

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Design of the Research

This research to study the difficulties of students difficulties in writing the undergraduate thesis at the English education program of tarbiyah faculty of IAIN Parepare. The researcher wants to show the factor of students' difficulties in writing the undergraduate thesis at the English education program of tarbiyah faculty of IAIN Parepare. The researcher applies the qualitative method. Qualitative research is often called the method of naturalistic because the research is done on the natural condition (natural setting), also known as ethnography. After all, this method initially is more widely used for the research in the field of cultural anthropology, also called qualitative methods the data collected ad and analysis is more qualitative.¹

Descriptive research is a research method that seeks to provide a systematic and careful with the facts and the nature of certain population which in aim to solve the actual problems faced now and collect data or information to be arranged describe, and analyzed.²

The researcher was used descriptive research. The researcher used the qualitative approach to research because the researcher wants to know the factor and effects of students difficulty in writing the undergraduate thesis on students' study, the researcher was used the interview to find out what the strategies or efforts to overcome of students' difficulties.

¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan : Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017).

² Margono, *Metodologu Penelitian Pendidikan* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta , 2003), 2nd ed. p.. 158-159.

B. Location and Duration of the Research

This research was held at tarbiyah Faculty as the location and the participants are the students writing undergraduate thesis of English education program of tarbiyah faculty of IAIN Parepare and this research plans 1-month research including of analysis data.

C. The Focus of the Research

The researcher makes focuses on students' difficulties in writing the undergraduate thesis at tarbiyah faculty of IAIN Parepare. This research concern to know what factors students have difficulties writing the undergraduate thesis. The researcher focus on the students from the English education program at tarbiyah faculty of IAIN Parepare that progress to wpriting the undergraduate thesis, the number of 225 students' took 32 participants for questionnaire, 16 to interviewed students and the consultant.

Table 2.1 Population of students on progress writing the undergraduate thesis at English education program tarbiyah faculty of IAIN Parepare

The population of students on progress completion undergraduate thesis at English education of IAIN Parepare	
2014	20
2015	34
2016	89
2017	81
2018	1
Total	225 students

Source Fakultas Tarbiyah IAIN Parepare

D. Types and Data Sources

In this research, the researcher uses several components that become data sources, as for what is meant by the data source in this research is the subject from which the data is obtained. The sources of data in this research are divided into primary and secondary data. They are as follows:

1. Primary Data

The data source on this research is the result of a questionnaire from students, of which the subjects were 40 students.

2. Secondary Data

The secondary data of this research was taken from an existing source such as the result of the interview online, in which the researcher took 10 students from 40 students who had answered the questionnaire, books, and other research.

E. Instrument of the Research

The researcher was collect the data by using the interview as the instrument of data collection.

1. Questionnaire

Spreading questionnaires to the students was been a great way to get information about students' difficulties writing the undergraduate thesis. This questionnaire consists of 22 questions that needed to answer honestly according to what their thought about it. In this instrument, the students answered the alternative questionnaire delivered by the researcher, and the data from the questionnaire aimed to answer the research question about the students' difficulties in writing an undergraduate thesis.

Table: 3.2 Instrument questionnaire

Variabel	Aspek-aspek	Indikator	Nomor Butir		Jumlah Butir
			+	-	
Students difficulties to completion undergraduate thesis	1. Personality Factors	a. Self-Esteem	1	2	
		b. Inhibition	4	3	
		c. Risk-Taking	6	5	
		d. Anxiety	8	7	
		e. Empathy	10	9	
		f. Extroversion	12	11	
		g. Motivation	14	13	
	2. Sociocultural Factors	a. The social distance	16	15	
		b. The culture	18	17	
		c. The communicative	21	19	
3. Linguistic Factors	Language acquisition	22	20		

2. Interview

The interview is a data collecting technique that uses open form questions and can use to get more information about students' difficulties in writing an undergraduate thesis. The researcher was interview 10 participants from students who have answered the questionnaire. According to Allport as quoted by Jehoda in Sutrisno's book states that if we want to know what people feel, what they

remember, what their emotions and motives are like, and the reasons for acting as they do why not ask them³. The students was answer the questions with their own words and there is no alternative answer from the researcher. The interview is a conversation between two people, the interviewer is the person who asks the question and the interview is the person who either gives a response or feedback or answers the question of the interviewer.⁴ The researcher was an interview the student online by asking some questions from the interviewer to found the factor or caused of students' difficulty in writing the undergraduate thesis.

F. The Technique of Data Analysis

1. The Analysis of Questionnaire

The questionnaire was one of the supporting techniques that the researcher aimed to identify students' difficulties in writing the undergraduate thesis. In this test, the form of the questionnaire closes with the alternative answer that was chosen by the students. Students chose only the best answers which were suitable to themselves. The questionnaire consists of 22 statements that needed to answer honestly by the students. To analyze the questionnaire, the researcher used some steps as follows:

a. Tabulating

Tabulating (arrange data in table form), through this tabulating data that have been taken from the questionnaire, was effortless to understand due to data was processed more concisely and formed in a good table.⁵

³ Prof. Drs. Sutrisno Hadi, M.A, *Metodologi Research untuk Penulisan Paper, Skripsi, Thesis dan Disertasi*. (Yogyakarta: Andi Offset1991), 192.

⁴ Haris Herdiansyah, *Wawancara, Observasi dan Focus Groups Sebagai Instrumen Penggalan Data Kualitatif* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2013), h. 29.

⁵ Ade Husni Mubarak, *Presepsi Siswa Terhadap Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran Muatan Lokal Ekonomi Syariah di SMPN 2 Kota Tasikmalaya*, (Skripsi: UIN Jakarta 2011).

b. Percentage

The result of data from spreading the questionnaire to the students was processed with statistics through the *Distribution Relative Frequency* table, it can be called *Percentage Table*. We called relative frequency due to this frequency was showed was not real frequency, while frequency in percentage. To get a relative frequency (percentage numeral). The data collected through, data analysis technique directed to answer the problem formulation had been determined. Caused the data was quantitative, then analyzes the data using available statistical methods.⁶ And then if all data had been collected the next stage is the presentation of the data based on the results of the questionnaire related to the title.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

Where: P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Total of Number of Sample.⁷

c. Scoring

Technique data collection with questionnaire used Likert scale. Likert scale was used for measuring a person's perception, opinion, and attitude to an object or social phenomenon.⁸ Using the Likert scale there were some indicators to arranged instrument items about the statement or question answer: strongly agree, agree,

⁶ Sugiyono, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008).

⁷Anas Sudjono, *Pengantar Statistic Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Persada, 1994), Fifth Edition.

⁸ Prof. Dr. Suharsimi Arikunto, *Dasar-Dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan*, Jakarta Pt Bumi Aksara, Edition-10, (2009).

disagree, and strongly disagree. Forgive alternative score answer positive and negative as follows:

Table 3.2 Alternative Score Answer

Positive Statement		Negative Statement	
Category	Score	Category	Score
Strongly Agree (SA)	4	Strongly Disagree (SD)	1
Agree (A)	3	Disagree (D)	2
Disagree (D)	2	Agree (A)	3
Strongly Disagree (SD)	1	Strongly Agree (SA)	4

Table 3.3 The interpretation of questionnaire classification

81-100%	Very strong
61-80%	Strong
41-60%	Enough
21-40%	Low
0-20%	Very low

2. The analysis of the interview

The Analysis of Interview covers the method used by a person for the particular task, trying to do obtain information or establishment verbally from a respondent, by

conversing face to face with that person.⁹ This interview was applied to identify the student's aspect in their factors students difficulties to writing the undergraduate thesis. The researcher was present the data after all interviews conducted and follow this step below:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is categorizing, selecting, or centralized to reduce the data by taking an important part in the data retrieval process. The data reduction was help the researcher to collect data desire. Data reduction was toke on an interview by students who on writing the undergraduate thesis, the researcher was toke data factors that cause of students' difficulties writing the undergraduate thesis.

2. Display

Data display is the process of compiling data therefore that allows for withdrawal of conclusion and action. In this research using qualitative research, in qualitative research display can be made into short outlines, charts, categorical connection, and such data display it was easier to understand further plans in this research.

3. Conclusion

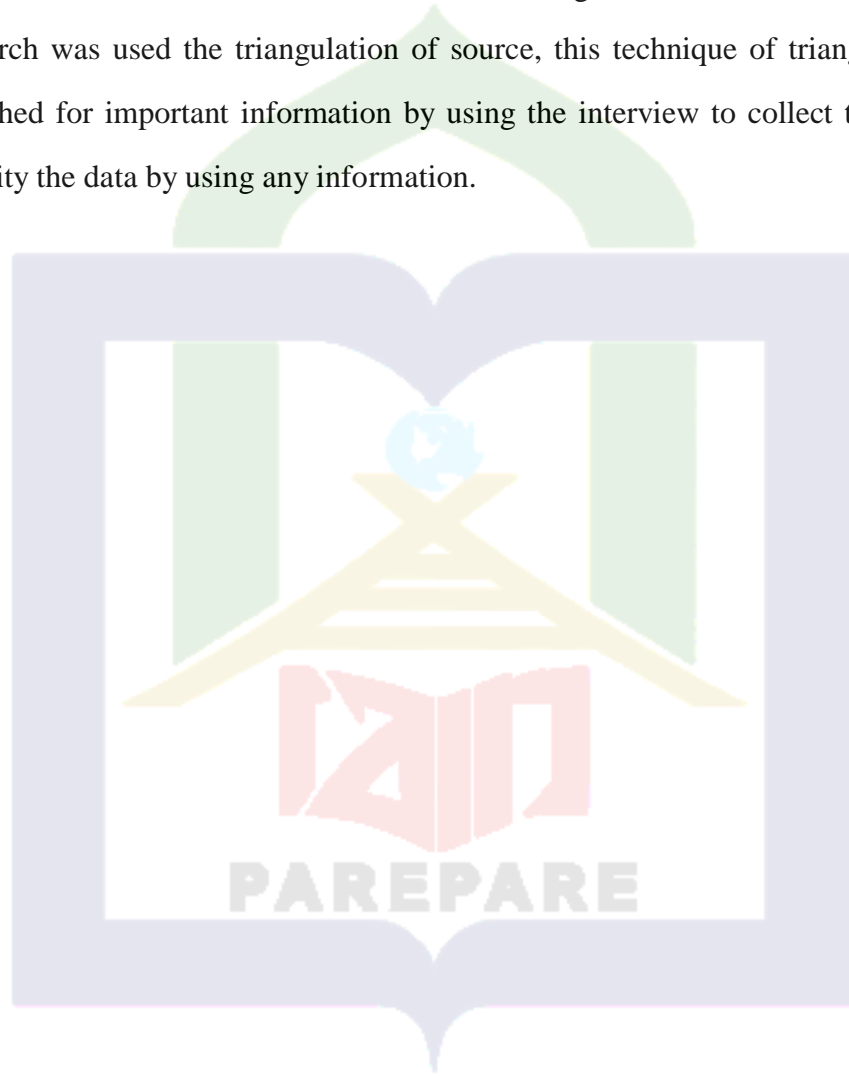
The initial statement is temporary and questionable, hence the conclusion is verified as long as the study takes place and changes depending on the situation circumstances found in the research process. The researcher was code the participants' responses based on student difficulties writing the undergraduate thesis.

G. Data Validity Test

1. Triangulation

⁹ Koetjarningrat , *Metode-Metode Penelitian Masyarakat* (Jakarta: P Gramedia Pustaka Utama 1997), p. 129

Data triangulation is collecting data from different sources by using any technique (observation, interview, documentation). According to Wayan data collected from the various technologies was searched for equations and differences, after that conclude and formulated the meaning contained in events.¹⁰: In this research was used the triangulation of source, this technique of triangulation was searched for important information by using the interview to collect the data, and validity the data by using any information.



¹⁰ Wayan Suwendra, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Nilacakra. 2018), h. 66.