CHAPTER III

METHODE OF RESEARCH

A. Type and Approach of Research

The type of research used in this research is an empirical research (field research) This research was conducted by looking at a legal reality in society and at the legal aspects of social interaction in society. Researchers will conduct direct interviews with several informants who have professions related to the issues that exist in the discussion of *Iḥdad* . where researchers use an approach based on applicable legal rules carried out by observation, and interviews.

B. Location of Research

This research will be conducted in several places in Pamekasan Regency in accordance with the author's needs. The determination of the location of this research is influenced by several things, namely besides the author wants to focus on research related to *Iḥdad* in the Regency to get accurate information, the selection of this location is also due to several social facts that the author finds directly and the author considers interesting to research.

C. Researcher Presence

The presence of researchers is one of the important instruments in compiling a scientific research, because the presence of researchers at the research site can directly strengthen the findings that are being raised

by the author. So that with the direct descent of researchers to the research location it also makes it easier for researchers to get information by interviewing several informants needed by the author

D. Type and Data Source

Data sources in a research are needed and important. Because the data source is the result obtained from the research subject. The data source referred to by the author is all information, either in the form of events or real objects, either qualitative or quantitative. The data sources used by the authors in this research are:

1. Primary Data Source

Primary data sources are direct data sources obtained by researchers from the first source. The data source used in this research is taking direct data with the interview method and digging up information to several informants needed in the preparation of this research.

2. Secondary Data Source

Secondary data sources are data sources that provide an explanation of primary data sources. In secondary data sources in this research are references from books that support primary data sources in the form of complementary data such as:

a. A book by Muhammad Tahir Ibn *'Āsyūr* entitled *Maqashid Sharia al-Islamiyah* and book *Nadzariyat Al-Maqashid 'Inda al Imam Muhammad al Thahir Ibn ''Āsyūr* by Ismail al-Hasani.

b. A book by Wahbah az-Zuhaili entitled *al-Islam Wa Adillatuh* and several other supporting books on fiqh munakahat and books on the subject of *'iddah* and *Iḥdad* .

c. Scientific research that includes journals, theses, theses, and dissertations that are considered appropriate to the research research.

d. Last but not least, article 170 of CHAPTER XIX paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Compilation of Islamic Law (KHI) and other reference sources that support the author's writing.

A. Technique of Data Sources Collection

a. Interview

The method is carried out by forming a conversation intentionally with the expectation of achieving goals and objectives. In the interview process, the way of interacting greatly affects the income of information, so understanding interview techniques is very necessary in the data collection process.

In determining the informant the author uses *purposive sampling* technique or often referred to as *judgmental sampling*. *Purposive*

sampling is a sampling technique that is in accordance with the required sample requirements or sampling based on the researcher's assessment of who the required informants are needed by the researcher.[63]

In this research, researchers used a structured interview method by asking several questions that had been previously compiled related to the understanding and implementation of *Iḥdad* and questions about Society activities related to counseling conducted by the local Religious Affairs Office (KUA). This interview guide will be adjusted to the object that the author will interview.

There some informants who will be interviewed are as follows:

Table 2.2

Number of informants

No.	Name	Occupation	Address
1.	Desi	Teacher	Pakong
2.	Lilik	Teacher	Pademawu
3.	Fadhilah	Farmer	Pakong
4.	Hamsiyah	Teacher and BK	Waru
5.	Rus	housewife	Galis
6.	Rani	Housewife	Tlanakan
7.	Umyati	Housewife	Pakong
8.	Matraji	Housewife	Pakong
9.	Saliha	Seller	Kadur
10.	Sani	Farmer	Kadur

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[63] Akhmad Fauzy, *Metode Sampling* , (Banten: Universitas Terbuka, 2019), 33

11.	Nyai Sisil	Religious figures	Tlanakan
12.	H. Hotim	Religious figures	Pakong
13.	Mr. Hasan	Staff	Pakong
14.	Mr. Brawi	Staff	Pamekasan
15.	Mr. Mulyono	Staff	Tlanakan
16.	Mr. Darut	Staff	Pakong
17.	Mr. abdul Wafi	Staff	Pademawu

b. Documentation

Apart from the results of interviews and observations conducted by the author, the next data collection technique is also used by the author because one type of research uses a conceptual approach from library research. This documentation method uses the technique of collecting material from sources in the form of books, journals, notes and so on as material for analyzing the research being written.

B. Data Analysis

At this stage it is very important to make a scientific work because at this stage after collecting data, both primary data, secondary data or tertiary data, data will be organized and sorted according to the same pattern, category according to the basic sequence. Data analysis can be done in several ways that are commonly done in a research, namely:

a. Editing

this stage, researchers edited some of the data that had been obtained from the interview process, observation, and documentation conducted in Pamekasan district that had met the qualifications of this research. The data examined includes data that the author considers important and relevant to be included in the analysis stage using supporting studies from secondary and tertiary data. The purpose of the data checking or editing process is to perfect all data that is deemed unsuitable for inclusion in the content of the research so that it is expected that the data included in the research is already data that is considered relevant to this research. [64]

b. **Clarification**

At this stage the researcher classifies the data that has been obtained from the results of interviews and observation and documentation to be in accordance with the discussion relating to the desacralization of *Iḥdad* in women's *'iddah* from the perspective of *maqashid Sharia At-Ṭāhir* Ibn *'Āsyūr*. Which aims to sort out the data obtained so that it is in accordance with the discussion of the theme being studied, so that it can be easily understood.

c. **Verification**

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[64] Amiruddin Zainal Asikin, Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum, (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2006), 45.

Verification is the stage of checking again so that it becomes valid data both from who the author is, then written so that it can be known to be up-to-date.

d. **Analyzing**

This stage organizes the systematization of data from interviews and observations and documentation that have been carried out by researchers. then legal analysis is carried out using analysis variables that contain a review of the perspective of *At-Ṭāhir* Ibn *'Āsyūr* and other arguments that strengthen it. Which in the end contains the conclusion of the researcher's analysis related to the problem that is the object of this research.

e. **Conclusion**

This stage is the final stage of the steps in data processing from various stages. That is, the researcher draws conclusions about the problem under research. At this stage the author also summarizes the various answers to the results of the analysis carried out previously related to the desacralization of *Iḥdad* in women's *'iddah* in Pamekasan Regency using the perspective of *At-Ṭāhir* Ibn *'Āsyūr*.

C. **Data Validity Technique**

The author uses triangulation techniques in this research which aims to obtain data validity. Triangulation itself is a data validity checking technique by utilizing another source outside the data for data

checking purposes.[65] The triangulation used by the author in this research is source and time triangulation. The source triangulation carried out by the author is by checking the data that has been obtained through several other sources. Then the time triangulation is carried out by repeated interview techniques conducted by researchers so that the truth obtained from the information is valid. It is no less important in checking the validity of the data besides using triangulation techniques, the author also discussed several things with the supervisors.

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[65] Sugiyono. *Metode penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung:Alfabeta,2015), 267.