

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method used in this study. It covers the discussion of the research design, subject and setting, data source, data collection method, dependability and credibility, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher interested in see and dig deeper and understand students' self-efficacy in thesis writing. This research use *qualitative approach* because this analysis and the data collected reveals the words rather than numbers. As Angrosino(2007) said that qualitative research is a process of study tend to understanding human behavior by building complex, holistic pictures of the social and cultural setting. Qualitative research tend to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variable (Ary, 2006).

The researcher used descriptive research, the researcher want to describe some individuals' experiences about certain concepts or phenomena by exploring the structure of human consciousness, especially regarding the self-efficacy of graduate students in thesis writing. The researcher intended to investigate what the factors affect and strategy used by the students of English department to enhance their self-efficacy in thesis writing of the graduate students in IAIN Tulungagung.

According Ary (2010:453) descriptive studies, also called basic interpretive studies by some experts, provide rich descriptive accounts that are targeted to understand certain phenomena, processes, or points of view from the perspectives of those involved. In this study also use descriptive research, because main purpose of this research is to understand and describe the phenomena or experiences in self-efficacy that affect in thesis writing of graduates' master program at English department in IAIN Tulungagung.

B. Subject and Setting

1. Subject

Subject of study was an individual that participates in research. Information (or 'data') was collected from or about the individual to help answer the question under study. Sometimes research subjects are referred to as human subjects, research participants or study volunteers.

Subjects in this study were graduates of master program in ELT in IAIN Tulungagung. Actually, there were twenty three graduates of 2018 years, but only three graduates selected who participate in this research. The researcher chose to conduct the study in master program because students in this level had more experience in writing thesis of undergraduate. The students in master program have many different background of life, such as their jobs, their age, their status in family, etc. So, they have different experience of life. From this phenomena, they have different factors affect their self-efficacy in thesis writing.

The way how the subjects were selected and categorized as selecting subject purposefully. According to Ary (2006) that qualitative

studies more typically use non-random or purposive selection techniques on particular criteria to select the subjects. The additions from Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) stated that qualitative sample tend to be purposive rather than random. One of the aims of selecting the sample purposively, according to Maxwell (2012) is to get the uniqueness or representativeness of background, individual, or activities.

Regarding to the statements above, the subject of the present study was selected by using several criteria, and the criteria determined refers to the factors of self-efficacy. First, the academic ability (grade) which got the good score in thesis, Pabiban (2007) said when the self-efficacy is high, so the academic achievement will be. The second, work as a teacher, according to Ulfah (2010) working students have positive self-efficacy. We found three graduates selected who participate in this study. The first participant was called Subject 1 as a teacher in SMP Raudlotul Musthofa Rejotangan Tulungagung, the second participant was called subject 2 as a teacher in MA Qomarul Hidayah Trenggalek, and the third participant was called subject 3 as a teacher in MA Bustanul Muta'allimin Kota Blitar.

2. Setting

Qualitative research is research that cannot be determined how long the research process will take. The duration of the study depends on the source of the data obtained and the research objectives. This research continues until all data has been obtained and its credibility and reliability are proven. The subjects were the graduates of Master Program in ELT at IAIN Tulungagung.

C. Data Source

Data source is the data or information are taken from the participants. Data is the result of the fact and number that can substance to arrange the information (Arikunto, 2006: 118). The data of this research are the answers of interview from the participants. According to Moleong (2005:157), the main data in qualitative research are words, actions, and additional data like documents. Trustworthy source of data come from selected based on certain criteria to find the most authoritative one (Latief, 2017). The data sources in this study was the data acquired or collected directly in the field by the researcher. In this research the data were in the forms of informations came from the interviews taken from graduates of master program at English department in IAIN Tulungagung.

The researcher used instruments such as interview , and documents to get the data. Addition, the interviews were conducted to the three selected graduates to get more informations.

D. Data Collection Method

The explanation in this subchapter included interview and documentation used for data collection. Sugiyono (2004:62), data collection techniques are the most strategic step in the study, because the main goal of the research is to obtain the data. It was mean that, the data was very important thing in the research. Without knowing the techniques of data collection, the researcher will not get the data that meets the standards specified data. They are viewed as the suitable and exact method for descriptive research because it

is determined to describe and give details about the factors and strategies to enhance writing self-efficacy of english graduate students in IAIN Tulungagung.

a. Interview

Interview is one of the data collection method through the communication, face-to-face, planned and systematic communication between the interviewer and the participants. In line with Ary (2006: 438) state that interview is one of most way used and basic methods for collect qualitative data. Interview help us to put the behavior or phenomena in context, so it can be understood by others.

In this study, researcher use two types of interviews, namely structure interviews and unstructured interviews (Ary, 2006: 438). In structure interviews, researcher has set of questions that will be asked before the interview process. Set of questions is called interview guide (see Appendix 1). In this process, the researcher had previously limited what will be asked. This structure interview was conducted by researcher to get the data from graduate of master program at English department. From this step will be found the factors affect student's self-efficacy and the strategies used by the students to enhance their self-efficacy. The interview guide arranged by the researcher refers to the factors affect self-efficacy from the theory of Bandura.

The interview conducted one time each participant, but researcher also use unstructured interviews. This unstructured interview means that

the questions raised from the researcher which were not limited and had not prepared yet. This interview was used if the researcher wants to know in-depth about matters relating to the topic of research.

E. Data Analysis

According to Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (1991) analysis is consisting of three concurrent flows activity: *data reduction*, *data display*, and *conclusion drawing*. So in this study, the researcher use some procedures to analyze the data.

a. Condensation/reduction

The data that we have obtained during the research, the students' answers will be selected, focused and transform data to the full body through summary or paraphrase. Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials (Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014).

b. Display

After the data has been reduced, the next step is to display the data. Display data in qualitative research can be done in the form of: a brief description, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and so on. Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014) defined that display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and

action. In daily life, displays vary from gasoline gauges to newspapers to Facebook status updates.

c. Conclusion drawing/verification

The conclusion from the qualitative research is expected to be a new finding that has never before existed. The findings can be in the form of a description or description of an object that was previously still unclear, so that after examination it becomes clear.

Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014) state conclusions are also *verified* as the analyst proceeds. Verification is as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mind during writing, with a short excursion back to the field notes; or it may be thorough and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop "intersubjective consensus" or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set.