

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Approaches

To determine the research method to be used, researcher conducts character analysis on the research of “Structure and Identity of *Pesantren* Area” as such:

- a. The research issue is inclusive, with considerations about all aspects in reaching the research purpose.
- b. Require a natural setting in the field research process.
- c. Require the role of researcher to observe the field and enter the research settings.
- d. Require detailed information about the research object, which is the identity and structure of a *pesantren* object.
- e. Researcher generalizes theories based on their own perspective and interpretations.

From the explanation of those characters, researcher implements the qualitative rationalistic research method due to its compatibility with the character of the research and the issue and purpose of the research.

This research aims to understand the structure and identity of an environment that grows along an institutional *pesantren*. This research is based on the following issue:

- a. The uniqueness of a *pesantren* culture as a blend of Javanese and Islamic culture
- b. The culture influences how Krapyak Kulon is shaped
- c. The culture also influences the identity projected by Krapyak Kulon

According to Bogdan and Taylor (1975), qualitative method is a research procedure that results in a descriptive data in a form of narrative or written data and activities observable by the subject itself. This research immediately shows background and individuals wholly as the research subjects. Muhadjir (2000) stated that rationalistic research method believes that a valid knowledge is the abstraction, simplification, or idealization of the reality, which then proven coherent with the logic system. Rationalistic method also demands a constructive understanding of sensual empiric, logical empiric, and ethical empiric. This research develops the ability of conceptual theoretic; instead of making objects partials, it sees everything in a holistic framework.

This research began with the phenomenon of *Pesantren Al-Munawwir* in a village in Bantul, named Krapyak Kulon. This village then became the locus of the research issue. Upon understanding the relation between *pesantren* and Krapyak Kulon as its surrounding, several variables were then composed. Theories and references were collected based on their relevance to the research issue. Data was also collected with a qualitative manner; some of which were data about physical elements of the village and the activities conducted by the people inside and outside of *pesantren*. These data was expected to be relevant with the theme, which was the structure

and identity of *pesantren*'s surrounding area. Data was collected by observing the natural setting, interviewing subjects, and gathering hard data to support the research such as the village demography.

The next stage is to analyze and process all the data with the reviewed theory and reducing the data to earn a conclusion in the research.

3.2. Research Object

The object of this research is the citizens living in the area that surrounds *Pesantren Al-Munawwir*. The focus of the object is in the citizens of Krapyak Kulon village as the main locus, and also the people from inside of *pesantren*. The research also observes the physical condition of Krapyak Kulon village as the surrounding environment of *Pesantren Al-Munawwir*. The activities conducted by the citizen also help discovering some of the purpose of this research.

3.3. Research Location

In deciding the setting or the location of the research, researcher first conducts a grand tour or a field observation. The selected location is chosen based on the age of the *pesantren* complex and the variety of its environment as the main consideration. Yogyakarta is one of the most culturally induced areas in Java. With the *keraton* being the center of the culture that every citizen respects and holds up high, a *pesantren* complex will act as a setting of a very strong cultural clash. Krapyak Kulon sub-village, in Bantul, Yogyakarta, has one of the oldest *pesantren* complexes in Indonesia, the *Al-Munawwirpesantren* complex. The justifications of selecting this particular area are:

- a. *Al-Munawwirpesantren* complex in Krpyak Kulon, Bantul, is one of the oldest and most respected *pesantren* complexes in Indonesia.
- b. Krpyak Kulon village began developing rapidly since *Pesantren Al-Munawwir* moved there.
- c. The roots and an upheld Islamic lifestyle create a distinction in the social and physical development of the area.
- d. The existence of *Pesantren Al-Munawwir* influence the structure of Krpyak Kulon, and also the identity it has.

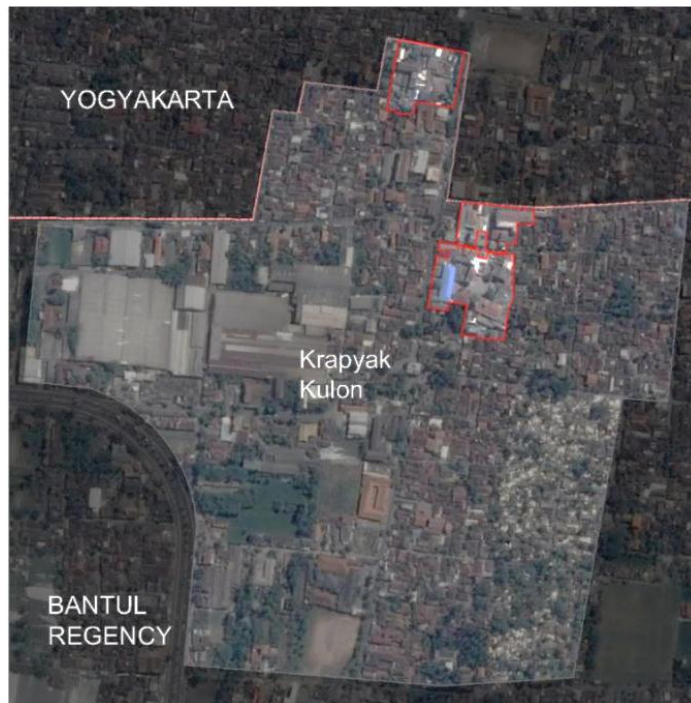


Figure 3.1: Satellite image of Krpyak Kulon and Pesantren Al-Munawwir
source: Google Earth 2014, accessed in May 2014

3.4. Research Strategies

In doing this research, several stages of researches are to be conducted, which are:

3.1.1. Preparation Stage

The preparation stage is a stage conducted to do early observation or a pre-survey to see phenomenon that can be created into a research material. This stage includes:

- Determining theme and focus of the research
- Determining main issue and the purpose of the research
- Literatures and references review
- Formulize the unit of analysis to be researched
- Preparing permits and administrative files
- Conduct early stage observation

3.1.2. Research Stage

This stage is the actual research stage includes the data collection and interviews with relevant respondents.

- Field observation
- Data collection. This step will include a further literature review, research documentations, and collecting hard data. The hard data may include historical background of the area, general review of the *pesantren* and the environment, the map of the area, and the other related data.
- Conduct relevant interviews with respondents. Key respondents are Kyai from *Pesantren Al-Munawwir*, senior *santri*, officials from

pesantren, village Chief of Krapyak Kulon, senior citizen in Krapyak Kulon, and several other citizens.

- Categorize data according to its information

3.1.3. Data Processing And Analyzing Stage

- Process and analyze the structure and identity of *Pesantren Al-Munawwir* in Krapyak with several relevant theories.
- Analyze the distinction in the area's structure and identity based on the theories and the interviews with relevant respondents
- Analyze the relation between the *pesantren* to the structure and identity of Krapyak Kulon

3.1.4. Conclusion Stage

- Interpret the result of data analysis precisely according the selected methodology to obtain the purpose of the research

3.5. Research Variables

The major theories used in this research are the theories of structure and identity of an urban environment, therefore the research variables are

**Table III.1
Research Variables**

| Major Theory | Research Focus | Variables |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Islamic Architecture and Planning | Physical Features | Existence of communal space |
| | | Privacy for women |
| | | Minimum extravagance |
| Structure of <i>Pesantren</i> Area | Layout | Figure ground |
| | | The linkage system |
| | | The meaning of place |
| | Hierarchy | By size |
| | | By shape |
| | | By placement |
| Pattern | Influence of <i>pesantren</i> | |
| Identity of <i>Pesantren</i> Area | Physical Appearance | Building Shape |
| | | Color and materials |
| | | Signage and symbols |
| | Observable activities and functions | Religious activities |
| | | Economic activities |
| | | Social activities |
| | Meaning | Based on individual differences |

Source: Researcher's Analysis

3.6. Data Collection

In analyzing The Structure and Identity of *Pesantren* Area (Case of Krapyak Kulon, Bantul), qualitative rationalistic research method is used. In cultivating data, the methods used are:

3.1.5. Field observation

Field observation, as the name suggests, basically involves all the physical data-collection. Researchers take photographs, venture the perimeter, and experience the field. Field observation is expected to result in data as:

- a. The physical appearance of the environment, the observable activities and function, the early visible meaning of the area

- b. The structure of the environment, basic layout and linkage of the environment, experiencing the sense of important places
- c. Taking photographs of places and activities

3.1.6. Interviews

Interview stage consists of many methods varying results. The interviews are mostly done based on the variables listed above. The methods include:

- a. Informal conversations
- b. A sheet with main ideas of the research. This may include:
 - History and development of *pesantren* complex from time to time
 - The social relationship between *pesantren* and the surrounding environment
- c. A more detailed list of questions

The respondents of the interview are pre-determined, consisting of people with relevant knowledge about *Pesantren Al-Munawwir* and Krapyak Kulon village, such as:

- Kyai in *Pesantren Al-Munawwir*
- Chief of village of Krapyak Kulon
- Senior *santri*
- Officials and *santri* from *Pesantren Al-Munawwir*
- Local citizens

3.7. Data Analysis Method

In data analysis, qualitative analytical method is used, where all qualitative data collected from observations, interviews, literatures, and other

sources are processed and arranged in an elaborated text. In principles, this analysis includes:

1. Data reduction, which is the process of selecting, simplifying, abstraction, and transformation of the raw data produced from the data collecting procedures.
2. Data presentation, which can be interpreted as a presentation of arranged information that enables the construction of conclusions and action plans. The data presentation is done in:
 - a. Narrative text
 - b. Processing information by simplifying more complex information into a simple form, selection, or already comprehended configuration, for example in graphs, charts, mappings, and so on.
3. Verification

The meanings appearing from data are verified to confirm its validity.