qualitative approach because the data obtained in this research are not numbers but words. These words can be verbal or written. Through the using a qualitative approach, it will obtain complete, deep and reliable data. Thus, the practice of the values of *Panca Jiwa* is to build *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character of students in MA Malida Troso can be revealed clearly and deeply.

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[1] W.Gulo, *Metodologi Penelitian*, (Jakarta : Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia, 2002), 19.

[2] Albi Anggito and Johan Setiawan, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Sukabumi:Jejak, 2018),8.

[3] Albi Anggito and Johan Setiawan, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Sukabumi:Jejak, 2018), 11.

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The researcher is required to understand what he said, felt and conducted by the data sources. In addition, this research must have an epic perspective, namely getting data not through what is thought by researcher, but based on reality in the field.[4] Thus, the researcher will get credible data related to building *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character for the students through the school activities and policies.

B. Setting of Research

In this research, the location of MA Malida Troso which is located on the Bugel highway Km.2 Troso Village, Pecangaan District, Jepara City. The reasons for choosing this location are: first, MA Malida Troso applies the *Panca Jiwa* values to build the students character. Second, this *madrasah* makes *Panca Jiwa* as the foundation of behavior of the *madrasah*. Third, this *madrasah* has many excellent programs to build the students character who are included in intra-*madrasah* activities such as fashion, *Muhadatsah*, Practical English, Nasyid, Scouting, Graphic Skills, Indonesian Muhadlarah, Javanese Muhadlarah, and Catering (cooking).[5]

While the time of research used by researcher since the date of issuance of a research permit is 2 (two) months, 1 (one) month is used to collect data and 1 (one) more month is used to process data. This time is also used to present the data for guidance processing and thesis making.

C. Subjects of Research

In research, the term of the research subject is the respondents. The respondents are people who respond the treatment given to them. In the qualitative research, respondents are referred to as an informant. The informant is a person who provides the information about research data that is being conducted by a researcher.[6] The research subjects have the important role related to the data needed by researcher which will be processed into research conclusions.

Based on the explanation of the research subject above, in this study, the research subjects consisted of: Headmaster of Madrasah, Teacher and Student of XI Class at MA Malida Troso. The selection of research subjects is related to building *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character for the students through the school activities and policies.

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[4] Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012),213.

[5]"Profil MA Malida Troso", https://www.mamhtroso.com , accessed on 25 November,2019.

[6]Muh.Fitrah and Luthfiyah, *Metodologi penelitian: penelitian kualitatif, tindakan kelas & studi kasus*, (Sukabumi: Jejak, 2017) 152.

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D. Sources of Data Techniques

1. Data

The "Data" according to Indonesia Dictionary is information or real material that can be used as a basis for study (analysis or conclusions).[7] The data of this research are obtained by interviewing, documentating and observing. Then, the researcher will process the data. So that it will be a description of the building *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character for the students through the school activities and policies.

The data which the researcher want to get are related to indicators of *ukhuwah Islamiah Ukhuwah Islamiah* according to Shaykh Amin bin Abdullah as-Syaqawi in the book "*Ukhuwah Islamiah*". The indicators are as follows:

a. Mutual help among Muslims
b. Do not harm others even if small.
c. Mutual love and love between fellow Muslims
d. Give advice
e. Replying to greetings, fulfilling invitations, praying when someone sneezed, visiting if someone is getting sick, and accompanying the body.[8]

2. Data Sources

Data sources are divided into two form, they are primary and secondary data. The difference of these data is the collecting the data. If the researcher collects the data by himself, the data will be called as the primary data. Conversely, if the researcher collects the data by other parties or not the researcher, the data will be called as the secondary data.[9]

In the qualitative research, the meaning of data is all information verbally, writing, drawing or photographs involved to answer the research problems based on the problem formulation or research focus. In the qualitative research, data sources include the research subjects, research objects and respondents. [10] The social situation will provide more complete, credible, and meaningful data. So the research objectives will succeed.

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[7] KBBI Kemendikbud, https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/ diakses pada 21 November 2019.

[8] Syaikh Amin bin Abdullah asy-Syaqawi, *Ukhuwah Islamiah*, translated by Abu Umamah Arif Hidayatullah, 2013, 4-11.

[9] Istijanto **,** *Riset: Sumber Daya Manusia*, (Jakarta:Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2010), 32

[10] Iwan Hermawan , *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan (Kualitatif, Kuantitatif dan Mixed Method)*, (Kuningan:Hidayatul Quran, 2019),146.

In this research, the data sources are divided into two forms which include:

1. Primary data in this study are the people respond who are being observed or interviewed. The primary data are the interview or observation results with the parties. It will be conducted by the systematic observation of research objects in order to get the information.

   The researcher uses the semi-structured interview method. The purpose of this interview is to get the problem more deeply. The researcher asks to the informants about the ideas and opinions.[11] Interviews are conducted by taking the data to MA Malida Troso. The researcher interacts with the Headmaster of *Madrasah*, Teacher and Students of XI Class in MA Malida Troso.

2. Secondary data are from library research which conducted by examining theories that are relevant to research problems, such as journals, books, previous studies that have a variable equation with research conducted by the researcher. In addition, the data obtained by the MA Malida Troso files, which is the form of historical review, geographical location, vision, mission, goals, organizational structure, curriculum structure, teachers data and educational staff, students data, educational facilities and student learning outcomes about the building *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character for the students through the school activities and policies.

E. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection technique is one of the main steps in the research. Because the quality of research also depends on data collection technique.[12] Therefore, the data collection technique is very important to get detailed and valid data. In this study, the researcher used several data collection techniques. The researcher used data colection techniques such as :

1. Interview

   An interview is a technique to collect the data by asking questions to informants and recording answers from informants. In this study, the interview method is a semi-structured interview method. The purpose of this interview is to get the problem more deeply, which the

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[11] Iwan Hermawan , *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan (Kualitatif, Kuantitatif dan Mixed Method)*, (Kuningan:Hidayatul Quran, 2019),147.

[12] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012),137.

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researcher asks to the informants about their ideas and opinions.[13] The interview is an effective way of getting research data. Because most of the research data on the building *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character for the students through the school activities and policies are obtained from the interview.

The steps of the researcher when conducting interviews to obtain research data are as follows :
a. Choose the informants
b. Prepare the study that will be explored during the interview.
c. Begin the interview process
d. Interview process
e. Confirm the results of the interview and end it
f. Identify the next step of interview results that have been obtained.[14]

This interview method is an in depth interview category. Because in this study, the researcher must listen to the answers of the informants carefully to get the desired data. This interview method provides a relaxed method but purposeful interview.

The researcher uses this interview method to interview the Headmaster of *Madrasah*, Teacher and Students of XI Class in MA Malida Troso to obtain accurate information about research data. The the informants of this research are determined by purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is data source sampling with certain considerations.[15] Therefore, the researcher needs the research data which the researcher has set before.

The Interview procedure is the researcher asks some questions to the informants consisting of the Headmaster of *Madrasah*, Teacher of and Students of XI Class in MA Malida Troso. The informants get some questions about Because most of the research data on the building *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character for the students through the school activities and policies.

2. Observation

Observation is a data collection technique that is not only focused on people, but also other natural objects. The researcher uses the observation technique because the research is related to human

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[13] Iwan Hermawan , *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan* (Kualitatif, Kuantitatif dan Mixed Method), (Kuningan:Hidayatul Quran, 2019)147

[14] Iwan Hermawan , *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan (Kualitatif, Kuantitatif dan Mixed Method)*, (Kuningan:Hidayatul Quran, 2019),148.

[15] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012), 218-219.

behavior, work processes, natural phenomena and the informants on the small-scale.

According to Sutrisno Hadi cited by Sugiyono, "observation is a complex process, the process contains the various biological and psychological processes. Two of the most important are the processes of observation and memory."[16]

In this research, the researcher is only as an observer of the situation in the field. This observation is conducted by researcher through the participation of *madrasah* activities which contained *Panca Jiwa* values. In this research, the researcher will research to observe *madrasah* activities and policies that to build the *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character of students in the field. The example of activity is *muhadlarah*, while the policy is the prohibition of using excessive jewelry. The researcher hopes to get data to complete the research.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a data collection technique by recording or collecting events that have occurred. Documents can be in the form of writings, drawings or monumental works of a person. Documents in the form of writing such as diaries. Documents in the form of images such as photographs. Documents in the form of works such as films. Research results from interviews and observations will be looked credible if supported by supporting documents.[17]

Documentation of this research includes photos of *madrasah* activities that support to build *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character of students such as *Muhadlarah*. In addition, a photo of an interview with the Headmaster of *Madrasah*, Teacher and Students of XI Class in MA Malida Troso. Moreover, photos of documents are also needed to support the data. They are to complete research data. The documentation needed to be used as evidence of natural research results and in accordance with reality in the research data.

F. Data Validity Testing

Data validity testing that will be carried out in this study are :

1. Extending observation

The extending observation is to extend the duration of time involved in the activity on the research target. It has a purpose that researcher can recheck the data that obtained by researcher that is

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[16] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012),145.

[17] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012),240.

correct or not. If the data which obtained by the researcher that are correct after checking, the researcher will make extensive and in-depth observations again to obtain data that is definitely correct.[18] In the process of extending this observation, the researcher focuses on testing the data, he is to ensure the data are valid data. So when the researcher thinks that data are less, the researcher will extend the observation. Based on that, the researcher will obtain valid data regarding the building *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character for the students through the school activities and policies.

2. Triangulation

Triangulation in data validity testing is defined as checking the credibility of data from various sources and data collection techniques.[19] Triangulation in credibility testing is the data checking can be conducted by various ways and times. Thus, there are three triangulations in this research, namely source triangulation, technique triangulation and time triangulation. [20] The result of checking the data that researchers get at MA Malida Troso is conducted by checking through triangulation. The purpose is to make the data have high credibility. Because the data can be checked by various data sources obtained by the field, and various data collection techniques, both interviews with informants, observations in MA Malida Troso. In addition, the researcher gets the documentation obtained by MA Malida Troso. There are 3 (three) triangulations that researcher used in this research are:

a. Source Triangulation

Source triangulation is conducted to test the data credibility by checking the data that have been obtained through several sources.[21] To test the credibility of the building *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character for the students through the school activities and policies, the researcher collects and tests the data obtained by the Headmaster of *Madrasah*, Teacher, and Students of XI Class in MA Malida Troso.

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[18] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012),271.

[19] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012),241.

[20] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012),273.

[21] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012),274.

b. Technical Triangulation

Technical triangulation is conducted to test the data credibility by checking the data to the same source with different techniques.[22] In this research, the data are obtained by informants. The researcher interviews them in MA Malida Troso area. The researcher checks the data by observations and documentation that researcher obtained in MA Malida Troso. It is until data are considered to be the most correct of the three data.

c. Triangulation of Time

Data credibility testing can be checked by the interview, observation or other techniques at different times. [23] If the researcher gets the different data in MA Malida Troso, the researcher will do repeatedly. So that valid data will be found. In addition, time also often affects the validity of the data. Therefore, the researcher will use the morning time when the informants are fresh condition and do not have a problem. So, it will get more credible data about the the building *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character for the students through the school activities and policies.

d. Using Reference

Reference is a support material to verify the data that have been obtained. [24] For the example, the results interview data which related to the building *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character for the students through the school activities and policies are the Headmaster of *Madrasah*, Teacher, and Students of XI Class. They are documented by in the interview transcripts and interview photos forms.

e. Member Check

Member check is the process of checking data obtained by the researcher to the informants.[25] It purposes to adjust the data obtained by the researcher with data provided by informants in MA Malida Troso. If the reseacher gets the data which agreed by

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[22] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012),274.

[23] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012),274.

[24] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012),275.

[25] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012),276.

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the informants, the data are valid. So that the data are credible or trusted. The researcher will do this by visiting MA Malida Troso to confirm the interview data with the informants. So that the results of the interview are able to illustrate the building *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character for the students through the school activities and policies. The researcher will do the member check by submitting interviews with informants, such as : Mr. Nur Kholis Syam'un as HeadMaster of *Madrasah*, Teacher and Students of XI Class.

G. Techniques of Data Analysis

According to Sugiyono (2008: 244) cited by Albi Anggito & Johan Setiawan, "Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling the data obtained by interviewing, notes, and documentation. It is by organizing the data into categories, describing them into the units, doing synthesis, compiling into the patterns, choosing the important data. Then the researcher will learn and make conclusions them. So, the data are easily understood by the researcher or others. [26]

Data analysis is the research principle that must be conducted by researcher. Because the research without data analysis, the data are seem as raw or unscientific data.[27] In the qualitative research, data analysis is conducted before on the field, during the field and after the field. But it is more focused when the process is in the field with data collection.[28] The data which the researcher obtains in the field will be analyzed by the researcher. It is to correlate with the theory used by the researcher in this research.

In this research, the data collection will be analyzed by using the Miles and Huberman model. The Miles and Huberman model has three lines of analysis consisting of data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing or verification.[29]
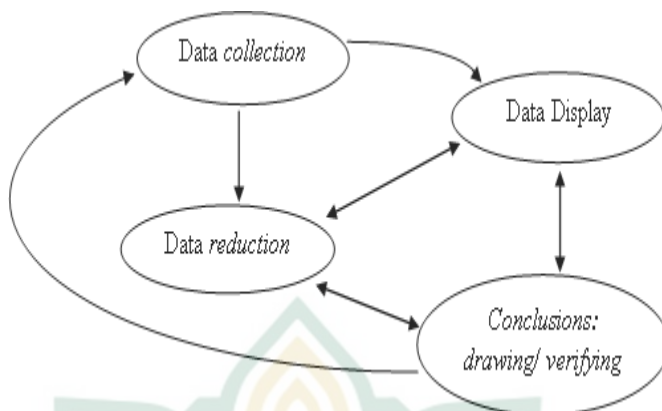
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[26]Albi Anggito and Johan Setiawan, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Sukabumi:Jejak, 2018), 236-237.

[27]Albi Anggito and Johan Setiawan, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Sukabumi:Jejak, 2018), 235.

[28] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012),245.

[29]Albi Anggito and Johan Setiawan, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Sukabumi:Jejak, 2018), 237.

Miles and Huberman Model

Based on Miles and Huberman's model theory above, the process of analyzing the data of this research is conducted by conducting data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions or verification.

1. Data Reduction

According to Miles and Huberman (2007: 16) cited by Albi Anggito & Johan Setiawan, "Data reduction is the form of accurate analysis, classifies analysis, directs analysis. It also ignore the unnecessary the data and organizes the data. So, the final conclusions can be drawn and verified."[30]

Reducing data is the process of summarizing and selecting the main points and ignoring unnecessary things. In this research, the reseacher selects the data related to the research data and ignores the unnecessary data in interview, observation, and documentation method. These purposes are to get clear information on the data. So, the researcher can make conclusions that can be accounted for. Thus, the data reduction will get a clear and conical description of the building *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character for the students through the school activities and policies.

2. Data Display (Data Presentation)

After the data have been reduced, the next step is the presentation of the data. According to Miles and Huberman (2007: 16) cited by Albi Anggito & Johan Setiawan, "Presentation of the data is a series of information organizations that enables research conclusions can be

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[30]Albi Anggito and Johan Setiawan, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Sukabumi:Jejak, 2018), 243.

presenting intended data to find meaningful patterns and to provide the possibility of drawing conclusions and doing action." [31]

In the qualitative research, the presentation of data can be conducted by the short descriptions, charts, correlations between categories, flowcharts and etc.[32] The researcher will compile the data which obtained in the field, namely the building *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character for the students through the school activities and policies. Then the researcher observes the development of data that have been obtained before. If the data develops, the researcher will return to collect data through sources, techniques and time simultaneously in the field. Then the research reduces the data and conducts the data presentation.

3. Conclusion Drawing / Verification

After the step of data reduction and presentation, the next step is drawing conclusions. According to Miles and Huberman (2007: 18) cited by Albi Anggito & Johan Setiawan, "Conclusion drawing is part of a complete configuration activity." [33] In the qualitative research, conclusion drawing is conducted in step by step. In the research, the initial conclusion is still temporary, and can develop if you get new data in the field. The purpose of the data is the credible data can support the next step of data collection. But if the conclusion drawing in the next step is valid data without any changes, the data will saturated. Then the conclusion drawing by the researcher is credible conclusion.

The purposes of this research is to determine the building *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character for the students through the school activities and policies and to determine the inhibiting and supporting factors. Through the practice of *Panca Jiwa* values in the school activities and policies, they can help students to build *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character in themselves. Today, there are still acts of moral degradation related to the problems of relations between students, such as hostility, fights and sarcasm of students. Through the practice of *Panca Jiwa* values in the school activities and policies, they can help students to build *Ukhuwah Islamiah* character in themselves.

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[31]Albi Anggito and Johan Setiawan, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Sukabumi:Jejak, 2018), 248.

[32] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012,249.

[33]Albi Anggito and Johan Setiawan, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Sukabumi:Jejak, 2018), 249.

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