

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

This research describes the problems of students in making research proposal in English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty of Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin. This research conducts using qualitative method with case study approach.

Denzin and Lincoln define qualitative research is multi method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials—case study, personal experience, introspective, life story, interview, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts— that describe routine and problematic moments and meaning in individuals' lives (Creswell, 1997, p.15).

Creswell (2003, p.17) define case study as “researcher explores in depth a program, an event, an activity, a process, or one or more individuals. The case (s) are bounded by time and activity, and researchers

collect detailed information using a variety of data collection procedures over a sustained period of time”

This research using case study because the researcher wants to explore the problems that students have in making research proposal. Case study is appropriate approach to conduct this research. By using case study the researcher will conduct the research in more depth investigation and detailed examination of a subject of study (the case).

This research collects the data using questionnaire and interview technique. After the data collected, the researcher will be analysed by using case study analysis based on Creswell.

## **B. Research Setting**

In terms of setting, the researcher conducts the investigation in Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin at Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty at 7<sup>th</sup> semester of English Department students, located on A. Yani Street km. 4,5 East Banjarmasin, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan.

## **C. Population and Sample**

### **1. Population**

Before collecting the sample, the researcher determines the population. The population, in other words, is the group of interest to the researcher, the group whom the researcher would like to generalize the results of the study. In educational research, the population of interest is

usually a group of persons (students, teachers, or other individuals) who possess certain characteristics. In some cases, however, the population may be defined as a group of classrooms, schools, or even facilities (Fraenkel, 2009, p.91).

The population in this research is the seventh semester students of English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Then, the total number of population in this research is 138 students of the seventh semester at English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who take course Seminar(Linguistics/Language/Teaching) from A, B, C, D classes.

### 3.1 Table Numbers of Students

| Class | Total |
|-------|-------|
| A     | 35    |
| B     | 34    |
| C     | 34    |
| D     | 35    |
| Total | 138   |

## 2. Sample

Selection the sample is very important step in conducting the research. Sample is a part population which will be analysed. A sample is a group of individuals, items, or events that represents the characteristics of the larger group from which the sample is drawn. It means, the good

sample must representative of the entire population, so that the generalization of the sample in this research.

In this research, the researcher takes the sample of population by using simple random sampling because the researcher will take sample randomly. Simple random sampling is the process of selecting a sample in such a way that all individuals in the defined population have an equal and independent chance of selection for the sample. In other words, every individual has the same probability of being selected and selection of one individual in no way affects selection of another individual (Gay, 2012, p.131). Therefore, the sample will take randomly and only some students taken from each class. Then, to determine the total of specific sample, the researcher uses the formula from Arikunto (2006), There are two ways in selecting a sample. First, if the population is less 100, all population can be sampled. Second, if the population is over 100, the researcher can take 10%-15% or 20%-25% from all population as a sample:

$$n = 25\% \times N$$

Where:

$n$  = the total of sample

$N$  = the total of population

According to the formula above, the researcher takes 36 students from A, B, C, and D classes who will be the participants in this research.

#### D. Technique of Data Collection

Because the instruments of data collection are questionnaire and interview, so the researcher used techniques:

##### For Questionnaire:

First, the researcher the researcher prepares the materials. Second, the researcher gives questionnaire to students. Third, the researcher collects it back. There are 16 items in questionnaire

##### For Interview:

First, the researcher prepares the materials that contain several questions of students' problems. Second, the researcher will interview through face-to-face interaction between interviewer and respondent.

The function of interview in this research is support questionnaire in collecting data, because the researcher wants to explore the problems in depth investigation.

#### E. Technique of Data Analysis

Technique of data analysis for questionnaire is:

Mean: 
$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$

$\bar{X}$  = (read as 'x bar') is the mean of the set of x Values

$\sum X$  = the sum of all the x values

n = the number of x values

The analysis of this research used case study analysis based on Creswell (1998) as follows:

1. Gathering categories, researchers look for a collection of sample data at the same time hoping to find meaning appropriate to the issues that will arise. The researcher will be read more sources (articles, books, and journals) of students' problems and proposal to add knowledge that related with the case the researcher.
2. A direct interpretation, the researchers looked at the case study example and drew meaning from it without looking for more examples. The researcher will be read more previous study about students' problems and construct their perception about the case that research.
3. Researchers form a pattern and find correspondence between two or more categories. In this part, the researcher will be try to find a pattern and then categorized data.
4. In the end (conclusion), the researchers develop or develop generalizations. The researcher will be write conclusion from data with specific information about students' problems and develop data into generalization.