

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The researcher used a qualitative approach to perform descriptive research in this study. G. Parkinson (2011) defines qualitative research as any study that employs techniques such as case studies or participant observation to produce a narrative, descriptive description of a practice or environment. A study that uses descriptive research aims to accurately portray the participants. To put it another way, the main focus of descriptive research is on characterizing the participants in the study.

According to the theory above, the researcher chose qualitative research because the theories were appropriate for the challenges in writing thesis, they used to evaluate the data, as qualitative research uses words to explain the research's findings. In this case the researcher observes using methods like interview which result in a narrative, descriptive account of a setting or a practice.

B. Research Setting

This research took place in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Located on Jl. Ahmad Yani street Km 4,5, Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan. This research focus on Tarbiyah Faculty of English Department. The researcher found it suitable for this research because it was found that several students were already in the final period of their studies and almost dropped out. Apart from that, writing a thesis from the English Department that requires writing in English, which is not their mother tongue is considered quite difficult. The duration of the research including interview and documentation was 2 months long.

C. Participant

The participants of this research are 3 students for each English Education Department 2015 and 2016 who have not fulfilled their thesis to complete their last assignment for achieving the bachelor degree of education.

D. Data

1. Data of The Research

The data in this study is the results of interview and documentation to know the psychological and linguistic challenges while the students writing their thesis.

2. Source of Data

In the data source, the researcher the data from interviewing 6 students to explore their psychological challenges in writing thesis, and documentation that use in this study from the thesis draft of TBI 2015 and TBI 2016 to explore linguistic challenges while the students writing their thesis. To check the students' thesis drafts the researcher using some tools such as Grammarly and Quillbot.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Interview

The technique of data collection used in this research is interview. The interview session investigated the psychological and linguistic challenges faced by the students while writing their thesis. By conducting the interview, the researcher may have intimate session with the subject and it be beneficial in describing students' psychological and linguistic challenges in writing thesis.

2. Documentation

The technique of data collection used in this research is documentation. The documentation helps the researcher in exploring the linguistic challenges perceived by the students. From the documentation,

the researcher collected and check students' thesis draft and validate the linguistic challenges mentioned by the student in the interview.

F. Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher applies Miles and Huberman (1994) model to analyze the data. Data analysis by Miles and Huberman model conducts the following steps:

1. Data reduction, Data reduction is a process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the raw data that appear in written-up field notes. Data reduction occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project. The researcher selects and filter the most common and the unique challenges to be display in the next step.
2. Data display, After the researcher reduced the data, the next step was displaying the data. A display is an organized assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action taking. In this research, the data be displayed through narrative text. The narrative shows the challenges mentioned by the students in the interview.
3. Conclusion, the last step was conclusion. From the beginning of data collection, the qualitative analyst is beginning to decide what

things mean, is nothing regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, casual flows and prepositions. In the end of this analyzing step, the researcher concludes the challenges faced by the last year students while writing their thesis.