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Qualitative Research Concepts: Phenomenology, Grounded Theory, Ethnography, Case Study, Narrative

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Abstract: Qualitative research concept articles: phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography, case studies, and narratives are scientific literature articles within the scope of research methodology. The purpose of this writing is to build a hypothesis regarding the influence between variables which can later be used for further research within the scope of research methodology. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. Data was obtained from previous research that is relevant to this research and sourced from academic online media such as Publish or Perish, Google Scholar, digital reference books, and the journal Sinta. The results of this article are: 1) Phenomenology plays a related role to the concept of qualitative research; 2) Grounded theory is related to the concept of qualitative research; 3) Ethnography is related to the concept of qualitative research; 4) Case studies relate to the concept of qualitative research; and 5) Narrative relates to the concept of qualitative research.

Keywords: Qualitative Research Concepts, Phenomenology, Grounded Theory, Ethnography, Case Studies, Narrative

INTRODUCTION

Phenomenology, one of the most common methodologies in qualitative research, promotes a thorough knowledge of people's subjective experiences. This approach investigates the meaning contained in human experience by emphasizing experience descriptions, subjective introspection, and understanding essence. Phenomenology situates inquiry in the world of individuals' experiences, investigating their reality from a subjective perspective while acknowledging the diversity of individual interpretations. On the other hand, grounded theory takes a different approach, emphasizing the development of new theories based on field evidence. This method employs inductive analysis to thoroughly investigate data, detect emerging patterns and findings, and develop empirically derived theories. Grounded theory emphasizes data classification, the construction of data-based theory, and the description of the

phenomenon's specific context. This strategy enables researchers to gain a full grasp of the topic under investigation by relying on robust empirical data.

Meanwhile, ethnography is a method that focuses on understanding the culture and social circumstances surrounding the issue under investigation. This method incorporates participatory observation and fieldwork to investigate the norms, values, and practices that exist within a certain group or community. Ethnography stresses cultural description and contextual awareness, allowing researchers to record and depict social reality in a full and detailed manner. Case studies, which typically focus on in-depth analysis of one or a few sample cases, provide valuable insights into the topic under investigation. This strategy enables researchers to obtain a thorough grasp of specific occurrences while taking into account the unique context in which the event happens. Situation studies also offer contextual generalizations pertinent to the situation under investigation, based on a thorough review of the facts collected.

Finally, narrative is a great tool for communicating study findings in an engaging and emotionally compelling manner. Narrative focuses on compelling storytelling, emotional understanding, and intellectual narrative design. This strategy enables researchers to communicate their research findings in an interesting and relevant manner, so increasing the reader's or audience's understanding of the topic under study. Thus, the context of this topic emphasizes the need of learning and applying multiple methodologies in qualitative research to get a full and in-depth understanding of human events. Researchers can approach phenomena in a variety of ways, including phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography, case studies, and narratives, providing for broader and deeper insights into the complexities of human existence.

Based on the background of the problem above, the problem formulation is determined as follows: 1) Does phenomenology play a role in relation to the concept of qualitative research?; 2) Is grounded theory related to the concept of qualitative research?; 3) Is ethnography related to the concept of qualitative research?; 4) Is the case study related to the concept of qualitative research?; and 5) Is the narrative related to the concept of qualitative research?

METHOD

Literature Review Essays are written using Library Research and Systematic Literature Review (SLR) techniques. These methods were evaluated qualitatively and are available on academic web sources such as Mendeley and Google Scholar, (Susanto et al., 2023). A systematic literature review, or SLR, is the process of finding, assessing, and analyzing all accessible research data with the aim of addressing a specific research problem. In qualitative analysis, the literature review must be applied consistently with methodological assumptions. The exploratory nature of the research served as the main justification for conducting qualitative analysis, (Ali, H., & Limakrisna, 2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Based on the background of the problem and problem formulation above, the results of this research are as follows:

Qualitative Research Concepts

Qualitative research is a method of studying events from a subjective perspective and its complexities, with an emphasis on interpretation, understanding, and the social context in which participants are involved. This methodology investigates hidden meanings in human experience through data gathering methods such as interviews, observations, and text analysis,

allowing researchers to explain and understand deeper events from various perspectives (Muktaf, 2016).

The indicators or dimensions contained in the qualitative research concept variables include: 1) Depth of Understanding: This level encompasses the researcher's ability to understand phenomena in great detail and depth from a subjective standpoint; 2) Social Context: Emphasizes the necessity of understanding the social context surrounding the topic under investigation, such as cultural norms, values, and practices that may influence personal interpretations and experiences; and 3) Interpretation and Analysis: This component refers to the researcher's capacity to carefully evaluate qualitative data through text analysis, coding, and categorization to find emergent patterns and themes (Rukhmana et al., 2022).

The concept of qualitative research has been studied by several researchers, including: (Hadi, 2021), (Nuryana et al., 2019), (Muktaf, 2016).

Phenomenology

Phenomenology is a qualitative research method that seeks to explore the subjective meaning of individual experiences associated to specific phenomena. This technique focuses on describing and analyzing how people feel and interpret specific phenomena, rather than investigating the causes or underlying ideas. Phenomenological researchers use in-depth interviews and reflection to explain and understand the core of human experience in a specific situation (Tumangkeng & Maramis, 2022).

The indicators or dimensions contained in phenomenology include: 1) Experience Description: Describes an individual's experience in detail and richness, including any sensory, emotional, or cognitive components that may be present; 2) Subjective contemplation: Emphasizes in-depth contemplation on the subjective meaning of individual experiences, without assigning any particular value or significance; and 3) Understanding the Essence: This dimension is attempting to grasp the essence or heart of the thing under investigation, with a focus on how the individual feels or experiences (Muktaf, 2016).

Phenomenology has been studied by several researchers, among others: (Nuryana et al., 2019), (Usop, 2019), (Syahrizal & Jailani, 2023).

Grounded Theory

Grounded theory is a qualitative research approach that tries to build new ideas based on systematic and structured field data. This method employs an inductive analytical process in which theory is derived from facts without previously developing a hypothesis or conceptual framework. Grounded theory researchers employ procedures such as coding, categorization, and continuous comparison to find patterns and correlations between concepts that arise from data (Kosasih, 2018).

The indicators or dimensions contained in grounded theory include: 1) Inductive Analysis: Developing new hypotheses from obtained data without adhering to previously established beliefs; 2) Coding and categorization is the process of identifying patterns, correlations, and significant concepts in data; and 3) Data-Driven Theory: Emphasizes theory development using empirical data, with a focus on generalizations based on actual evidence found in the data (Darmiyati Zuchdi & Afifah, 2021).

Grounded theory has been studied by several researchers, among others: (Kosasih, 2018), (Darmiyati Zuchdi & Afifah, 2021), (Adibah, 2019).

Ethnography

Ethnography is a research method that involves participant observation and direct engagement with participants in a specific cultural or community context. The primary purpose of ethnography is to comprehend and describe the cultural patterns, norms, and values that exist

within a group or civilization. Ethnographic researchers often stay in the field for extended periods of time, observing and participating in daily activities as well as conducting interviews with community members to get a thorough grasp of the culture under investigation (Pahleviannur et al., 2022).

The indicators or dimensions contained in ethnography include: 1) Participatory Observation: Involves the researcher's direct observation and engagement in the daily activities of the group or community being studied; 2) Engagement in the Field: This feature refers to the researcher's ability to actively participate in field activities and social interactions in order to get a thorough understanding of the culture under study; and 3) Cultural Description: Describes and interprets the culture, customs, and values that exist within a specific group or society (Sari et al., 2023).

Ethnography has been researched by several researchers, among others: (Usop, 2019), (Sari et al., 2023), (Pahleviannur et al., 2022).

Case Study

A case study is an in-depth research approach to one or more sample examples with the goal of comprehending a particular occurrence in a specific and complex setting. This method enables researchers to investigate phenomena in great depth, examine cause-and-effect linkages, and obtain a thorough grasp of the precise context in which the event occurs. Case studies frequently use several data sources, such as interviews, observations, records, and archives (Achjar et al., 2023).

The indicators or dimensions contained in the case study include: 1) Focus on a Single instance or a Few Cases: Involves an in-depth examination of a single instance or a few representative cases in order to comprehend a specific occurrence in a certain context; 2) Detailed Analysis: This dimension involves the researcher's capacity to evaluate data in great depth, taking into account contextual aspects that may influence the phenomenon under study; and 3) Contextual Generalization: Case studies allow for generalizations that are particular to the context in which the phenomena happens, rather than broad generalizations (Yusanto, 2020).

Case studies have been researched by several researchers, among others: (Assyakurrohim et al., 2023), (Nurahma & Hendriani, 2021), (Rusli, 2021).

Narrative

Narrative is a research strategy that emphasizes stories or narratives as a means of understanding human experience, acquiring a thorough understanding of a subject, and disseminating information with an audience. This approach acknowledges the significance of narrative in building personal, cultural, and societal identities. Narrative researchers employ effective narrative strategies to illustrate the experiences, attitudes, and viewpoints underlying the event under investigation. Using narrative, researchers can transmit information in a more emotional and convincing manner, allowing readers or audiences to interact more deeply with the research material (Hadi, 2021).

The indicators or dimensions contained in the narrative include: 1) Compelling Storytelling: Uses effective storytelling strategies to communicate events and stories in an engaging and emotive manner; 2) Emotional Understanding: This component refers to the researcher's capacity to grasp and communicate the interviewee's feelings and subjective experiences; and 3) Narratives are designed to engage the listener emotionally and intellectually, helping them to feel and comprehend the narrated event more fully (Nuryana et al., 2019).

Narratives have been studied by several researchers, among others: (Aprelia et al., 2019), (Fadli, 2021), (Asfar & Taufan, 2019).

Relevant Previous Research

Reviewing related publications as a basis for formulating research hypotheses by describing previous research findings, highlighting similarities and differences with research proposals, as depicted in table 1 below:

Table 1. Relevant Previous Research Results

No	Author (Year)	Research Results	Similarities with this article	Differences with this article	Basic Hypothesis
1.	(Muktaf, 2016)	Case studies, ethnography and phenomenology are related to qualitative research techniques	The relationship of phenomenology to qualitative research techniques	The relationship of case studies and ethnography to qualitative research techniques	H1
2.	(Darmiyati Zuchdi & Afifah, 2021)	Ethnography, Grounded Theory and Hermeneutics are related to qualitative research	The relationship of grounded theory to qualitative research	The relationship of hermeneutics to qualitative research	H2
3.	(Hadi, 2021)	Phenomenology, case study, grounded theory, ethnography and biography are related to qualitative research	The relationship of ethnography to qualitative research	The relationship of biography to qualitative research	H3
4.	(Nurahma & Hendriani, 2021)	Case studies and ethnography are related to writing qualitative research	The relationship of case studies to qualitative research writing	The relationship of ethnography to qualitative research writing	H4
5.	(Aprelia et al., 2019)	Narrative and contextual approaches play a role in writing qualitative research	The relationship of narrative to qualitative research writing	The relationship of contextual approaches to writing qualitative research	H5

Discussion

Based on the problem formulation and relevant previous research, the discussion in this article is:

1. The Relationship of Phenomenology to the Concept of Qualitative Research

The link between phenomenology and qualitative research concepts demonstrates the compatibility of phenomenology's fundamental principles with key features of qualitative research. Phenomenology, as a qualitative research approach, provides a solid foundation for a thorough comprehension of human experience, whereas qualitative research concepts add significant value to the research process.

First and foremost, in terms of comprehending human experience, phenomenology stresses comprehensive and extensive descriptions of experiences, whereas qualitative research includes a component of depth of knowledge. Depth of understanding in qualitative research emphasizes the researcher's efforts to comprehend things in great depth, including a thorough understanding of individual subjective experiences. This is consistent with the phenomenological approach, which emphasizes rich and thorough explanations of human experience from the individual's perspective.

Second, phenomenology emphasizes subjective contemplation, or personal meditation on human experience. This aligns with the concept of social context in qualitative research. The term "social context" refers to the necessity of understanding an individual's experiences in the context of the societal norms, values, and practices that shape them. Qualitative

researchers can use social context to investigate how environmental and cultural elements create and influence individual experiences, in line with phenomenology thought, which emphasizes a holistic understanding of human experience.

Furthermore, knowing essence in phenomenology represents an endeavor to uncover the underlying meaning of a phenomena. This is consistent with the characteristics of interpretation and analysis in qualitative research. In qualitative research, interpretation and analysis entail the thorough interpretation and analysis of data, the identification of emerging patterns and themes, and the exploration of hidden meanings. Thus, comprehending essence in phenomenology reinforces the notions of interpretation and analysis in qualitative research, emphasizing the need of delving into the deep and hidden meanings of the events being studied.

Overall, the relationship between phenomenology and qualitative research concepts illustrates the integration of phenomenology's fundamental principles with key features of the qualitative research method. These two perspectives complement one another, creating a strong foundation for understanding and investigating the human experience in depth. Using a phenomenological viewpoint in qualitative research allows researchers to gain a better grasp of individuals' subjective experiences in relevant social situations while also uncovering hidden meanings in the events under study.

Phenomenology is related to the concept of qualitative research, this is in line with research conducted by: (Nuryana et al., 2019), (Usop, 2019), (Syahrizal & Jailani, 2023).

2. The Relationship of Grounded Theory to Qualitative Research Concepts

The link between grounded theory and qualitative research concepts illustrates the continuity and complementarity of the fundamental assumptions of both approaches to studying human occurrences. Grounded theory, a research approach that focuses on building new theories from field data, and qualitative research concepts, which take into account essential characteristics such as depth of understanding, social context, and data interpretation and analysis, complement one another in the research process.

First and foremost, grounded theory use inductive analysis to generate new ideas based on field evidence. This technique is consistent with the notion of depth of understanding in qualitative research. Depth of comprehension demonstrates the researcher's efforts to grasp events in great depth, including a thorough understanding of particular subjective experiences. Grounded theory uses inductive analysis to allow researchers to thoroughly analyze data, find emergent patterns and themes, and develop a comprehensive understanding of the phenomena under study.

Second, grounded theory uses data categorization to uncover patterns and linkages in field data. This is consistent with the principles of interpretation and analysis in qualitative research. In qualitative research, interpretation and analysis entail the thorough interpretation and analysis of data, the identification of emerging patterns and themes, and the exploration of hidden meanings. Grounded theory uses data categorization to help researchers better organize and analyze data, allowing for more in-depth interpretation and analysis.

Furthermore, grounded theory stresses data-driven theory building, which means that the theory is founded on actual evidence gathered from field data. This is consistent with the concept of social context in qualitative research. The relevance of understanding people' experiences within the broader context of the social norms, beliefs, and practices that shape them is emphasized. Grounded theory, which is based on evidence, allows researchers to account for contextual elements that influence the phenomenon under study, resulting in a more holistic and thorough understanding.

Overall, the relationship between grounded theory and qualitative research concepts shows the fundamental assumptions that underpin both approaches to studying human events. Using grounded theory in qualitative research allows researchers to gain a thorough knowledge

of the topic under investigation while taking into account critical factors such as depth of understanding, social context, and data interpretation and analysis. Thus, the combination of grounded theory and qualitative research principles provides a robust foundation for understanding and studying human phenomena with the detail and richness that qualitative research requires.

Grounded theory is related to the concept of qualitative research, this is in line with research conducted by: (Kosasih, 2018), (Darmiyati Zuchdi & Afifah, 2021), (Adibah, 2019).

3. The Relationship of Ethnography to the Concept of Qualitative Research

The link between ethnography and qualitative research concepts demonstrates a tight alignment of the fundamental principles of both techniques to understanding and analyzing human occurrences. Ethnography, a research approach that stresses participant observation, field involvement, and cultural description, naturally complements crucial elements of qualitative research such as depth of understanding, social context, and data interpretation and analysis.

First and foremost, ethnography emphasizes participant observation as the primary technique of data collection. In this situation, researchers are closely involved in the daily lives of the group or community being studied. This notion aligns with the concept of depth of understanding in qualitative research. Depth of comprehension demonstrates the researcher's efforts to grasp phenomena in great detail, including a thorough understanding of particular subjective experiences. Participant observation allows ethnographic researchers to directly investigate and experience individuals' experiences, enriching their understanding of the topic under investigation.

Second, anthropological methods rely heavily on fieldwork. For an extended period of time, the researcher lives in and actively participates in the community or group being studied. This is consistent with the concept of social context in qualitative research. The relevance of understanding people's experiences within the broader context of the social norms, beliefs, and practices that shape them is emphasized. By working in the field, ethnographic researchers can see and comprehend the impact of the social context on the phenomena under investigation, which improves their interpretation of the data obtained.

Ethnography also focuses on cultural descriptions, which include the norms, attitudes, and behaviors of a certain group or society. This is consistent with the principles of interpretation and analysis in qualitative research. In qualitative research, interpretation and analysis entail the thorough interpretation and analysis of data, the identification of emerging patterns and themes, and the exploration of hidden meanings. Ethnographic researchers can use cultural descriptions to characterize and comprehend the cultural norms that influence individual experiences, so deepening their understanding of the phenomenon under investigation.

Overall, the relationship between ethnography and qualitative research concepts illustrates the alignment of the fundamental principles of both techniques to understanding human events. Researchers can get a comprehensive grasp of the phenomenon under investigation by using ethnography in the framework of qualitative research, taking into account essential factors such as depth of understanding, social context, and data interpretation and analysis. Thus, the combination of ethnography and qualitative research concepts provides a robust foundation for understanding and analyzing human events with the detail and richness demanded by qualitative research.

Ethnography is related to the concept of qualitative research, this is in line with research conducted by: (Usop, 2019), (Sari et al., 2023), (Pahleviannur et al., 2022).

4. The Relationship of Case Studies to the Concept of Qualitative Research

The relationship between case studies and qualitative research concepts illustrates the tight integration of both methodologies' fundamental principles in comprehending human occurrences from an in-depth and contextual standpoint. The case study research approach, which stresses concentration on a few cases, extensive analysis, and contextual generalization, naturally complements crucial features of qualitative research such as depth of understanding, social context, and data interpretation and analysis.

First and foremost, case studies stress the attention on a small number of representative situations. In this context, researchers conduct in-depth analyses of one or more cases to better understand a certain phenomenon. The concentration on a few cases corresponds to the concept of depth of understanding in qualitative research. Depth of comprehension demonstrates the researcher's efforts to grasp phenomena in great detail, including a thorough understanding of particular subjective experiences. By focusing on a few cases, case study researchers can explore and evaluate phenomena in sufficient detail to achieve a thorough understanding.

Second, case studies need a thorough examination of the cases analyzed. Researchers undertake in-depth data analysis to identify patterns, linkages, and findings related to the topic under investigation. This extensive study is consistent with the notions of interpretation and analysis in qualitative research. In qualitative research, interpretation and analysis entail the thorough interpretation and analysis of data, the identification of emerging patterns and themes, and the exploration of hidden meanings. Case study researchers can obtain a thorough understanding of the topic under investigation by conducting rigorous analyses.

Furthermore, case studies generate contextual generalizations, which are generalizations that apply to the unique situation in which the event happens. This is consistent with the concept of social context in qualitative research. The relevance of understanding people's experiences within the broader context of the social norms, beliefs, and practices that shape them is emphasized. Case study researchers can explain and interpret events in relevant social situations by developing contextual generalizations, which deepens their understanding of the phenomenon.

Overall, the relationship between case studies and qualitative research concepts illustrates the alignment of the fundamental principles of both techniques to investigating human events. Researchers can get a comprehensive grasp of the phenomenon under investigation by conducting case studies in the framework of qualitative research, while also taking into account essential factors such as depth of understanding, social context, and data interpretation and analysis. Thus, the combination of case studies and qualitative research concepts creates a robust foundation for comprehending and analyzing human events with the complexity and richness that qualitative research demands.

Case studies relate to the concept of qualitative research, this is in line with research conducted by: (Assyakurrohim et al., 2023), (Nurahma & Hendriani, 2021), (Rusli, 2021).

5. The Relationship of Narrative to the Concept of Qualitative Research

The link between narrative and qualitative research concepts proposes using the fundamental principles of both methodologies in order to get a thorough grasp of human events while also describing and communicating research findings in an engaging and emotionally stimulating manner. Narrative, as a research approach that prioritizes captivating storytelling, emotional understanding, and intellectually crafted tales, naturally complements crucial characteristics of qualitative research such as depth of understanding, social context, and data interpretation and analysis.

First and foremost, narrative stresses engaging storytelling as the primary approach for communicating research findings. In this setting, researchers employ engaging narratives to communicate their study experiences and findings in a way that captivates and draws readers'

or audiences' attention. This principle is consistent with the notion of depth of understanding in qualitative research. Depth of comprehension demonstrates the researcher's efforts to grasp phenomena in great detail, including a thorough understanding of particular subjective experiences. Researchers can capture the attention of readers or audiences by providing intriguing tales that assist them better grasp the topic under investigation.

Second, narratives stress emotional awareness as a means of fully absorbing events and study findings. In this setting, researchers identify and express emotions associated with the experiences detailed in their narratives. This principle is consistent with the concept of social context in qualitative research. The relevance of understanding people' experiences within the broader context of the social norms, beliefs, and practices that shape them is emphasized. By detecting and expressing emotions, researchers can reflect on the emotional components of people's subjective experiences, allowing them to better interpret the data.

In addition, narrative stresses intellectual narrative design in order to create a coherent and meaningful story. Researchers utilize sophisticated and planned storytelling tactics to successfully communicate study findings to readers or audiences. This principle is consistent with the principles of interpretation and analysis in qualitative research. In qualitative research, interpretation and analysis entail the thorough interpretation and analysis of data, the identification of emerging patterns and themes, and the exploration of hidden meanings. Researchers can communicate their findings in a logical and relevant manner by conceptually developing narratives, so improving the reader's or audience's comprehension of the topic under investigation.

Overall, the link between story and qualitative research concepts underscores the fundamental principles that underpin both approaches to studying human events. Using narratives in qualitative research allows researchers to get a comprehensive grasp of the topic under investigation while taking into account essential factors such as depth of understanding, social context, and data interpretation and analysis. Thus, the combination of story and qualitative research concepts creates a robust framework for understanding and analyzing human events with the complexity and richness that qualitative research requires.

The narrative is related to the concept of qualitative research, this is in line with research conducted by: (Aprelia et al., 2019), (Fadli, 2021), (Asfar & Taufan, 2019).

Conceptual Framework

Based on the problem formulation, relevant previous research and the results and discussion of the research above, including:



Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Based on Figure 1 above, phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography, case studies and narratives are related to the concept of qualitative research. Apart from the independent variables above which influence the dependent variable (qualitative research concept), there are other variables which influence the qualitative research concept, including:

- 1) Previous Research: (Ridwan et al., 2021), (Waruwu, 2023), (Jaya, 2020).
- 2) Building a Hypothesis: (Syahputri et al., 2023), (Muhajirin & Panorama, 2017), (Yam & Taufik, 2021).

CONCLUSION

Based on the background of the problem, problem formulation, previous research, results and discussion above, the following research conclusions are obtained:

1. Phenomenology is related to the concept of qualitative research.
2. Grounded theory is related to the concept of qualitative research.
3. Ethnography is related to the concept of qualitative research.
4. Case studies relate to the concept of qualitative research.
5. Narrative is related to the concept of qualitative research.

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