CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

3.1   Research Design

This research used a descriptive case study as a part of qualitative research in order to look for the deep information towards the phenomenon in the field. The researcher have got involved in the field to gain the information directly to the subject of the research by asking questions and the data have showed in narrative form. Cresswell stated that the qualitative research has descriptive characteristics in that the research is interested in process, meaning and understanding gained through words or pictures that the respondents paint. The researcher can build abstractions, concepts, hypotheses and theories form the details because qualitative research was inductive. It used theoretical lens or perspective to guide their study and raise the question they would like to address and using the statistical procedure of quantification in finding.[1]

Based on the description above, this study aims to find out the students' difficulties to write a skripsi by using paraphrase and to find out how they overcome their difficulties in using paraphrase to complete a skripsi in English Department at IAIN Parepare. Moreover, this research has no treatment.

3.2   Location and Time

The researcher took place and conducted this research at IAIN PAREPARE. It located in Jl. Amal Bhakti No. 8, Bukit Harapan, Kec. Soreang, Kota Parepare, Sulawesi Selatan 91131. The researcher studied the English Department students especially for the senior students in ninth semester. In this research, the researcher have interviewed the sample directly and taken for 30 days to collect the data.

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[1]Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approach 2nd edition,* (London: Sage Publications, 2003), page 4.

3.3 Focus of the Research

This research focused on the students' difficulties to write a skripsi by using paraphrase and how they overcome their difficulties in using paraphrase to complete a skripsi in English Department at IAIN Parepare. These focuses are the main research question of this research.

In this research, the researcher used snowball sampling. The researcher consider in choosing the snowball sampling because this technique was a technique which initially took a small number of samples. Then, this sample was asked to select his/her friends to be a sample and so on. Therefore the numbers of sample were getting bigger. It was like a snowball rolling, getting bigger and bigger.[2]

The respondents consist of 27 students from ninth semester of the English Department students of IAIN Parepare. There were 6 males and 21 females that had been interviewed in this research. Most of the students had completed the proposal and moved forward to complete their skripsi.

3.4 Types and Data Source

Source of the data was based on all the information (paper, recording, book and etc) took from the subject of the research subject or the field and has been analyzed as the purpose of the study.[3] Rasyid argues that the data interpretation is based on the researcher recordings, interviews, notes and later be tested to find the proper information related to the study.[4] Therefore, the data source was all data obtained directly from everything related to research. In the research, there were usually two types of data analyzed, namely primary data and secondary data. Data sources that have used in this research were:

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[2] Anwar Hidayat, *"Teknik Sampling dalam Penelitian Statistikian,"* https://www.statistikian.com/2017/06/teknik-sampling-dalam-penelitian.html, June 2, 2017, (accessed on October 24, 2020).

[3]Joko Subagyo, *Metode Penelitian (Dalam teori praktek),* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2006), page 87.

[4]Harun Rasyid, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Bidang Ilmu Sosial Agama* (Pontianak: STAIN Pontianak, 2000), page 36.

3.4.1 Primary Data

Primary data is the main data from the source of the information taken by the researcher herself. This kind of data has no third parties, means all pure from the subject of the research and recorded by notes, audio or visual recording.[5] In this research, the primary data was obtained directly from the field either in the form of observations or from the results of interviews about analyzing the students' difficulties to write a skripsi by using paraphrase and how they overcome their difficulties in using paraphrase to complete a skripsi in English Department at IAIN Parepare.

3.4.2 Secondary Data

In order to support further data, all the related information not from the subject is taken as part of secondary data. This data has different types such as educational record, articles and etc.[6] This kind of data that can support researcher to know the students' difficulties to write a skripsi by using paraphrase and how they overcome their difficulties in using paraphrase to complete a skripsi in English Department at IAIN Parepare.

3.5   Instrument

3.5.1   Interview Guide

Instrumentation is one of the most important things in conducting the research as a tool or media to record and collect the research data. The first instrument will be used in this research is interview guide. Based on the researcher aim to analyze the students' difficulties in using paraphrase while conducting their final skripsi, the interview will be conducted. The researcher will use semi-structured interview. Bernard stated that semi structure interview is the proper way to gain deep information to the subject of the research deeply.[7]

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[5]Marzuki, *Metodologi Riset,* (Yogyakarta: Hanindita Offset, 1983), page 55.

[6]Sujono Soekanto, *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum,* (Jakarta: UI Press, 1986), page 12.

[7]Bernard, H. Russel, *Analyzing Qualitative Data : Systematic Approach.* (Thousand Oaks.Calif: Sage, 2009).

3.5.2 Audio Recorder

In order to keep interview save and noted. Audio recorder will be used in this research while conducting the interview to the subject of the research. This tool helps researcher keep records of interviews, which in turn helps them during data analysis. It keeps the data pure, real and easy to be used in another day.

3.6 Data Collection Techniques

3.6.1 Interview

In qualitative research, one of the ways used to collect information is through interview. An interview involves one or more speaker to exchange information by using such as verbal communication.[8] It is a communication to that lead to find the answer of the phenomenon asked by the interviewer. The person being interviewed is called the informant.

In this research, the target was aimed at informant with 2 different categories, namely main informants (this is the key of subject of the research or students) and supporting informants (friends, families or colleagues). Based on the statement above, the researcher has interviewed the main informant and supporting informant to find out the students' difficulties to write a skripsi by using paraphrase and how they overcome their difficulties in using paraphrase to complete a skripsi in English Department at IAIN Parepare.

3.6.2 Documentation

Documentation is one of the ways to collect the data by maintaining the information from various sources.[9]
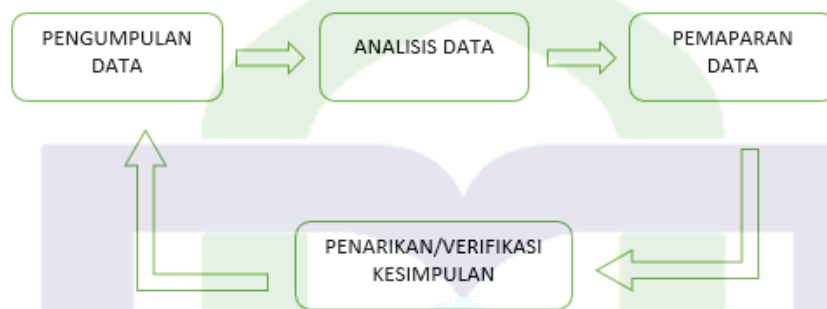
3.7 Technique of Data Analysis

In general, qualitative research in many data analysis using analytical model proposed by Atmowardoyo often referred to as interactive data analysis method. He revealed that the activities carried out in the analysis of qualitative data in an

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[8]Nasution, *Metode Research (Penelitian Ilmiah*, (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara 2016), page 11.

[9]Sukardi, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan,* (Cet XI; Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2004), page 18.

interactive and takes place continuously until complete, so the data is already saturated. There were three activities in analyzing the qualitative data, such as the stage data reduction, data display and conclusion or verification. Those activities were shown in the following picture.[10]

Picture 3.1 Technique of Data Analysis :

3.7.1 Data Reduction

The data obtained in the field probably a lot, so it needs to be noted carefully in details. As noted earlier, the longer the researcher to the field, the amount of data will be a lot, complex and complicated. For that, the researcher made the analysis through data reduction. Summarize the data means choose the basic thing, focus to the important one and patterns or the data that have been reduced, would give a clearer picture and would facilitate the researcher to conduct further data collection. It could be helped with the equipment such as computer, notebook and more.

In reducing the data, the researcher was guided by the objectives to be achieved, the main objective of qualitative research is the finding. Therefore, if the researcher in conducting the study find everything considered unknown yet has pattern, that was precisely what should be the concern of the researcher in performing

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[10]Atmowardoyo, "*Research Methods for Language and Literature Studies*," (Makassar: Badan Penerbit UNM, 2010).

data reduction because it is the process of thinking that requires sensitive intelligence, flexibility height and depth of insight.

3.7.2 Data Display

After the data reduced, the next step is presenting the data. In Quantitative research, the presentation data will use the table, graphs, pictograms and so on. However in qualitative research, the presentation of the data uses the form of short description chart, among categories and relationship. Miles and Huberman, the narrative text is more often to be used to present the data.

By the presentation, it is easier to understand what was happening and plan further work based on what we have understood about it.

3.7.3 Conclusion

The third step in analysis of qualitative data is drawing conclusion and verification. Preliminary conclusions presented were temporary and were amended if not find the strong evidence to support the next phase of data collection, but if the conclusions set out the initial stages are supported by evidence and when researcher returned to the field in order to collect the data, the conclusions put a credible conclusion.

Qualitative research is a study that after being investigated becomes clear so that the conclusions of this study can be casual or interactive and hypothesis or theory because in qualitative research is new findings that previously did not exist. The findings can be in the form of a picture that was previously unclear then became clear.