CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter the writer will discuss the research design, population and sample, the data collection and instrument, and the data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this study the writer wanted to get the information about the students' problem in writing a research proposal. In this case the writer will use the design descriptive qualitative. According to Ary Descriptive research is studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status phenomena. In qualitative research, there is little or no statistic.[21] According to Cristine Marlow stated that qualitative the interpretive approach generally uses words (qualitative data) rather than numbers or concepts that can be quantified (qualitative data), rich description of phenomena can be produced.[22]

This research includes the type of case study using descriptive qualitative method. Case study has the characteristics as stated by the experts as a study that is conducted intensively, detailed and depth toward an organization, institution or certain phenomenon.[23] Case can be an individual, an institution or a group considered as a unit in the research.[24]

Correlating to the explanation, this research was a case study because of its characteristics. This study attempts to explore certain information about a

---

[21] Donal Ary, *Introduction To Research In Education* (USA: Wadsworth Group A Division Of Thompson Learning Inc, 2002), 426

[22] Cristine Marlow,

[23] Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2006), pp. 31-32.

[24] Margono, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2007), p. 29

phenomenon or case of a subject. The case of this research was students' problems in writing a research proposal and the subject was the fifth semester students of English education department, state institute for Islamic studies sunan ampel surabaya.

Due to this research was a case study, it uses descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive method is a method that researches the status of human, an object, a set of condition, a system of thought, or even a class of phenomenon at the present.[25] Qualitative research is a research procedure which produces written or spoken descriptive data of research that is possible to observe. [26]

This research uses that method because it is appropriate to the objectives of the research which focuses on students' problems in writing a research proposal and the possible causes of the problems in writing a research proposal are faced by students. The results of the research emphasize more toward the data interpretation found in the field. The results are not written in the form of figures and tables with statistical measures, but it is illustrated in the form of describing words to the results and it is presented in narrative.

B. Location of the Study

The research was conducted at IAIN Sunan Ampel which located on Jl. Jend.Achmad yani 117 surabaya Telp. (031) 8410298, 8413300 Fax. (031) 8413300.

---

[25] Nazir, Moh. *Metode Penelitian* (Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia, 2005), p. 54
[26] *Ibid*., p. 36

C. Subject of the Study

Research subject was a person who is the objects of research being investigated.[27] The objects of this research are students' problems in writing a research proposal and the possible causes of the problems in writing a research proposal are faced by students. Based on the objects above, the subject of this research is the students at fifth semester. An writing lecture who handles these classes also becomes the subject of this research.

D. Population and Sample

Population and sample are very important in conducting a research. According to Donald Ary a population is defined all members of any well-defined class of people, events or objects.[28] According to Sugiyono,[29] the population is groups of subject that is determined by the researchers to be studied and drawn the conclusions. The number of population greatly affects the course of population. If it is large, researcher will likely find some difficulties in conducting the research, for examples; limited funds, energy and time. To overcome these problems, researcher may take the sample.

Donal Ary stated that sample is part of population or the representation of a population. A sample is small proportion of a population selected for observation and analysis.[30] The sample is a representation of the total population. It is made to make the research easier to run optimally. What was learned from the

---

[27] Tatang M. Amirin, *Subjek penelitian, responden penelitian, dan informan (narasumber) penelitian*, <http://tatangmanguny.wordpress.com> [accessed on Jan 25th, 2012]

[28] Ibit, p. 56

[29] Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), p. 117

[30] Ibit p. 78

sample and the conclusions derived represent the whole respondents. Therefore, the sample taken from the population should be truly representative.

The population of this study were the students of english education department state institute for Islamic studies Sunan ampel in academic year 2011//2012 or they are now still studying writing IV.

The technique that the researcher used is random sampling. According to Donald Ary, random sampling was that all members of the population have an equal and independent chance of being included in the sample. Descriptive research typically used larger sample; it is sometimes suggested that one select ten to twenty percent of the accessible population for the sample .[31] The researcher used 15 students of fifth semester as sample.

E. Data Collection and Instrument

The researcher chooses two instruments in collecting all the data, they are documentation of students' text research proposal and interview.

1. Documentation of students text research proposal

Documentation is the investigation, collection, control, preservation, preparation, use and supply of documents, with a view to obtain descriptions and enlightened knowledge and evidence, in this case, including the usefulness of archives and libraries (E. Martono).

According Suharsimi Arikunto, documentation explaining the technique is to look for data about things or variables in the form of notes,

---

[31] Ibit, p.89

transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines. inscription. agenda for information embodied data relating to clients under investigation[32].

The purpose of documentation is to complement the data that has not been mentioned by the informant and to know how much data can be accounted for. Documentation methods in this study are intended to get the data the students through personal book. student registration books. psychological test results and the study of students[33].

The first method of data colllection was the documentation of the students' text reseach proposals. The researcher asked to the lecturer writing task of reseach proposal has been done by students. The research proposals was then analyzed in the term of elements to answer the first research question, i.e. to identify the students' problems in writing a research proposal based on their work.

2. Interview

Interview is a method of data collection with the question and answer unilateral and done in a systematic and based on the research objectives. In general, two or more people to be physically present in the process of question and answer[34]. Meanwhile, according to Moleong "interview is a conversation with a purpose. The conversation was conducted by the two parties, namely the interview (interviewer) is asking

---

[32] Suharsimi arikunto, *prosedur penelitian: suatu pendekatan praktek* (Jakarta: pt rineka cipta, 2002), p.124

[33] Ibit., p128

[34] Lexy j. moleong, *Metodologi penelitian kulitatif*, (bandung: PT Remaja rosda karya, 2002), p.112

the interviewee (interviewee) that provides an answer to that question"[35] Referring of opinion on interviews conducted by the researcher and the respondents in this research room of the prescribed period and at the line with the agreement between the researcher and the respondent. As for the interview in terms of implementation, distinguished by:

1. Free interviews (in guided interview), in which the interviewer asks independent anything, but also considering what data will be collected.

2. Guided interviews (guided interview), the interviews were conducted by interviewers with a complete and detailed list of questions such as those referred to in a structured interview.

3. Free interviews guided the combination of free interviews and guided interviews[36].

Interview method is indispensable and influential in the process of collecting data in the study, the researchers first prepare materials that will be presented that includes an outline of what will be asked, or prepare a structured interview guide. Then do the interview in accordance with the desired. Here researchers are actively asking questions and provoke discussion toward a particular problem to the data source in order to obtain answers to existing problems so as obtain research data.

In the interview this way researchers use interviews guided the researchers took a series of questions and also ask things related to the

---

[35] Ibit,. p186

[36] Suharsimi arikunto, *prosedur penelitian: suatu pendekatan praktek* (Jakarta: pt rineka cipta, 2002), p.132

explanations that have been presented. Sources of data in this study were students and lecturers.

So the researcher chosen the second source of data was the interview with all aparticipants of the study.it is technique which the data collected through face-to-face interaction between the interviewer and the respondent. The researcher here was researcher himself and respondents were students and lecture. the interview was carried out after the process of the students' text research proposal that analysis has been completed. It is used to obtain more comprehensive data on their perspective, aspecially on the second research question, i.e. the possible causes of the problems in writing a research proposal based on their works.

The content And procedure of the interviews are organized in edvance based on the data gained from the text analysis. Each student was given questions based on the problem they faced; while lecturers was given questions based on the general problems faced by the students.

F. Data Analysis

After collecting the data do separation selectively adapted to problem raised in the study. After the processing is done with the editing process, by recheck the data obtained the data, whether the data is good enough and can be quickly prepared for the next process. A systematic and consistent that the data obtained, contained in a draft concept was made into a primary basis in providing analysis.

According to Patton explains that data analysis is the process of arranging the order of the data, organize into a pattern, category, and description of the basic

unit[37]. Meanwhile, according to Taylor defines data analysis as a process of detailing a formal effort to find a theme and formulate a hypothesis (idea) as suggested and as an attempt to provide assistance and theme of the hypothesis. If assessed, essentially the first definition is more focused organizing data while the second emphasizes the intent and purpose of the data analysis. Thus, these definitions can be synthesized into: organizing data analysis process and sort the data into patterns, categories and basic units of description that match the theme and can be formulated as a working hypothesis based on the data[38].

The data were analyzed through qualitative data analysis on the basis of the research questions. As discussed in data collection section, there were two sources of data in this study, namely : the students'' research proposals and interview. The followings were the steps of data analysis for each source of data.

1. **The students' text research proposals**

As pointed out by travers, the procedure of text analysis in case study follows the procedures laid out in the related theory. Fir this purpose, this study used the theory of genre analysis and SFL to analyze the students' research proposals. The analysis is in terms of the elements the students employed in their research proposals to achieve the communicative purpose of each element in the research proposals.

There are four teps of text analysis applied in this study.

---

[37] Lexy j. moleong, *Metodologi penelitian kulitati*f, (bandung: PT Remaja rosda karya, 2002), p.103

[38] Taylor *design action research* USA: Wadsworth Group A Division Of Thompson Learning Inc 1975. p. 79

First, each chapter of the research proposal, i.e. introduction, literature review, and methodology, was analyzed to see its elelments.

Second, the analysis of elements were carried out to compare and contrast to those proposed by theorists mentioned in chapter two. It has shown the students' problems to applay appropriate elements of a research proposal to convey its communicative purposes.

As result. It answered the first reseach question,i.e. to identify the students problems in writing a research proposal.

Thirth, each students problems are categorized in the form.

Students 1-15

The major elements in research proposal

	Problem		
	Introduction	Literature Review	Methodology
Elements			

Fourth, the result of the analysis of all students' text research proposals are described and discussed in the major elelments in research proposals.

After described the data, the researcher did interview for students and lectures for getting more information about problems and the causes of problems that they are faced.

2. Interview

The data from interview are analyzed in three steps.

First, the interviews were transcribed or converted in to written form.

Second, the transcribed were given back to the respondents to check whether it has reflected what they meant to provide data for analysis.

Third, the transcripts were condesed into briefer statements in which the main sense of what is said is rephrased in a few words.

Finally, the data would be percentage and categorized by using data analysis with regard to the research questions i,e. The problems faced by the students, the possible causes of problems based on their work.

G. Conclusion

This chapter has reviewed a concise account of the methodology in the resent study. It includes the research design, Location of the Study, Subject of the Study, Population and Sample, Data Collection and Instrument, and data analysis. The next chapters presentation and analysis of data based on the results of the analysis of each source of data, i.e. the students' text research proposals and interview.