CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses research design and approach, research subject, time and place of the research, data collecting procedure, data analysis procedure, and research instrument.

A. Research Design and Approach

The main purpose of the research design is to help to avoid the situation in which the evidence does not address the initial research questions.\(^1\) This suggested a research design focuses on the methods with data were collected and analysed to investigate a research question in the most logical manner.

According to Donald Ary, this study is qualitative research since this research seeks to understand a phenomenon by focusing on analysing the textbook.\(^2\) The goal is a depth understanding rather than a numeric data analysis. Although the analysis process of readability use a mathematical pattern conducted by Rudolph Flesch, it supports the main data from the depth judgment of students who have been learnt the textbook. In short, the writer wants to know the type of research problem by studying this document.


\(^2\) Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*. Eight Education. P.29
According to Donald Ary, there are many different types of qualitative research: \(^3\) basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis studies, ethnographic study, grounded theory, historical research, narrative inquiry and phenomenological studies. This thesis was being done by using library research. The writer used some criteria of good research problems that the writer thinks related to the subject matter that is being analysed. In this analysis, the writer used two from eight criteria of good research problems in analysing the research problem. The writer chose Research problems should indicate or specify the variables and Research problems should indicate research design.

In this study, the writer used library research with content analysis and descriptive approach. The study wants to know the type of research problem.

Contents analysis may be done in an emergent design framework, or they may be done in a quantitative research framework with variables that are specified a priori and numbers that are generated to enable the researcher to draw conclusions about these specified variables. \(^4\)

In this study the writer wanted like to identify how many students used quantitative research, qualitative research, and research and development problems in graduated 2012 to 2014.

---

\(^3\) Ibid., P. 29

\(^4\) Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, Chris Sorensen, and Asghar Razavieh, *Introduction to Research in Education* Eight edition, p.458
The explanation of analysis process covered in descriptive approach. Because of that, the result of research problems will enrich the explanation of the criteria of good research problem.

B. Research Subject

Since the objective of the study tried to know the types of research problems of the theses of the English department at IAIN Palangka Raya. In this study, the writer focused on the three kinds of research problems like; quantitative research problem, qualitative research problem, and research and development (R&D) research problem. There were no population and sample of the study because all of research problems in students’ theses are used as the research subject.

C. Time and Place of the Research

This research did at library of IAIN Palangka Raya, which is located on George Obos IIX Street Complex Islamic Centre of Palangka Raya. The writer planned this research for two months from December 10th, 2015 until February 10th, 2016. But, actually the writer could finish this research a month on December 29th, 2015.

D. Data Collecting Procedures

In collecting data, the writer used documentation study. “Documentation study may refer to technique of collecting data by gathering and analysing documents, while document is any communicable material (such as text, video, audio, etc.) used to explain some attributes of an object, systems or procedure”.
But before the writer did documentation, the writer also did several techniques in collecting data in this study, they were:

1. Observation

   The first step of data collection procedure was observation the theses. The data are the only the research problem in the theses made by English department students passed from 2012 to 2014.

2. Identifying

   After the observation was done, the next step was identification. The writer identified the type of research problem of theses made by English department students passed from 2012 to 2014.

3. Classifying

   The next step was classification. The data that had been identified was classified based on the criteria of the good research problem.

E. Data Analysis Procedures

   In this study, the writer used a library research approach, which is it is analyses a material (textbook evaluations) or content analysis. Content analysis is simply defines the process of summarizing and reporting written data, the main contents of data. In other word it is a strict procedure for rigorous analysis, examination and verification of contents of written data.
Data Analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcript, audio recording, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted.

Qualitative analysis is messy and nonlinear. Data analysis in qualitative research is often done concurrently or simultaneously with data collection through an iterative, recursive, and dynamic process. Data collection and report writing do not occur in distinct step as is typical in quantitative studies.

All qualitative analysis involves attempts to comprehend the phenomenon under study, synthesize information and explain relationships, theorize about how and why the relationships appear as they do, and reconnect the new knowledge with what is already known.\textsuperscript{5}

The whole process of content analysis can follow ten steps; define the research questions to be addressed by the contents analysis, define the population from which units of text are to be sampled, define the sample to be included, define the context of the generation of document, define the units of analysis, decide the codes to be used in analysis, construct the categories of analysis, conduct the data analysis, summarizing, and making speculative inference.

---

There are some steps in analysing the data. However, in this study the writer only three steps those are; categorizing, analysing, and making inference.

1. Categorizing

The writer will be categorized data in to some criteria of good research problem which is will be used to analyse the data. Some criteria which are will be used to analysing data are:
1. Research problems should indicate or specify the variables.
2. Research problems should indicate research design.

2. Analysing

After categorizing the research problem in theses, the writer analysing them by using those two criteria of good research problem.

3. Inferencing

Based on the findings of analysis, the research problem in students theses will be inferred.

F. Research Instrument

The data is very important in the study. They are needed to support and prove the study itself. There is technique use documentation. Documentation those procedures discussed as follows: documentation in this study, as the technique to support the data. Documentation is applied to able the needed
information at, such as the result of research problem in 2012 to 2014. All those data was collected from the documents available at library of IAIN Palangka Raya.

In constructing the instruments of the study, the writer considers the constructing based on the criteria of good research problem from Donald Ary. The characteristics of the type of research problem are: 1) Research problems should indicate or specify the variables. 2) Research problems should indicate research design.