

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Research is a process of investigating that will be done systematically and thoroughly in purposing to find a fact. Creswell (2012:3) stated that research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue. In doing those processes the researcher should decide on an appropriate research design for the procedure of research will be systematic. According to Kumar (2011:95) also states that a research design is a plan, structure, and strategy of investigation so convinced as to obtain answers to research questions or problems. Johnson (2014:34) explained three kinds of approaches that could be used in educational research, namely: quantitative, qualitative, and mixed approach. Quantitative research relies on the collection of quantitative data (i.e., numerical data) and follows the other characteristics of the quantitative research paradigm. Whereas, qualitative research relies on the collection of qualitative data (i.e., nonnumerical data such as words and pictures) follows the other characteristic of the qualitative research paradigm. Meanwhile, mixed research involves the mixing of quantitative and qualitative research methods, approaches, or another paradigm characteristic.

Based on the definition of three approaches, in this study, the researcher used a qualitative approach. Choosing a qualitative approach for this research is based on the concern of this research. As Creswell and Plano (2011:253) state that qualitative research is a kind of research approach that focuses on phenomena that occur in natural settings, and the data are typically analyzed without the use of statistics. The qualitative approach has some types of research methods. In this research, the researcher used the descriptive method. This type of research focused on a description of the research issue. Therefore, the researcher chooses descriptive qualitative research as an appropriate research design for this study.

B. Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique

1. Population

The population is the generalization area that contains the subject or object that will be researched and studied. According to Sugiyono (2011:80) population is not only people but also all of the number of objects or subjects that will be learned and involve the whole of characteristics of the subject or object.

The population of this research was the Tenth-semester students of English Education Study Program IKIP PGRI Pontianak in the academic year 2020/2021. The reason why Tenth-semester students of the English Education Study Program were a population of this research was that Tenth-semester students have fulfilled some requisites from Insititute and English Education Study Program to write a thesis, also most of the Tenth-semester students have already started to write a thesis.

2. Sample and Sampling Technique

A sample is a part of the whole population where it will be the subject of a research. Arifin (2012:215) stated that the sample is the part of the population that will be researched or a miniature population. From the explanation above, because of sample is a part of the population it means the sample needs to be chosen. In choosing the sample, the researcher had to establish the technique sampling. To establish the technique that used in a study, there are a lot of technique sampling that can be used. According to (Kumar, 2011:20)"systematically, there are three techniques in research, namely: specific random/probability sampling design and non-random/non-probability sampling design, and 'mixed' sampling design.

In this study, the researcher used a non-random/non-probability sampling design. Non-random/non-probability sampling design divided into five random samplings, namely: quota sampling, accidental sampling, purposive sampling, expert sampling, snowball sampling". From those types of non-probability sampling, the researcher choosed purposive sampling as

a technique of taking the sample. Johnson (2014:319) state that “purposive sampling is a nonrandom sampling technique in which the researcher solicits persons with specific characteristics to participate in a research study”. The reason why the researcher choosed purposive sampling as a technique in selecting the sample was that in this research the researcher needs a subject that was appropriate to the issue of this study. Also, based on Ranjit Kumar's explanation toward the selection of a sample in qualitative research that several considerations may influence the selection of sample. Therefore, to select the subject by using purposive sampling the researcher established considerations. The consideration was students of the Tenth-semester English Education Study Program which have been seminar. This consideration was decided for the subject could give the appropriate information about the issue of this research. Finally, based on the consideration, the subject of this research is 12 students of the tenth-semester English Education Study Program.

C. The Technique of Data Collection

The technique of collecting data is a systematic procedure to obtain the data needed. Technique and tools that was used need to be appropriate with the issue of the research. A mistake in determining the technique and tool of data collection will make the researcher have trouble in analyzing the data. Based on the explanation, the researcher determined the technique of collecting data that used in this research was a direct and indirect method. According to Zulfadrial (2010:32), the Direct method is a method of collecting data, where the researcher faces the subject directly, to obtain data or information needed through the subject of research or respondent. Whereas, the indirect method is a method of collecting data, where the researcher does not face the subject directly, in obtaining the data or information needed (Zulfadrial, 2010:33). In another word, the direct method is a process of collecting data do not use an intermediary to obtain information from the subject. On the other hand, the indirect method is a

kind of collecting data by using an intermediary to get information from the respondent.

D. Tools of Data Collection

After the researcher determined the technique of data collection, the researcher also needs to establish what kind of tool or instrument used to collect the data. As explained before, this study used a direct and indirect method as a technique in collecting data. So in this study, the researcher used interviews and questionnaires as tools in collecting the data.

1. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is one tool to inform several written questions to be answered in writing by the subject of research or respondent. According to Johnson (2014:229) questionnaire is a self-report data collection instrument that each research participant fills out as part of research study, which is from this questionnaire the researcher can obtain information about the thoughts, feelings, attitudes, beliefs, values, perceptions, personality, and behavioral intentions of research participants. Kumar (2011:116) states that a questionnaire is a written list of questions, the answer to which is recorded by respondents.

The questionnaire is divided into two types: open-ended questionnaire and close-ended questionnaire. For gaining information from respondents, the researcher used an open-ended questionnaire as a research tool. An open-ended questionnaire is a kind of questionnaire where the responses of the questions are best in their own words. This kind of questionnaire is often used in exploratory or qualitative research Johnson (2014:182).

In getting data from this tool, the researcher gave the questionnaire to all of the research subjects through online by using google form. This step was done because of the condition of the respondents, which was the distance and time between the researcher and the respondents could not be organized. Therefore, if the researcher spread the questionnaire online, the researcher and the respondents still have access to it.

Table 3.1
Blueprint of Questionnaire
Students' Difficulties in Writing Thesis

To know the most difficult factors between internal and external in
influencing students in writing a thesis:

No.	Factors	Indicators	Number of Questionnaires
1.	Personality Factor	a. Self Esteem	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
		b. Inhibition	11, 12
		c. Risk Taking	13
		d. Anxiety	14
		e. Empathy	15, 16
		f. Extroversion and Introversion	17
		g. Motivation	18, 19
2.	Sociocultural Factors	a. The social distance among undergraduate students	20
		b. The social distance between undergraduate students and their tutors	21
		c. The culture in the language classroom of the undergraduate students	23
		d. The communicative competence	24, 25, 26
3.	Linguistic	a. Domain error analysis	27, 28

	Factors	b. Extent error analysis	29, 30
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2. Interview

Interview one of the tool used in collecting data in this research, by asking some questions to the subject of research or respondent. According to Johnson (2014:272) interview is “A data collection method in which an interviewer (the researcher or someone working for the researcher) asks questions of an interviewee (the research participant). Meanwhile, Burns in Kumar (2011:115) defines an interview as "a verbal interchange, often face to face, though the telephone may be used, in which an interviewer tries to elicit information, beliefs or opinions from another person. Based on some definitions above, an interview is a method to get information from the subject of research which is done in some ways.

As stated by Burn in Kumar (2011:115), one of the processes of an interview may be using a telephone. In collecting data by interview, the researcher used the interview telephone as a way in the interview process. According to Creswell (2012:219), The reason why the researcher used the interview telephone in this study was caused by the distance and condition between interviewer and interviewee which was impossible to do an interview face to face.

Based on the levels of flexibility and specificity, an interview is classified into different categories, namely: unstructured and structured interview (Kumar, 2011:115). For obtaining data from this instrument, the researcher used the unstructured interview in the process. Sugiyono (2010:138), explained that an unstructured interview is a free interview where the interviewer does not use interview guidance which has been listed systematically and completely to collect the data. For interview guidance, the researcher listed the most important issues which was questioned to the informant. Therefore, in obtaining the information from the subject of study, the researcher interviewed some subjects of research with questions which had been listed. When the researcher interviewed the informant, the

researcher was not only certainly used all of the questions which had been prepared, but the researcher also could add some questions based on what information the researcher was needed. So, it could be said that, in obtaining data by interview, the researcher asked the question based on what information which was needed to find out the factors that affect students' difficulties in writing a thesis.

Table 3.2
Blueprint of Interview
Students' Difficulties in Writing Thesis

To know the difficulties confronted by students in writing a thesis:

Factors	Indicator
Personality Factors	1. Self-esteem
Sociocultural Factors	2. The culture in the language classroom of undergraduate students
Linguistic Factors	3. Domain error analysis

E. Trustworthiness

In this research, the researcher tests the validity of data by using two kinds of validity tests, namely:

1. Reference

Reference means that there was reliable support to prove the data that had been found by the researcher. For example, data from the interviews need to be supported by the existence of interview recording. Data about human interaction, or a description of a situation needs to be supported by photographs. Data recording aids in qualitative research, such as cameras, handycams, voice recording devices are needed to support the credibility of the data that have been found by the researcher. In a research report, at least the data presented needs to be accompanied by photos or authentic documents, so that they become more reliable (Sugiyono, 2010:275).

In this research, the researcher used interviews and questionnaires as tools of data collection. In this research, to prove the credibility of data the researcher used interview recording or voice recording and an answer sheet for the questionnaire.

2. Member check

Membercheck is a process of checking the data obtained by the researcher to the data provider. The purpose of a member check is to find out whether the data obtained are following what has been given by the respondent. If the data found is agreed by the respondent, then the data can be said as valid data, so that it is more credible or trusted, but if the data found is not agreed by the respondent the researcher must discuss it with the respondent (Sugiyono, 2010:276).

In this research, the researcher did a member check after the data was collected and had obtained a finding or conclusion. To do member checks, the researcher conveyed the conclusion from the data obtained from the respondent which was the answer to this research problem. All respondents agreed with the findings or conclusions from the data obtained. It can be concluded that the research data is valid.

F. Techniques of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis is the way to analyze the data to know the result or to find out the answer to research questions from the data collection. The purpose of analysis data itself is to find out the difficulties factor in writing a thesis and the most difficult factors between internal and external in influencing students in writing a thesis. This study used a qualitative approach.

1. Questionnaire

To analyze data collection of open-ended questionnaire. The researcher used as same technique analysis of the interview which is developed by Miles, Huberman, Saldana (2014:8). The researcher applied three steps of qualitative data analysis, namely; data reduction, data display, and data conclusion.

Collecting data by open-ended questionnaire, there gained a lot of data. Therefore, in analyzing, the data the researcher needs to reduce the data. In another word, the data summarized, selected, and focused on the students' factors difficulties in writing a thesis. In order to be easier to do the next step of data analysis. Each response in the questionnaire categorized as agree or disagree statements. After that, in each question, the researcher counted how many agree and disagree statements. After getting the result, the researcher counted the percentage of agree statements in each question. It was done to find the highest percentage between internal and external factor difficulties in writing a thesis. It answered the research question of number two. Where, the result of data conclusion about the most difficult factor in writing a thesis.

The formula was adopted from Sugiyono (2018:137) as below:

$$P = \frac{\text{Total Score}}{Y} \times 100\%$$

Where:

P = Percentage

Y = Total respondent

2. Interview

Interview data analyzed with interactive analysis which is developed by Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014:8). He explained that the activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and occur continuously until they are finished so that the data is already saturated. Activities in analysis data are data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

a. Data condensation

The first step in analyzing qualitative data is data condensation according to Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014:8). "Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcript, document, and other empirical

materials. By doing it, the data was easy to be collected by the researcher. So firstly the researcher collected data about the difficulties factor internal and external confronted by students in writing thesis through interviews. Then the researcher transcribed the data. The irrelevant data which are not related to the research question discarded. After collecting and reducing the data, the researcher displayed those data in the form of descriptive.

b. Data display

After the data have been reduced, the next step is displaying the data. According to Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014:8), "A display is an organized, compressed, assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and the action". By displaying the data, it helps the researcher to understand what is further analysis or caution on that understanding (Miles and Huberman, 2014:10). In qualitative, the data could be shown in a short description, draft, flowchart, etc. Sugiyono (2010:249) states that the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text. This step was done by showing a set of information factors difficulties in writing a thesis in the form of narrative text.

c. Conclusion drawing/verification

The third step of qualitative data analysis is conclusion drawing and verification. In this step the researcher focus on concluding the most common difficult factors internal and external in writing a thesis confronted by students. So that, the researcher obtain difficult factors in writing a thesis.

G. Research Procedure

As stated before, this research conducted on the Tenth-semester student of the English Education Study Program IKIP PGRI Pontianak. The researcher arranged the procedure first. It is done to make the process of research is on track and systematically. As a result, the study done maximal. The systematic

procedure of research is necessary done to maintain the efficiency of time and the precision of the study. The researcher researched by interviewing and giving the questionnaire to the subject of research. The research procedure explains as follows:

1. Preparing of Research

In preparing the research, the researcher had to do some necessary. First of all, the researcher asked permission to research the Tenth semester of English Education Study Program IKIP PGRI Pontianak to the head of the English Education Study Program. After gaining permission, the researcher choosed the subject of research by purposive sampling. The students who were chosen as the subject of this research need to fulfill one consideration. The Tenth-semester students of the English Education Study Program has been seminar. This consideration decided for the subject could give the appropriate information about the issue of this research.

The next preparation, the researcher must prepare instruments of the research, namely: questionnaire and questions to interview. In arranging the questions for the questionnaire and interview, it need to base on the variable which researched. The order could be used for knowing how big and what factors internal and external difficulties faced by students in writing thesis.

2. Implementing of Research

This step is the implementation of what the researcher prepared. This research begun after the researcher gained permission and prepared the instrument to collect the data. This is an important step in research where the researcher collected the data. So the first thing to do in this step spreaded the questionnaire to the subject of research. Then, interviewed the subject of research.

3. Analyzing Research Data

The last process in research finished by analyzing the data from implementing the research process by spreading questionnaires and interviews. As stated before, in analyzing the data the researcher used a qualitative approach as an appropriate technique analysis in this research.