

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter consist of the structural approach that explain about the structural approach and previous studies.

#### **2.1. Structural Approach**

This chapter consist of the definition about obstacle, Research Identification, Qualitative Research Methodology (QRM) course.

##### **2.1.1. Obstacle**

According to Brosseau as cited in Sari, Ahmar & Ahmad (2019) Obstacle is the student's difficulties in learning activity. Obstacle is the activity when the students accept the correct material but they should use their knowledge limitation and use effort to understand it. According to Rosseau as cited in Sari, Ahmar & Ahmad (2019) states that "learning obstacle was caused by three factors; 1) epistemological which related to students' knowledge toward a content. Incomplete and in unity teaching method applied by the lecturer in teaching a learning concept brought the obstacle for students. This obstacle happened since the students' understanding about a concept was incomplete and limited for certain concept. 2) onto genic was obstacle which related to mental unpreparedness of learning. The trigger was limitation of learning concept in students' development. 3) didactic was related to an error on learning process from learning system in college's environment. The students as learning subject just follow learning system that applicable without identifying the availability.

The obstacle was caused by the lecturer's way in making and designing a learning which was incorrect or mistakes of students' learning sources". The researcher argue that the obstacles of student's identifying in this research such as, the obstacle in understanding the material of qualitative research methodology course, the obstacle in understanding the goals of qualitative research methodology course, the obstacle in understanding the assignment's instruction, the obstacle in identify the researcher, the obstacle in identify the research design, the obstacle in identify the research question, whether suitable with the research problem or not, and the obstacle in understanding the conclusion of the research.

### **2.1.2. Research Identification.**

According to C.R. Khotari (1990) Research is a scientific and systematic study for identify information on a specific topic. Research also can be called as scientific and systematic investigation. According to, Cai (2017) as cited in Ahmad & Ika (2018) Research is the activity that used to develop the knowledge especially in educational environment. The research result is important to be applied in order to improve and develop the knowledge about any information. According to, Christensen, Johnson & Turner (2014) Leedy & Ormrod (2013), as quoted in Ahmad & Ika (2018) states that research in education is the dicipline form, the substantially problem-solving activity that solve the problems, used to testing hypothesis or explains the problem phenomena based on the research design;

methods; approaches. and procedures. According to Hardhan (2018) states that "Every research must involve an explicit, discipline, systematic (planned, ordered and public) approach to find out most appropriate results.

According to Creswell (2011) stated that research is the data analysis process that done in a small set and logical steps. Creswell in his book stated that research is important to studied when we would like to observe the issue. According to Creswell (2011) he states that research can be approaches by two ways such as qualitative research and quantitative research, the choose of research approaches are depend on the our content of research that will be observed. In his book, Creswell also stated that there are six ways for conducting the research, the ways for conducting the research are covering by the skills that we have about our understanding of research.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher know that research is close with the data because research is the process of identifies the data. According to The 1793 Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary as quoted in Migrant & Seasonal Head Start Technical Assistance Center (2006), Data is the "Factual information (as measurements or statistics) used a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation". According to The 1966 Webster's II New Riverside Dictionary Revised Editions as quoted in Migrant & Seasonal Head Start Technical Assistance Center (2006), "Data is the "Information, especially information organized for analysis". Then, According to

Merriam Webster Online Dictionary as quoted in Migrant & Seasonal Head Start Technical Assistance Center (2006), define data as follows (taken from : (<http://www.m-w.com>) : “1) factual information (as measurements or statistics) used as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation. E.g., the data is plentiful and easily available -- H. A. Gleason, Jr., e.g., comprehensive data on economic growth have been published -- N. H. Jacoby. 2) information output by a sensing device or organ that includes both useful and irrelevant or redundant information and must be processed to be meaningful. 3) information in numerical form that can be digitally transmitted or processed”.

According to Zohrabi (2013) as cited in Hardhan (2018) States that "Qualitative research is a form of social action that stresses on the way of people interpret, and make sense of their experiences to understand the social reality of individuals. It makes the use of interview, diaries, journals, classroom observations and immersions; and open-ended questionnaires to obtain, identify, and interpret the data content analysis of visual and textual materials, and oral history". According to, Burns and Grove (2009) as cited in Hardhan (2018) qualitative research is "A systematic and subjective approach to highlight and explain daily life experiences, and to further give them proper meaning. According to Denzin & Lincoln (2011) as cited in, Hardhan (2018) quotes that Qualitative research is the research that difficult to define clearly. It means that, qualitative research has no theory and paradigm which is distinctively its own. Although,

qualitative research method have distinctive set of methods which are entirely its own. Qualitative research method still needs some research questions. It include of a problem or a topic of research, but most focus on the participant's understanding of meaning and social life in a particular context.

### **2.1.3. Qualitative Research Methodology (QRM) Course**

Qualitative Research Methodology Course is the course which designed to provide a general student's understanding about the qualitative research methods, issues which related with the research design, and study how to conduct the studies of qualitative methods. The students will find the theory how to plan the research proposal or thesis. They will get easy understanding in order to write their thesis if they have great understanding in Qualitative Research Methodology course.

According to Course Outline and Syllabus, the themes which will be discuss on this course as follows (see Appendix 1). Based on the explanation above about Qualitative Research Methodology (QRM) Course which designed to provide a general student's understanding about the qualitative research methodology. According to the Course Outline, the assignment which will be given on this course such as, Group Presentation; Each group presenter is to make a 15 true-false question quiz about the topic under discussion, The presentation is analysis on thesis using particular method as designated for each week.

Not only present and identify the thesis, but also the lectures will ask the students to write their own thesis proposal as the final assignment uses the qualitative design based on the material that was presented before. The students are asked to select topic of their research interest, The topic should be backed up by 3 – 5 relevant journal articles, The students should make the summary of the articles, showing the relevance of the articles to their prospective research project, The student then present their research proposal outline.

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that in the qualitative research methodology course, the lecture give analysis research assignmnet to the student. The lecture give spesific criteria that should be use to identify the research. The student should identify the content of the thesis by reading the background and showed the research question, the student should identify the design and the method that used by the researcher on the thesis that was found by the student. The themes of the thesis depen on the group presentation that was groupe before.

According to Brink (1993) as cited in Hardhan (2018) states that qualitative rescarch is the research which not include of statistical or empirical calculations. in order to collect and analysis the data, Qualitative research uses the researcher as the primary instrument. The primary instrument always involved in the fieldwork. The data will be collected by go to the field, observe or interview other people behavior, place, environment or institution to get their natural setting

in behavior. The way to collect the qualitative data builds abstractions, concepts, hypothesis, or theories rather than test existing theory. According to Ely (1991); Hammersley & Atkinson (1993) as cited in Hardhan (2018) there are the other characteristics of qualitative research. The researcher of qualitative research has the opportunity to collect the data through the participants directly such as through interview the participant one by one, through group interview or observation or through direct encounters with individual participant. The researcher of qualitative research uses the data in order to develop the concept of research and uses the research methods and theories in order to reach the understanding about the social environment.

According to, Creswell (2009) states that qualitative research methods basically include interview and observation, but it can be include case study, survey, historical and document analysis. Qualitative research in this study is an umbrella term which used to refer to the theoretical perspective design. According to, Creswell (2007), there are five types of qualitative research approaches to inquiry such as :

#### 1) Narrative Research

According to Daiute & Lightfoot (2004) as cited in Creswell (2007) states that “Narrative Research” is the type of research which has many forms, the researcher can be able to use some methods of analysis process and uses variety humanities

disciplines and variety of social environment. According to Chase (2005) as cited in Cresswell (2006) states that “Narrative might be the term assigned to any text or discourse, or, it might be text used within the context of a mode of inquiry in qualitative research”. Narrative research is the method which begin with interview or live story of individuals as the object research. The procedures of implementing the narrative research by take focus on studying one or two individuals as the objects research, gather the data by collecting each individual’s story, the researcher report the individual’s experiences by their story and conclude the individual’s story by using researcher conclusion chronologically.

According to Chase (2005) as cited in Cresswell (2006) stated that “Although narrative research originated from literature, history, anthropology, sociology, sociolinguistics, and education, different fields of study have adopted their own approaches.” According to Cresswell (2006) stated that first approach of narrative research is distinguish types of narrative research by the analytic strategies used by researcher. According to Chase (2005) as cited in Cresswell (2006) stated that the narrative researcher usually use the paradigmatic reasons to the narrative research, such as how are individuals give ability and obliged by social resources, socially situated in communication performance, and then how to the researcher can be able to represented the individuals experience’s story.



According to Cresswell (2005) stated that second approach of narrative research is emphasize the variety of forms which found in the narrative research as follows:

- a. A Biographical Research is one of the narrative research forms which consist of another individuals/individual experience's story that written by the researcher.
- b. An Autobiographical Research. According to Ellis (2004) as cited in Cresswell (2006) stated that an autobiographical research is one of the narrative research forms which consist of the individual experience's story who are the subject of the research.
- c. A Life History Research. According to Denzin (1989) as cited in Cresswell (2006) stated that "A life history portrays an individual entire life, while a personal experience story is a narrative study of an individual's personal experience found in single or multiple episodes, private situations, or communal folklore".
- d. An Oral History Research. According to Plummer (1983) as cited in Cresswell (2006) "An oral history research consist of gathering personal reflections of events and their causes and effects from one individual or several individuals".

According to John W. Creswell (2007) the theory to conduct the data such as :

1. Data managing

The researcher create and organize files for data.

2. Reading and memorizing

The researcher read through text, make margin notes, and form initial codes

3. Describing

The researcher describe the story or objective set of experiences and place it in a chronology.

4. Classifying

The researcher identify the stories, then locate epiphanies and identify contextual materials.

5. Interpreting

The researcher interpret the larger meaning of the story.

6. Representing and visualizing

The researcher present narration focusing on processes, theories, unique and general features of the life.

- 2) Phenomenological Research

According to Cresswel (2006) phenomenological research is the research which analyzes the several individuals live story of concept. Phenomenological research is the research which focus on the explanation of several individuals experience as phenomenon. The aims of phenomenological research is

individual experience reducing with as phenomenon to the universal essence explanation. In short, phenomenon is an object of individuals experiences. According to Moustakas (1994) as cited in Cresswell (2006) stated that the phenomenon as an object of individuals experiences such as, insomnia, being left out, anger, grief, and undergoing coronary artery bypass surgery.

According to Van Manen (1990) & Moustakas (1994) as cited in Cresswell (2006) stated that two approaches of phenomenological research such as, hermeneutic phenomenology and empirical, transcendental or psychological phenomenology. Van Manen states in the hermeneutic phenomenology book, explains "Research as oriented toward lived experience (phenomenology) and interpreting the 'text' (hermeneutics)". Phenomenology is the research which is not only consist of the explanation, but also an interpretive process in which the researcher makes an interpretation about the individuals experience.

According to Moustakas's (1994) as cited in Cresswell (2006) transcendental or psychological phenomenology is the research which is focuses on the explanation more than the researcher interpretation about the individuals experiences. Based on the explanation above, Moustakas is cited the Husserl's concept such as, "Bracketing, in which investigators set aside their experiences, as much as possible, to take a fresh perspective

toward the phenomenon under examination. Hence, ‘transcendental’ means in which everything is perceived freshly, as if for the first time”. According to Cresswel (2006), In his book, Cresswel uses Moustaka’s (1994) approach because the steps of moustaka approach in analyzes the data are systematic.

The procedures to conducting the phenomenological research as follows:

1. The researcher explains that the research problems are fit uses phenomenological research approach. The research problem in the research may be understand by several individuals or shared phenomenon’s experiences. It might be make the several individuals more understand about practices, and most important is will make the deeper understanding of phenomenon.
2. Phenomenon as the interest of research such as, “anger, professionalism, what it means to be underweight, or what it means to be a wrestler, is identified”. According to Moustaka’s (1994) most of example of phenomenon have been studied.
3. The broad philosophical assumptions of phenomenology should be specified and recognized by the researcher. “For example, one could write about the combination of objective reality and individual experiences. These lived experiences are furthermore ‘conscious’ and directed toward an object”.

The researcher must be bracketed out, their own experiences as much as possible in order to fully explain how participants understand the phenomenon.

4. The collection of data are getting from the individuals' experiences of the phenomenon. The collection data of research often collect from the individual interview or multiple interview. According to Polkinghorne (1989) as cited in Creswell (2006), recommend that "The researcher interview from 5 to 25 individuals who have all experienced the phenomenon. Other forms may be collected such as, observations, journals, art, poetry, music and other forms of art". Another opinion come from Van Manen, According Van Manen (1990) as cited in Creswell (2006) argues that taped conversations, formally written, responses, accounts of various experiences of drama, films, poetry and novels.
5. According to Moustaka's (1994) & Polkinghorne (1989) as cited in Creswell (2006) argue that the individual's participant who have experienced the phenomenon will be asked two questions: "What have you experienced in terms of the phenomenon? What contexts or situations have typically influenced or affected your experiences of the phenomenon?". Furthermore, it will be have other open-ended question that will be asked, but those two questions that were mentioned are focuses on the gathering data that

will be lead to the explanation and the experineces structural explanation and give understanding to the articipant's experiences.

6. According to Moustaka's (1994) & Polkinghorne (1989) stated that "Phenomenological data analysis steps are generally similar for all phsycological phenomenologist who discuss the methods". According Moustaka's (1994) there is step that called as horizontalization. Which is building the data by the collect the first and second research questions, then data analysis go trhough for example interview's transcription and highlighted the significant statements from the individual's phenomenon experiences.
7. The significant statements and themes that were highlited by the researcher will be used to write the explanation of what the individual's experiences it can be called as textural explanation/description. Then the researcher alaso write the context of individual's experiences which called imaginative variation or structural description.
8. According to Cresswel (2006) after the researcher write the textural and structural description, then the researcher will write the composite explanation that prsents the essence of the phenomenon which called as essential, invariant structure (or essence).

### 3) Grounded Theory Research

According to Straus & Corbin (1998) stated that “The intent of grounded theory study is to move beyond description and to generate or discover a theory, an abstract analytical schema of a process”. The research’s participant must have experienced the process, and the development of the theory should be able to help in order to explain the practice or provide the framework for further research. According to Strauss & Corbin (1998) stated that “A key idea is that this theory-development does not come ‘off the shelf’, but rather is generated or ‘grounded’ in data from participants who have experiences the process”. Hence, grounded theory is a qualitative research design in that the theory of a process, action, and communication are generated by the inquirer that shaped by the views of a large number of participants (Strauss & Corbin, 1998). Grounded theory research is the research which supply the theory for the generation that completing with hypothesis and diagram of actions, communication and process through interconnected categories of information based on the data collection of individual.

The procedures to conduct the grounded theory research as follows:

1. The researcher should explain that grounded theory is appropriate to used in their research problem. Grounded

theory is used if the the research theory is not complete or not available in order to explain the process.

2. The researcher question that will be asked to the participant consist of how individuals understanding on their experience's process and understanding on identifying the step of process. For example: "What was the process? How did it unfol?" . Then the researcher asked more detail question which help in order to shape the axial coding phase.
3. The researcher gather the data that was collected by some techniques such as interview, observation, audiovisual materials and documents.
4. The data analysis is proceed in stages.
5. In axial coding, the investigator assembles data in new technique after open coding.
6. Then, selective coding. In selective coding the researcher will write the "story line" which connects the category.
7. In the last step, the researcher will develop nd portray a conditional matrix which elucidates the social, historical, and economic conditions influencing the central phenomenon.
8. According to Cresswell (2006) "The result of this process of data collection and analysis is a theory, a substansive level-theory, written by a researcher close to spesific problem or population of people".



#### 4) Ethnographic Research

According to Cresswell (2006), “An ethnographer is interested in examining these shared patterns, and the unit of analysis is larger than the 20 or so individuals involved in a grounded theory study. Ethnographic research is the research which is focused on the entire cultural group. But, sometimes the group’s culture may be small, but basically it is large, involving many people who interact over time. According to Harris (1968) as cited in Cresswell (2006) argued that, An ethnography research is the research that focuses on describing and interpreting the shared and learned pattern of values, behavior, beliefs, and language of culture sharing group. Ethnography is the process and the outcome of the research, according to Agar (1980) as cited in Cresswell (2006) stated that ethnography is a technique of studying a culture sharing group as well as the final, written product of the research.

The procedures for conducting An Ethnography research as follows :

1. Describe that ethnography is appropriate methods to use in the researcher’s research problem.
2. Then, identify and locate a cultural sharing group to study.
3. Select the cultural issues to study about the group.

4. Then, in order to study about cultural concept the researcher should determine the appropriate types of ethnography research.

5. Collect the data from the fieldworks.

#### 5) Case Study Research

According to Stake (2005), stated that case study research is not te methodology but the selection of what to be researched. Hence, case study bounded the research of the issue explored through one or more ases within a bounded system. According to Stake (2005) as cited in Cresswell (2006) stated that “Case study research is not methodology but a choiche of what is to be studied, (i.e., a case within a bounded system)”. According to Denzin & Lincoln (2005); Merriam (presented that a case study research is the inquiry’s strategy, a methodology, and a comprehensive research strategy.

Furthermore, according to Creswell (2018) stated that qualitative research is the research which has different methods in analyzes the data than quantitative reseearch. Despite having differences, they have similar process to analyze the data. Qualitative methods depend on the text and image as the data. According to Weis & Fine (2000) as cited in Creswell (2006) stated that some researchers believe that by studying and reading vary books about research, studying the research procedures, and pointing the case that needed will be able to help them to understand about how to conduct the qualitative research well.

## 2.2. Previous Studies

In the previous study, the researcher find some related research literature and the researcher draws those related literature as the references.

The first previous study, the title of the study is “EFL Student’s Writing Skills: Challenges and Remedies”. Arranged by Dang Thi Ngoc Anh, Department of Basic Foundation, Thai Nguyen University of Economics and Business Administration Vietnam, 2019, with the aims of the study to analyze the student’s writing difficulties, the causes of those difficulties and also how to find the solution about those problems.

The second previous study, the title of the study is “Student’s Perceptions of Collaborative Summary Writing”. Arranged by Nourra Nasser, Qasim University, Saudia Arabia, 2020. The aims of the study to analyze the students’s perception about summary writing.

The third previous study, the title of the study is “An Analysis of Student’s Ability in Summarizing Reading Passage in Critical Reading Class”. Arranged by Cahyani, Fitrawati, English Department Faculty of Language and Arts, State University of Padang, Journal of English Language Teaching, Vol.9 No.1. The aims of the study to find out the English Department 2017 academic year college students' ability in summarizing a reading passage in Critical Reading class.

The fourth previous study, the title of the study is “Analysis of English skill obstacles of electrical engineering students of Politeknik Negeri Manado”. Arranged by Maya Munaiseche, Grace Pontoh & Decire Wagiu. Politeknik Negeri Manado, Journal of Applied Studies in Language. This study focuses on a student who constantly provides unique obstacles. The purpose of this study was analyzing

the English skills obstacles in Electrical Engineering. The data source is selected as the population was 25 students from the class of electrical engineering agreed to participate in this study.

The fifth previous study, the title of the study is “Research Method and Data Analysis Technique in Education Article Published by Indonesian Biology Educational Journals”. Arranged by Ahmad Fauzi & Ika Wahyu Pradipta. Departement of Biology Education, University of Muhammadiyah Malang & Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS – Statistics Indonesia). The aims of the study to access the diversity of research approaches, designs, variables, data collection and analysis techniques, as well as research subjects in the articles published in Indonesian biology educational journals throughout 2017.

The sixth previous study, the title of the study is “Qualitative Research Methodology in Social Sciences and Related Subjects”. Arranged by Haradhan Kumar Mohajan. Premier University, Chittagong, Bangladesh. The aims of the study to provides inspirations to the new researchers for the development for their qualitative articles. Journal of Economic Development, Environment and People 2018.