



Research method is a method for studying one or some phenomena by analyzing the fact and attempt to make solutions from the problems. This chapter illustrates the methods in this research. It deals with the type of research, research

approach, locus research, type and data source, data collection method, and data analysis method.

1. Type of research

Type of research is a basic of research implementation. Therefore, the type of research should be based on the right choice because it can influence to all the process of research.

The type research in this thesis is field research. The research is done by taking data source about tradition in Bajulmati Regency of Malang, called by Ngebruk tradition. Data source is consulted with the experts, then described and analyzed until the questions can be answered.

2. Research approach

The research is started from the events or incidents in the society. Therefore, the research is categorized to phenomenological approach. The research object in phenomenological approach is something which caused by human's action. Every action is related to the background of the action. Through the research, the researcher attempts to understand and interprets Ngebruk tradition in Bajulmati by 'urf perspective. In addition, the reason of using this approach are: first, the meaning of society's action background; second, face the social environment, a person has right strategy to act something for himself, thus it requires a deep study; third, research on faith, awareness, and the action of individual in the society is possible to use the qualitative research.

3. Research Location

The research location is in Bajulmati of Malang regency, because it has a tradition which is not found in other regions. The phenomena of engagement is staying or living together with the couple in the one house before they have the marriage. The activity has become a habit in the society. So, every couple if they want to marry, should do this tradition, which is called *Ngebruk*.

4. Type and Data Source

The data source in this research is divided into two types:

a. Primary data

Primary data is data obtained directly from the source then observed, and recorded for the first time. In other word, the data is taken from the informants without mediated by the third, fourth person, etc. primary data is obtained directly from the field and includes the result of interview about *Ngebruk* phenomena tradition in Bajulmati.

Primary data in this research is obtained from several *ngebruk* actors and public figures in Bajulmati (classified to the religious leader, stakeholder, youth leader, and headman).

b. Secondary data

Secondary data is data that includes formal documents, books, report of research, etc. The secondary data in this research is obtained from science books, opinion, and literature that relevant with the theme.

c. Tertiary data

Tertiary data is the source that give the explanation for primary and secondary data. The tertiary data in this research are dictionary, Islamic encyclopedia, news or report event and other supporting data.

5. Data Collection Method

This research uses 3 methods of collection data, those are:

1. Observation

Observation is a activity to collect the data systematically by standardized procedure. According to Kerlinger, observation is a general term that has meaning of all data acception by recording event, calculate, measure and write it.¹

In this research, the researcher uses observation. So, the researcher does not follow the activities that is done by the actor, but do the social interaction with the actors.² The research uses passive participant by visiting directly the actor's house, explore the information based in the fact, but do not

¹Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. Edisi ke-4, cet ke-11 (Jakarta: Rineka cipta. 1998), p. 197

²Burhan Ashafa. *Metode Penelitian*, p. 28

follow directly to *ngebruk* tradition, and also visit some public figures in Bajulmati to get additional information.

2. Interview

Interview is dialogue between the interviewer to get informations from the interviewee. Unstructured interview as interview guide in this research. The interview asks anything freely, but still considering the data that will be collected or required. The interview is similar to the daily conversation.

The informants in this research are: Mr. Mahbub Junaidy (stakeholder of the society); Mr. Suwardi (traditional leader); Cak Takim (Youth); Mr. Lestari (headman); and the actors of *ngebruk* tradition who have knowledge about this tradition and understand the situation and the background of research.

3. Documentation

Documentation is looking for the data about the problem from notes, transcripts, books, etc. In other definition, documentation is every written materials or film.³ The researcher used the method to obtain the data and books related to the research object, such as: population archive, employment, religion, economic level, education and the information related to the research object, and also the photograpgs during the research, and field note will be processed into the data analysis.

³Lexi J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian*, p. 206

6. Data Analysis Method

Data collection method is explaining of data collection steps that have collected and rechecked by checking the validity of data, also data classification process with matching to the problem, write the data systematically and consistently, then explain by the draft design as main analysis. The steps of collection data are:

a. Editing

Editing is recorrect all the data completely and its relevant with other data.⁴ The purpose for editing is checking the complement answer of research subject (informants). Therefore, the researcher should recheck to understand the informant's answers.⁵

b. Classification

Classification to arrange and systematize the data obtained from the informants into specific pattern then discuss the research problem. The data are classified by certain category based on problem statement, therefore, data obtained actually contains the required information. The purpose of classification is classifying the interview data based on certain category (problem statement). Thus, the data is contained by the required data that are needed by the researcher.⁶ In this research, the data are divided by two groups:

⁴Lexi J. Moleong, Metodologi Penelitian, p. 216

⁵Lexi J. Moleong, Metodologi Penelitian, p. 216

⁶Lexi J. Moleong, Metodologi Penelitian, p. 216

first, the phenomena of ngebruk tradition in Bajulmati. Second, the implementation of ngebruk tradition in Bajulmati by '*urf*' perspective.

c. Verification

Verification is analyzing the data and information obtained from the field deeply to get the validity of data. Verification as the step to re-correct the data.⁷ For example: reference sufficiency and triangulation (checking through other data source).

d. Analysis

Data analysis is the process of data simplification into easily draft and interpretation form.⁸ The data analysis uses descriptive-qualitative analysis. Descriptive-qualitative is one of analysis method by describing condition and phenomena status by words or sentences, then separated by category to get the conclusion.⁹ To analyse this data, the researcher attempts to describe the phenomena of ngebruk tradition in Bajulmati then analyze it in '*urf*' perspective.

e. Conclusion

Conclusion is the end of the result from writing that produce the answer of the questions.¹⁰ In the last step, the researcher makes the

⁷Nana Saujana, Ahwal Kusuma, Proposal Penelitian

⁸⁸Masri Singarimbun dan Sofyan Efendi, *Meyode Penelitian Survei* (Jakarta:LP3ES, 2011), p.263

⁹Lexi J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung:Rosda Karya, 2010). p.3-6

¹⁰Nana Sudjana dan Ahwal Kusumah, *Proposal Penelitian di Perguruan Tinggi* (Bandung:Sinar Baru Algasindo, 2000), p. 89

conclusions and key points to make clear information, and more easily to understand about the phenomena of ngebruk tradition in Bajulmati by 'urf perspective.

