

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is the third chapter on this research. It explains all steps undertaken by researcher from the beginning to the end. This chapter consists of research design, research setting, subject and object of the research, instrument of the research, data collection procedures, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

The type of this research was content analysis, content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from text or (meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use. As a technique, content analysis involves specialized procedures. It is learnable and divorceable from the personal authority of the researcher. As a research technique, content analysis decides new insight, increases a researchers understanding of particular phenomena, or informs practical actions. Content analysis is a scientific tool.

The term is about 60 years old. Webster's dictionary of the English Language included the term in its 1961 edition, defining it as "analysis of the explicit and hidden content of a body of communicated material (as a book or film) through classification, tabulation, and evaluation of its key symbols and themes in order to ensure its meaning and possible effect.

Content analysis is not intended to written material. It also included content analysis works of art, images, maps, sounds, signs, symbol, or even numeral records may be included as data (Krippendorff, 2004, pp. 18-21).

2. Research Setting

The setting of this research is in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin which is located on JL. A. Yani KM. 4,5 Banjarmasin, UIN Antasari has five faculties and one of the faculties was Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty. This faculty has English education department major that educated students to be an English teacher, on this major the researcher will focused on.

3. Subject and Object of Research

To collected the data of twenty five (25) thesis the researcher used random sampling, random sampling is taking part of population get the same changes to be selected to become the members of the sample. But, in this case it is impossible if the researcher took thesis from the beginning of academic years. So, the researcher decided to took the newest academic year to research.

The researcher took 5 thesis each academic year from academic year 2015 until 2019. From 373 thesis of English Education UIN Antasari, the researcher choose 25 thesis it is about 6, 70% of the overall thesis that have been graduated, the researcher got those documents downloaded from idr.uin.antasari.ac.id.

The researcher takes the sample from population on the table 3.1 for the research as follows:

Table 3.1

Frequency of graduated thesis and sample of the research

Academic Year	Frequency of graduated thesis	Frequency of sample
2015	105	5
2016	126	5
2017	20	5
2018	85	5
2019	37	5
Totals	373	25

The object of this research was the topic sentence on each paragraphs and the placement of topic sentence on background of study in 25thesis at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

4. Data and Source of Data

A. Kind of data

The data of this research are explained below, as follow:

a. Primary data

The primary data of this research are about the topic sentence on paragraphs on thesis written by students who graduated from English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin

The data consist of two questions in the statement of problem, they are:

1. Do students use topic sentence in each paragraph on their background of study research thesis?
2. What types of paragraph based on topic sentence placed by students on paragraph of background of studyresearchthesis.

B. Sources of data

The data are collected through some sources as follows:

a. Respondents

The 25 thesis from students of English Education Department UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, the researcher got these thesis from idr.uin-antasari.ac.id (Institutional Digital Repository Library of UIN Antasari website)

b. Documents

All written reports that relate to the primary and secondary data, particularly about topic sentence on paragraph, and 25 theses written by students of English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

5. Data collecting technique

A. Documentation

Using this documentation the researcher has data from twenty five theses on finding the research statement of problems. During the process of research the qualitative investigator may collect documents. these may be public documents (e.g., newspapers, minutes of meetings, official reports or private documents (e.g., personal journals and diaries, letters, e-mails) (Sugiono, 2015 p. 329).

6. Data Analysis

In this step, the researcher began by reading the data (background of study on thesis), then the researcher checked each paragraphs from the data whether are found topic sentence on a paragraph or not and type of paragraph based on placed topic sentence. The researcher will put mark (✓) on research instrument if the paragraph was found variable which match on research instrument. This is the example of research instrument in this research:

Table 3.2

Research Instrument

Name : Thesis (number of thesis)

Academic Year :

Number of paragraph	Topic sentence	Non-topic sentence	Deductive paragraph	Inductive paragraph
1				
2				
3				
totals				

After the researcher has completed to check all the data, the researcher began to calculate how many topic sentence which written on thesis and paragraph with no topic sentence used.

Next step is categorizing. In this step the researcher begins to analyze the topic sentence that found in students' thesis and categorizes them into what types

of paragraph based on placed topic sentence they are, as what have been explained in chapter II.

After all the data has been completed. The researcher calculate the percentage of topic sentence, non-topic sentence, inductive and deductive paragraph.

To calculate the data of topic sentence, the researcher divided totals of frequency topic sentence with the totals of paragraph on those thesis. Then, the researcher multiplied the result with 100%, and from this result would know the percentage of topic sentence.

This formula also can be applied to calculate the non-topic sentence, which the topic sentence replaced with non-topic sentence. So, the formula would be like totals of frequency of paragraph divided with totals frequency of non-topic sentence it multiplied with 100%. Then, the percentage of non topic sentence would be known.

To calculate deductive and inductive paragraph the formula was different with the formula of topic sentence. The topic sentence at the top and the bottom found by researcher will divided with all topic sentence and it will be multiplied with 100%. Then, the researcher would know the percentage both of deductive and inductive.

The last step is finding and discussion. In this step the researcher draws the findings with appeared tables-tables of frequency and percentage of the datato answer the questions of problem statements which were stated in chapter I.

Then, in the discussion the researcher explained examples of paragraph with topic sentence, non-topic sentence, inductive and deductive paragraph.