

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology is a crucial part of the research and it determines the accuracy and validity of the research. This chapter presents the description of research design, source of the data, instrument for data collection, procedure of data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study is to analyze the students' thesis in formulating research design, data collection procedure, and data analysis. It is intended to know what the problems that students have in constructing or formulating research methodology especially research design, data collection procedure, and data analysis.

So that, the researcher classified this study into descriptive qualitative research and the researcher employs documentation as the method of collecting data. It is because the researcher wants to analyze the document which are from the students thesis script. Descriptive research is used to find information about students' problems in writing research methodology (research design, data collection procedure, and data analysis). After collecting data, the researcher analyzed it to answer the research questions.

3.2 Source of The Data

The source of the data in this study is from reviewing and analysing students' thesis script in English Language Education Department at University of Muhammadiyah Gresik of the graduation students in the year 2015. Here, the

researcher focuses on the students' thesis which conducted descriptive qualitative research.

3.3 Instrument for Data Collection

3.3.1 Documentation

In this research, the researcher uses documentation coming from students' thesis script especially in chapter III as the instrument to collect the data. The thesis scripts were collected from students' thesis in English Language Education Department which conducted descriptive qualitative in the year 2015 .

3.3.2 Procedure of Data Collection

The procedures of data collection are as follows. The researcher finds the source of data from private documents which are students' thesis in English Language Education Department in the year 2015. After finding the thesis scripts, the researcher selects the thesis which conducted descriptive qualitative research. The researcher finds some thesis which conducted that approach. There are three students' thesis. Then, the researcher chooses the data which is proper to the research problems. In this study, the researcher focuses on the research design, data collection procedure, and data analysis. Thus, the researcher discards the parts of methodology chapter which are not appropriate to the focus of study. The last step is to analyze the data. The researcher analyzes the data which have been collected. In this step, the researcher analyzes the components from each parts of research design,

procedure of data collection, and data analysis. The researcher uses some criterias which were adopted from many sources; Khotari (2004), Creswell, J. (2014), Miles and Huberman (1994).

Criteria		Good	Fair	Poor
a.	Research Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The writer correlates the research design and research variable, and explain in detail. • The writer explains the objective of study clearly. • The writer describes the techniques which is used for collecting data in detail. • The writer elaborates the statement of research design with research variable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The writer correlates the research design and research variable • There is explanation about the objective of study. • The writer describes the techniques which is used for collecting data less detail. • The writer does not elaborate the statement of research design with research variable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no correlation between research design and research variable. • The writer does not explain the objective of study. • The writer does not describe the techniques which is used for collecting data. • The writer does not elaborate the statement of research design with research variable.
b.	Data Collection (procedure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The writer identifies in detail the setting (where the research will take place), the actors (who will be observed or interviewed), the events, and the process. • The writer describes in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The writer identifies the setting (where the research will take place), the actors (who will be observed or interviewed), the events, and the process. • The writer describes the approach of collecting data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The writer does not identify the setting (where the research will take place), the actors (who will be observed or interviewed), the events, and the process. • The writer does not describe the approach of

	<p>detail the approach of collecting data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The writer explains the steps of collecting data related with the study in detail. 	<p>less detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The writer explains the steps of collecting data related with the study, but it is not explained in detail. 	<p>collecting data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The writer does not explain the steps of collecting data related with the study. 	
c.	Data Analysis			
	Data Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is definition of data reduction based on the study. • There is reduction of data which is suitable with the problem • There is coding of data based on the variable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is definition of data reduction based on the study. • There is reduction of data which is suitable with the problem • There is no coding of data based on the variable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is definition of data reduction in general. • There is reduction of data which is suitable with the problem • There is no coding of data based on the variable.
	Data Display	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is definition of data display based on the study. • The writer displays the data which have collected specifically. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is definition of data display based on the study. • The writer does not display the data which have collected specifically. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is definition of data display in general. • The writer does not display the data which have collected specifically.
	Drawing Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is definition of data conclusion based on the study. • There is proposition of the study. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is definition of data conclusion based on the study. • There is proposition of the study. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no definition of data conclusion based on the study. • There is no proposition of the study.

3.4 Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman (1994) suggest that qualitative data analysis consists of three procedures : data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion.

3.4.1 Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting parts of the methodology chapter. The data reduction is from the students' thesis scripts in the year 2015. The researcher will select some components of chapter III methodology which is appropriate with the research problems such as research design, data collection procedure and data analysis. In this step, the researcher makes some codes based on the research variables. Those are, RD = Research Design, DC = Data Collection Procedure, and DA = Data Analysis

3.4.2 Data Display

After reducing the data, the researcher conducted data display. Data display is the process of explaining the data from data coded which are RD, DC, and DA. In this step, the researcher will display and analyze the data from thesis scripts which have been reduced. It begins from displaying the data from, RD = the researcher displays the all scripts about research design, DC = the researcher displays the scripts about data collection procedure, DA = the researcher displays the scripts about data analysis.

Then, the researcher analyzes the formulation of each data from RD, DC, until DA based on the criterias which are shown on the table above. After that, the researcher categorizes the findings into three levels (good, fair, and poor).

3.4.3 Drawing Conclusion

Drawing conclusion is the last step which is the researcher draws the conclusion from the results of the findings about the students problem in constructing research methodology. The conclusion aims to make clear the problems that students have in writing methodology chapter especially research design, data collection procedure and data analysis through analyzing their thesis. Thus, the researcher can formulate the proposition of the study.