

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Definition of Research

Scientific research is the research which applies scientific approach in studying problem.¹ There are two basic assumptions that we should know about scientific research. They are: "First, people can derive truth from observation, and second, phenomena conform to lawful relationship."²

Through scientific procedures, scientific research is applied to get the trusted and useful information. It is also purposed to get the answer of meaningful question.³

Those explanation means that research is conducted to get a trusted theory, that theory is gained through a good procedure in order to answer significant problem. When the procedures used are not appropriate, the result will not reflect the answer. This condition means that the problem cannot be answered.

B. Research Methodology

After the research questions and /or hypothesis have been decided, the single most important choice to be made by the investigator is the research methodology. Once selected, the research methodology tends to govern, or at

¹Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, Asghar Razavieh, *Introduction to Research in Education* (Canada: Wadsworth Thompson Learning, 2002), 16.

²Ibid., 17

³Ibid., 16

least limit, the range of choices as to how the data will be collected, how it will be analyzed, how results will be reported, and even the nature of the conclusions that may reasonably be drawn from the results.⁴

Research methodology has two basic designs, they are qualitative and quantitative. This research is focused only to one research methodology that is qualitative research methodology.

Qualitative research methodology is a research which is intended to understand phenomenon due to a research subject, for example behavior, perception, motivation, action and so on.⁵

C. Function of Research Methodology

There are three functions of research methodology, they are:⁶

1. Building the credibility between the researcher and the reader. This methodology will explain more about the understanding and knowledge about the methodology that the researcher used.
2. Showing about what the researcher has done to get the data to answer her research problem.
3. Giving comprehensive, consistent and accurate description about research procedures, in order the other researcher could reply the way he/she used.

⁴James E. Mauch and Namgi Park, *Guide to Successful Thesis and Dissertation* (New York: Marcel Dekker, Inc., 2003), 125.

⁵Lexy j. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT. Rosdakarya, 2005), 6.

⁶Emi Emilia, *Menulis Tesis dan Disertasi* (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2009), 188.

D. Elements of Qualitative Research Methodology

There are some items that a researcher should consider and describe deeply in their research methodology chapter, they are:

1. Research Design

This part asks the researcher to give clear description about their plan and reason to do a research. In this part also the researcher's effort is reflected in doing his/her research because they should explain and justify how they conduct a research.⁷

2. Research Approach

Approach is way to get closer or to domesticate an object so the real object can be revealed clearly. The function of approach of study is to ease analysis, make a clear understanding to an object, give assessment about objectivity and limit the research.⁸

The approach of study really helps the researcher to find more data related to their problems. It will help the researcher to get sufficient and suitable data for their research tendency.

3. Researcher Attendance

In this point the researcher should explain explicitly about their attendance on their research place. This point should reflect about the researcher position, whether they are as the participant totally, the observer

⁷Emi., *Menulis*, 190.

⁸Andi Prastowo, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Jogjakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2012), 180-181.

participant or observer only. Besides that, they are expected to explain whether their attendance is expected or not.⁹

4. Research Location

Location of research should be reflected about the identification of the location characteristics and the way the researcher come to that place. Location is explained by the consideration of uniqueness, interest, and the appropriateness to the topic chosen. The researchers are expected to write the location as clear as possible; they could not mention reason of subjectivity. For example, they took the location by consideration of its distance with their house, because they have ever worked there and so on.¹⁰

5. Data Sources

In this point the researcher is expected to write about the all data which are collected, the characteristics, and the way to get the data. It is completed by explaining about the informants who helped in the process of gaining the data in order the credibility of data could be reached.¹¹

6. Research Subject and Object

In describing the participant, the researcher should explain some detail information, such as gender, age, ethnic group, and the social background. According to Calabrese (2006: 43) the researcher is expected to use an exact description. This way will make the reader comprehend the

⁹Tim Penyusun, *Pedoman Penulisan Tesis dan Karya Ilmiah Program Pasca Sarjana* (Kediri: 2012), 50.

¹⁰Ibid., 50.

¹¹Ibid., 51.

participant correctly. Bradley (1994) also gives direction that the researcher should give description about the process in selecting the participant, the reason and the aim of selecting that subject and object.¹²

7. Research Instrument

Instrument is the tool chosen and used by the researcher in order to make them easy in getting the data needed. Selecting research method usually drives us to select the instruments used, in the contrary; one instrument could be used to various methods.¹³ This part explains the specific type of research instrument used such as questionnaire, checklist, questionnaire-checklists, structured interview, teacher-made test, standardized instrument which are adopted or borrowed with permission from the author or from other sources.

The parts of the instruments should be explained and what information are derived. The establishment of validity and reliability should be explained and only experts should be chosen to validate such instrument. Specific and appropriate statistical test used should be given and the computed values derived. Interpretation should be included in the discussions.¹⁴

8. Data Collection

In this point, the researcher should explain about the natural setting how the data could be collected and the way to collect data (Prof. Drs. Sugiyono). The researcher should mention and explain about the way or

¹²Emi., *Menulis*, 192.

¹³Suharsimi Arikunto, *Manajemen Penelitian*(Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2000), 135.

¹⁴URO University Research Coordination Office (LS Mezz. 154 - 155 * Local 164).

the use of the instrument selected. The researcher should complete their research report with the research credibility explanation, for example they explain about the triangulations used in their research.

9. Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process of organizing and arranging data into pattern and category in order the researcher could find the theme and finally they could formulate hypothesis like what the data suggest.¹⁵ Data analysis in qualitative research could be done during and after collecting data through certain techniques such as, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis and theme analysis.¹⁶

10. Research Procedures

Research Procedures is a set of plan that researchers should arrange before they do a research. These procedures are essential to make the reader understand about the researchers' activities before they are coming to the field of work, until finally finding the result.¹⁷

E. High Quality Thesis

There is no any best approach in conducting a research, because research approach is really depends on the problems being solved. Researchers should consider all the research approaches equally. They have choices to

¹⁵Lexy, *Metodologi.*, 280.

¹⁶ Tim Penyusun, *Pedoman Penulisan Tesis dan Karya Ilmiah Program Pascasarjana* (Kediri: 2012), 53.

¹⁷Tim, *Pedoman*, 52.

apply one of them which have contribution in helping them find the solution of their problem.

Thus, the quality of an investigation is a function both of the research that has been done and of the human cognition that has been applied in the process.

Research could not produce solution, but human thought that really can help the investigator themselves to find the way to produce solutions. Human thought would help the researcher to dig deeper information, expectedly by this way the researcher could get valid and reliable result.¹⁸ The way the researcher thought in the process of doing a research could be analyzed from the way they explain and apply a research method.

There are some essential points in research method that a researcher should explain; they are research design and the researcher's basic reason in choosing the research design, research subject and object, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.¹⁹ These points are required to show about the researchers' activities before and until they do a research.

The other case that a researcher should consider in making a good thesis is that about the originalitas. To prove that their research is original, a researcher should honestly states about the essential things, such as the previous studies which have been ever done related to the topic or theme will be conducted and for the following step is that, comparing those previous researches with our research topic especially about the research method used.

Even though we should also compare our problems, research objectives and

¹⁸James E. Mauch and Namgi Park, *Guide to Successful Thesis and Dissertation* (New York: Marcel Dekker, Inc., 2003), 16.

¹⁹Andi, *Metode*, 177.

research result with the previous researches. The researcher should write and explain about the differences and the similarities of their research and the previous researches. Those difference that actually the reflection of the research originality.²⁰

²⁰ Cokroaminoto, "Keaslian Penelitian", *Blog Stats*,
<http://www.menulisproposalphelitian.com>, Kamis, Juli 09, 2009, accessed on
9th of October 2013.