

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

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

The researcher's objective in this study was to explore information on students' strategies and problems when writing a thesis proposal. In this research, the researcher conducted the descriptive qualitative design. According to Ady (2002), a descriptive study is a study whose purpose is to find information about the current situation's phenomena. As can be seen, qualitative research focuses on describing natural phenomena and presenting them based on field data.

This research employs the descriptive technique because it is consistent with the study's objectives: to examine students' problems and strategies associated with writing a thesis proposal. The results of the research emphasize more toward the data interpretation found in the field.

#### **B. Research Setting**

This study was conducted at the English Education Department at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin, located on Ahmad Yani Street KM. 4,5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The researcher choose this department after observing how some students struggled and lacked knowledge regarding the proper method for creating a thesis proposal. This study was conducted 3 months which is from March to May 2024.

### **C. Participants**

The participants of this research were ten students of the Department of English Education, Antasari State Islamic University. The ten participants were chosen based on their fulfillment of the research requirements, which included finish their thesis proposal and and they have conducted proposal seminars.

### **D. Data**

The researcher requires student's statements about their problems in writing thesis and what their strategies in dealing with the problems.

### **E. The technique of Data Collection**

In this research, the researcher uses two instruments, they are documentation and interview as the technique of data collection. According to Arikunto (2002), documentation explaining the technique looks for data about things or variables in notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines and inscriptions. Plan for information embodied data relating to clients under investigation.

1. Arikunto (2002) believes that the documentation elucidating the technique involves the search for data regarding objects or variables in the form of books, transcripts, newspapers, and magazines. The agenda for information embodied data regarding clients under inquiry. The goal of documentation is to provide the data that the informant has not disclosed and to determine the amount of information that can be accounted for. The researcher collected the students' thesis proposals as the documentation technique in this study.

2. Interview is a data gathering approach that is systematic and focused on the research objectives, with the question and answer being unilateral. This is as per Moleong (2002). Typically, the process of question and answer necessitates the physical presence of two or more individuals. In this context, researchers are actively engaging in discussions and asking questions about a specific issue with the data source to acquire answers to existing problems and their tactics, thereby obtaining research data.

## **F. Data Analysis**

Following the acquisition of data through surveys, interviews, and documentation, the subsequent phase involves data analysis. The researcher employed data analysis procedures from Miles and Huberman (1994) in this work, which consist of three primary stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing/verifying conclusions.

### **1. Data Reduction**

Data reduction is the process of simplifying, organizing, and identifying pertinent patterns or themes, as per Sugiyono's (2014) opinion. Data that is not directly relevant to the formulation of the problem under investigation is excluded. The researcher maintains only the primary information that is derived from the documentation. The material that is excluded is data that, while still pertinent to the overall context of the study, does not provide support for the central theme of this analysis. The researcher gives the results in the form of a detailed description when the data collection and filtering process is complete.

## **2. Data Display**

According to Miles and Huberman (1994), A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In reducing and displaying the data, it was based on the formulation of the research problem. The research problems are 1) What are the problems of English department students in writing a thesis proposal? 2)What are the strategies of English department students in writing a thesis proposal?

This step is done by presenting a structured set of information and the possibility of concluding. The data obtained during qualitative research is usually narrative, thus requiring simplification without reducing its contents.

After displaying the data, a conclusion is drawn.

## **3. Conclusion Drawing or Verification**

According to Miles and Huberman (1994), from data collection, the qualitative analysis begins to decide what things mean by noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions. Conclusions are also verified as the analyst proceeds. The conclusion drawn is started after the data were collected by making a temporary conclusion. In other words, it can be seen that the conclusion is analyzed continuously and verified the validity to get the perfect conclusion about the students' Strategies and Problems in writing a thesis proposal.