

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, limitation of the study, significance of the study, operational definition, and frame work of the discussion.

A. Background of the Study

Thesis is a document submitted in support of candidature for an academic degree or professional qualification presenting the author's research and finding.¹ According to Davinson in *Menulis Tesis and Disertasi*, "Thesis is a dissertation on particular subject in which one has done original research, as one presented for a diploma or degree especially a master's degree".² According to Murray in *Menulis Tesis and Disertasi*, "Thesis is an integrated argument that can stand up to critique".³ From some statements, the writer concluding that thesis is one of important subject to get a diploma or degree in college.

In some countries or universities, the word "thesis" or a cognate is used as part of a bachelor's or master's course, while "dissertation" is normal applied to a doctorate, while in others, the reverse is true.

¹Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, Chris Sorensen, and Asghar Razavieh, *Introduction to Research in Education Eight edition*.

²Emi Emilia, *Menulis Tesis dan Disertasi*, p.73.

³*Ibid*, p.73.

There are many kinds of research. They are quantitative, qualitative, mixing, correlation, survey and ex-post facto research.⁴ In this study the writer only focuses to quantitative research, qualitative research, and research and development R&D.

The research problem is topic that will be discussed in thesis. A research problem, preferred henceforward, is also the most important aspect.⁵ According to Kumar, he uses the foundation of a building as an analogy to describe the important role of problems in research. He pictures that type and design of a building depend upon the foundation. If the foundation is well designed and strong, we may expect that the building will be strong too. On the other hand, if the foundation is weak, the whole building will collapse. In the same sense, the foundation of research is a research problem.⁶

Research problem is one of the points that exist in research. Based on Kumar analogy, the writer interesting to write the thesis about research problem, because research problem is the foundation of research and the first step to begin a research is formulating the research problem. another reason the writer choose this research, because the writer found many theses in TBI students used similar topic and design, so the writer wants to making different.

⁴Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, Chris Sorensen, and Asghar Razavieh, *Introduction to Research in Education Eight edition*.p.23.

⁵*Ibid*.p.42.

⁶Ranjit Kumar, *Research Methodology*, Australia: Adisson WesleyLongman.p.37.

Three important sources for research problems are experience, deductions from theory, and related literature. Non education sources may also be useful. These sources are appropriate in both quantitative and qualitative research, and research and development R&D. Systematic research begins with a research problem.

In a classic work, the first step in the scientific method as the recognition of a felt difficulty, an obstacle, or problem that puzzles the researcher. Your first step in the research process is, therefore, to select a problem for investigation. Selecting and formulating a problem is one of the most important aspects of doing research in any field. Beginning researchers are often surprised to find that this initial stage can take up a large part of the total time invested in a research project. There is no way to do research until a problem is recognized, thought through, and articulated in a useful way.

Based on the background above, the writer is very interested in making a research entitles: **“THE TYPES OF RESEARCH PROBLEM OF THE THESES MADE BY THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS AT IAIN PALANGKA RAYA.”**

B. Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the writer states the problems of the study is; what are the types of the research problems of the theses of the

English department students at IAIN PALANGKA RAYA who graduated 2012 to 2014?

C. Objective of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem above, the purpose is to know the types of the research problems of the theses of the English department students at IAIN PALANGKARAYA who graduated 2012 to 2014.

D. Significance of the Study

This study is significant for two reasons; theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the study is aimed at testing and reviewing the language theories of thesis especially research problem. Practically, the writer expects to give contribution to the advisors of thesis to solve the students' difficulty in formulation research problem. For the students, they can improve their knowledge on research methods specially the types of research problems.

E. Limitation of the Study

The writer limitation the study in order that the research would be easier and more focus. The scope in this study is only done to investigate of the types faced by the graduate in formulation of research problem.

The limitation of the study is the result of the study could not be generalized to all graduates. It was limited to the TBI graduate in 2012 to 2014 of IAIN Palangka Raya.

F. Operational Definition

1. Thesis

Thesis is a dissertation on particular subject in which one has done original research, as one presented for a diploma or degree especially a master's degree.

2. Research Problem

Research problem is a difficulty or a complexity that a researcher experiences during a research period.

G. Framework of Discussion

The framework of the discussion of the study as follows:

Chapter I : Introduction consists of background of the study, problem of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, definition of the concept, and framework of the discussion.

Chapter II : Previous studies, the nature of research problem, the quantitative research, qualitative research, research and development (R&D), and the criteria of research problem.

Chapter III : Research design and approach, research subject, time and place of the research, data collecting procedure, data analysis procedure, and research instrument.

Chapter IV : Research findings and discussion.

Chapter V : Conclusion and suggestion.

