

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This is a plagiarism research based on analyzing written text in thesis. The researcher would use qualitative method and content analysis. According to Suyitno (2018, p. 7) qualitative research which is based on inductive thinking and objective observation of participation in a phenomenon. In other words, explain about who, what, why, how about research subject. According to Bowen (2009, p. 27) documentation analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating document both of electronic and printed (computer-based and internet transmitted). In addition, considering the intention of researcher to get summary about types of plagiarism, this method would be suitable for this case.

B. Research Setting

This research would conduct in Banjarmasin regency, appropriately in Antasari Islamic State Banjarmasin, located in A. Yani street KM. 4,5 No. 115. For the time to conduct the research, researcher would be held the research for two months start from 1st September 2021-31st September 2021 to collect and analyze the data. Thus, 1st November 2021-31st November 2021 to interpret the data.

C. Participants / Subject

The subject of this research is English thesis that have been done in 2020. Thesis should be written by followed the guide book that given by English Department and accepted by supervisor. Thesis that would be the subject in this research are thesis that have done in 2020 and have uploaded in official website IDR UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Total thesis which registered is 40 thesis. According to Martha & Kresno (2016) qualitative research did not know the minimum sample size. Generally, qualitative research used small sample size. At least, there are two conditions that must be fulfil they are adequacy and accuracy. Thus, in this research researcher have two criteria to determine the sample, they are thesis that have done in 2020 and thesis that have uploaded in official website IDR UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

Researcher used the non-probability method to take the sample, using convenience sampling. According to Sugiyono (2015) convenience sampling is the method of determining sample by choosing the sample freely at would by researcher. Therefore, researcher took 20 theses from all population. The reason why researcher took only 20 thesis is with this 20 theses have fulfil the adequacy and accuracy of this research and to shorten the time of research.

D. Data

In this research, researcher would focus on background of study part of chapter 1. Background of study consist of the reason why the topic must be

researched. The background of study also needs some opinion from expert to begin their background of study. Therefore, researcher chooses to focus on chapter I because background of study is no longer than theories in chapter 2 also to strengthen the opinion student need to add some expert opinion. In addition to shorten the time of research researcher only focus in background of study part of chapter I.

The other data would be taking from citation that not mentioned in references list or Sujarwo et.al called as suspicious citation as source of plagiarism (Sujarwo, et. al, 2012). In addition, source of plagiarism mentioned by website smallseotools.com also would be used in this study as same as source of plagiarism. The citation and references would be the sources work of plagiarism analysis. To determine the types of plagiarism researcher would use the indicator that mention by Nugraha & Putra (2018) and *Menteri Pendidikan Nasional* (2010) by doing documentation analysis.

E. Technique of Data Collection

This research would use the documentation report to answer the research questions. Documentation analysis would be applied in this research. Documentation analysis According to Suyitno (2018, p. 117), qualitative research not only study about social factor, but it also refers to document material. Documentation analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating document both of electronic and printed (computer-based and internet transmitted) (Bowen, 2009, p. 27). As researcher decided, this documentation

report would answer research question to make the data stronger and more accurate. To answer the research question researcher would use the combination indicator by Nugraha & Putra (2018) and *Menteri Pendidikan Nasional* (2010) types 3 & 4. The reason why researcher choose the combination indicator because to make the types of plagiarism form clearer.

F. Data Analysis

In this research, the data would analyze descriptive qualitatively. According to Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 10) there are three activities of analyzing data they are data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification. This theory framework would be used in collecting data

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appeared in written-up field note or transcription (Miles & Huberman, 1994, p. 10). In the data reduction, researcher would download chapter I thesis 2020 in IDR UIN Antasari Banjarmasin that appropriate to the criteria in point C and the references. Then, researcher would do the step that mention by Sujarwo et. al (2012, p. 11) printed the thesis background of study to make it easy to read, read the references and doing checklist, read and write the wrong citation, collect the result, and analysis the result. Checking the sentence that consist of plagiarism or not, the text would be analyze using <http://smallseotools.com>

per 1000 words. This unpaid website has limit to checking the text of plagiarism and only could identify the first types of plagiarism which is Totally Copy-Paste (TCP), and to identify others types the researcher would read the background of study of thesis and matching the citation source to the indicator types according to Nugraha & Putra (2018) and *Menteri Pendidikan Nasional* (2010).

2. Data Display

For qualitative data the most frequent form display in the past has been narrative (Miles & Huberman, 1994, p. 11). They also stated that the types of display that include are matrices, graphs, charts, and network. In data display, researcher only use the table to displaying the data for each types of plagiarism and the amount of each types of plagiarism.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

This is the last part of data analysis in qualitative method. Conclusions are also verified the analyst proceeds (Miles & Huberman, 1994, p. 11). researcher would write the findings of types of plagiarism that appeared in thesis 2020 by the writer in background of study in chapter I. After the process of data display, the researcher would sum up the analyze data. Researcher would draw the findings of data according analysis using the indicator of types of plagiarism, researcher would use marking by underlining due to identifying the plagiarism sentence and identify it to each types of plagiarism to answer the research question. In verifying the conclusion, researcher need to verify it by comparing the

theory from Nugraha & Juang (2018) and *Menteri Pendidikan Nasional* (2010).