CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the discussion of research design, subject of study, research instruments, data collection procedures, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The objective of this study is to find the models of plagiarism in English Language Education Department students' thesis at Muhammadiyah University of Gresik. Based on that objective, this study can be classified as qualitative research which employs the descriptive design.

Qualitative research is a generic term to investigative methodologies described as ethnographic, naturalistic, anthropological, field, or participant observer research (Key, 1997). Descriptive design is to obtain information concerning the current states of phenomena (Anastas, 1999). Descriptive study may include present fact or current condition concerning the nature of a group of persons, a group of objects, a class, etc. (Saputri, 2006).

This study is conducted to describe models of plagiarism in English Department students' thesis at Muhammadiyah University of Gresik covering copy paste plagiarism, word switch plagiarism and summarize plagiarism.

3.2 Source of Data

The source of data is non human data, it is from reviewing students' thesis in English Language Education Department at Muhammadiyah University of Gresik of the latest graduation students in year 2013. It has been chosen because this period is when the development of technology is the latest and the newest, so the probably of plagiarism activities is high. From the latest graduation students' thesis, the writer chooses the thesis to be reviewed using snowball sampling.

3.3 Data Collection

3.3.1 Research Instrument

The research instrument in this study is document review. Document review in this case is the writer reviews students' thesis. The writer uses the knowledge and theory about all models of plagiarism from any sources in reviewing thesis. The writer uses internet software, they are Plagiarism Detector and Viper to detect act of plagiarism in those thesis. Then, writer notes the data have been found.

3.3.2 The Procedure of Data Collection

1. Choose the thesis

   The writer chooses sample by snowball sampling. First, the writer chooses thesis from the latest graduation in year 2013. The thesis which has been chosen is thesis which indicated as the result of

plagiarism, they are thesis which often do not put the reference after stating the statements, ideas, or theories; and also thesis which has too perfect language.

2. Review the thesis

After finding and chooses the thesis, then the writer reads and reviews the first thesis. The writer reviews the first thesis using internet softwares, they are Plagiarism Detector and Viper. The writer inputs thesis file to the both of those softwares, after that the softwares analysis it, then showing the result.

3. Note the finding

After reviewing the thesis, the researcher notes every findings of plagiarism have been detected by the sofwares in the field note.

4. Repeat the second and third step to other thesis

After getting the finding from the first thesis, the writer does the same with the others thesis, one by one, reviews thesis using internet sofwares then notes the finding. This step ends when the writer finds the repetition of the result, that is same type of plagiarism.

3.4 Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman (1994) the processes of data analysis would entail three activities, data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing / verification.

3.4.1 Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, or simplifying the data that appear in field notes or transcriptions. Qualitative data can be reduced and transformed in many ways: through selection, through summary or paraphrase, through being subsumed in a large pattern, and so on. In this steps the writer reviews again all the finding of plagiarism which resulted from the softwares. The writer reviews using some theories about definition of plagiarism, types of plagiarism have been selected in scope and limitation of study, and citation technique in chapter 2, if there is data which does not proper with the theories, the researcher will reduce it.

3.4.2 Data Display

Second analysis is data display. Data display is the process of presenting the data. Generically it is an organized, a compressed of information that leads to draw the conclusion. In this step the writer presenting the data which have been reduce from data reduction.

3.4.3 Data Drawing

Drawing a conclusion or data drawing are verified as the analyst proceeds. Here the writer concludes how models of plagiarism done by English Department students in Muhammadiyah University of Gresik. In this step, the writer describes the models of plagiarism found in students' thesis, shows the evidences and classify the types of plagiarism.