

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

A research method is a method used in science to collect data for certain purposes. The research method is a scientific way to gather data for particular reasons. According to Darmadi (2013), by using the scientific method, the researcher may ensure that the research is based on the rational, empirical, and systematic principles of science. There are qualitative and quantitative components of the research methodology. Then, the researcher chose qualitative research in this study. Qualitative method is used to describe and give meaning to life experiences. Qualitative methods answers to inquiries concerning experience, meaning, and perspective from the participant (Hammarberg et al., 2016). This method used in order to discover, identify, analyze the difficulties of students in writing a thesis at STKIP PGRI Pacitan and how the strategies the students do to face the difficulties in writing a thesis.

B. Data Source

1. Population

The population of this rsearch were the eight semester students of STKIP PGRI Pacitan of academic year 2022/2023. The population of this research were 183 students from eight semester from seven study

programs who were writing a thesis. There were 19 students from English Education Study Program, 17 students from Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, 20 students from Math Education Study Program, 14 students from History Education Study Program, 27 students from Physical Education Health and Recreation Study Program, 10 students from Informatics Education Study Program, and 76 students from Elementary School Teacher Education Study Program.

2. Sample and Sampling

Sugiyono (2017) defined the sample as a part of the population, the source of the data used in study, and that the population is made up of a variety of characteristics. The population of this research is 183 students from eight semester who is currently writing a thesis. Then, the sample of this research is 46 students. According to Arikunto (2017) samples are part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. According to Arikunto (2017) said that if the subjects are less than 100, then the entire population becomes a research sample. But if the subject is more than 100 then it can be taken 10-15% or 15-25%. The researcher collected the data from 46 students as a sample, which constituted 25% of the total population of 183. The researcher choose this technique to identify students' difficulties in writing a thesis by the eight semester students at STKIP PGRI Pacitan.

C. Place of the Research

This research carried out at eight semester STKIP PGRI Pacitan. The institution located at Jl. Cut Nyak Dien No.4-A, Kebon, Ploso, Pacitan sub-district, Pacitan district, East Java.

D. Time of the Research

The researcher managed the time of the research in order to make the research effective and efficient. The table of the time is essential for researcher as a schedule for doing research. So, all steps and procedures of research could be done orderly. The researcher started to write the proposal in January 2023. The report was arranged until may 2023.

The time of research is presented in the table below:

Table 3.1 Research Schedule

No	Activities	Time						
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
1	Research preparation and submission							
2	Submitting proposal							
3	Seminar proposal							
4	Research							

	approval							
5	Gathering data							
6	Data analysis							
7	Report Arrangement							
8	Report Examination							

E. Subject of the Research

The subjects of this study were 46 students from the eight semester students at STKIP PGRI Pacitan who came from seven study programs which constituted 25% of the total population of 183 namely Mathematics Education Study Program, Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, English Education Study Program, History Education Study Program, Health and Recreation Physical Education Study Program, Informatics Engineering Education Study Program, Elementary School Teacher Education Study Program who wrote a thesis.

F. Instrument of Collecting Data

An instrument used to gather or obtain data for a study is known as a research instrument. According to Sugiyono (2013) defines instruments as a device used to quantify observed social and environmental phenomena. These

phenomena collectively are known as research variables. The instruments of collecting data used in this study is questionnaire sheet.

1. Questionnaire Sheet

Questionnaire is one of the instruments used in this research. A questionnaire according to Sugiyono (2018) is a tool used to measure the observed or studied of natural and social phenomena.

Table 3.2 Questionnaire Guide

No	Factors	Number of Question
1	Internal Factors	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
2	External Factors	20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27

Table 3.3 Questionnaire

No.	Faktor-Faktor	Pertanyaan
1	Faktor Internal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apa kesulitan yang anda hadapi saat anda menentukan topik dan judul penelitian untuk skripsi anda? 2. Bagaimana cara anda mengatasi kesulitan menentukan topik dan judul penelitian tersebut? 3. Apakah kesulitan anda ketika mengidentifikasi masalah dan membuat formulasi masalah dalam skripsi anda? 4. Bagaimana cara anda mengatasi kesulitan mengidentifikasi masalah dan membuat formulasi tersebut? 5. Apakah kesulitan anda ketika menulis kajian

		<p>literatur dalam skripsi anda?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Bagaimana cara anda mengatasi kesulitan menulis kajian literatur tersebut? 7. Apakah kesulitan anda ketika menentukan metode penelitian yang anda gunakan dalam menulis skripsi? 8. Bagaimana cara anda mengatasi kesulitan menentukan metode penelitian tersebut 9. Apakah kesulitan anda ketika mengumpulkan data penelitian untuk skripsi anda? 10. Bagaimana cara anda mengatasi kesulitan mengumpulkan data penelitian tersebut? 11. Apakah kesulitan anda ketika menganalisis data yang anda peroleh dari hasil penelitian? 12. Bagaimana cara anda mengatasi kesulitan menganalisis data tersebut? 13. Apakah kesulitan anda dalam mengolah data dan menyajikan data? 14. Bagaimana cara anda mengatasi kesulitan mengolah data dan menyajikan data tersebut? 15. Apakah kesulitan anda ketika melakukan publikasi artikel skripsi anda? 16. Bagaimana cara anda mengatasi kesulitan ketika melakukan publikasi artikel tersebut? 17. Apa motivasi terbesar yang membantu anda menulis skripsi? 18. Diantara bagian skripsi berikut, bagian mana yang menurut Anda paling sulit? (disuruh memilih maksimal 2) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Menentukan judul b. Mengambil data
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		<p>c. Mengolah data</p> <p>d. Mencari referensi</p> <p>e. Menyusun Bab 2</p> <p>f. Menarik kesimpulan</p> <p>19. Bagaimana cara anda mengatasi kesulitan tersebut?</p>
2	Faktor Eksternal	<p>20. Apakah kesulitan anda dalam mencari buku dan jurnal sebagai bahan referensi?</p> <p>21. Bagaimana cara anda mengatasi kesulitan mencari buku dan jurnal sebagai bahan referensi tersebut?</p> <p>22. Bagaimana peran orang tua ketika anda mengerjakan skripsi?</p> <p>23. Bagaimana peran teman dan relasi ketika anda mengerjakan skripsi?</p> <p>24. Apakah kendala anda dalam proses pembimbingan skripsi?</p> <p>25. Bagaimana cara anda mengatasi kendala dalam proses pembimbingan skripsi tersebut?</p> <p>26. Apakah anda kesulitan dalam membagi waktu untuk menulis skripsi dengan pekerjaan anda/kegiatan lain?</p> <p>27. Bagaimana cara anda mengatasi kesulitan membagi waktu tersebut?</p>

G. Techniques of Collecting Data

Techniques of collecting data are techniques or methods used to collect data which will then be examined by researchers. Sugiyono (2013) stated the most strategic step in research is data collection techniques because collecting data is the primary purpose of the study. In qualitative research, in-depth

interviewing, document analysis, observation, and study of audiovisual materials are all methods used to collect data (Creswell, 2012). The researcher use questionnaire as techniques of collecting data.

A questionnaire, according to Sugiyono (2017) is a data collecting technique that is carried out by presenting respondents with a list of questions or written statements to react to.

H. Techniques of Analyzing Data

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction was the process of sorting out irregular data into more organized pieces through encoding, categorizing, and summarizing them into simple patterns and arrangements (Daymon and Holloway, 2008). Based on the questionnaires, the researcher discarded unnecessary data and divided the data into categories. At this point, the researcher concentrates on identifying the difficulties associated with thesis writing.

b. Data Display

According to Sugiyono (2013), by displaying data, it will facilitate the understanding of what will occur and the planning of work, based on the understood information. Data display can be carried out in the form of brief description, charts, intercategory relationship, flowcharts, and similar methods. At this stage, the researcher presents the data from questionnaires in form of tables and charts.

c. Conclusion Drawing

According to Sugiyono (2018), the conclusion drawing in qualitative research can address the research question formulated from the beginning, but they might not always do so. As previously stated, issues and problem formulations in qualitative research are still provisional and will evolve after the research is conducted in the field. Conclusion in qualitative research represents discoveries. These findings can take the form of description of an object that was previously unclear and become clear after being studied.

