

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this chapter, the researcher presents the research methodology used in discovering the factors and the effects of students' procrastination in completing their thesis. The elements of the research methodology discussed are research design, population, sample, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In conducting this research, several research elements need to be included by the researcher. The research elements include research design, research subject, data collection, and data analysis. From those elements, one of the essential parts that must be concerned to start research is research design. Research design is a plan that is prepared systematically starting from how to collect, process and analyze so that the research becomes efficient and effective in accordance with the research objectives (Tika, 2015). In general, it can be interpreted that a strategy contributes to guidance during the research process. This strategy or plan is implemented to find the answers of the research problems. By following the research design, the research process will proceed in an orderly manner.

The crucial part that must be focused in conducting research is what kind of design that the researcher is going to use. Since, the focus of this research is to analyze students' procrastination in completing their thesis, the researcher applied the qualitative research design to identify the research questions. The researcher chose qualitative research as the research design because the researcher wants to explore procrastination in the English Language and Education Department environment largely. Also, the researcher wants to comprehend the procrastination

problem based on the participants' perspectives. It is hoped that the researcher got honest and real answers from the participants by using this type of research. Accordingly, the result of this research might give a solution to decrease academic procrastination.

### **3.2 Research subject**

The subject of a study is defined as people who are classified according to the researcher's needs to find research results. The researcher determines several people who meet the requirements and needs of the research to become the subject. The participants of this study are five final-semester students who are still in the process of completing their thesis in the English Language and Education Department at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

This research uses a non-probability technique sampling. This is a technique for choosing a subject from a population using a subjective process. Non-probability sampling technique is a sampling technique that does not provide equal opportunities for each element or member of the population to be selected as a sample (Sugiyono, 2014).

This study used a purposive sampling technique with particular criteria. The purposive sampling method is choosing samples using specified criteria either as attendees or as specified characteristics (Notoatmodjo, 2012). The sampling was chosen as the research subject because they actively participated in thesis writing classes up to eight semesters and it was related to the research problem about students' procrastination in completing their thesis at English Education University of Muhammadiyah Malang. The criteria for the subject in this study were:

1. The students who actively participate in thesis writing class.
2. The student who joins in thesis writing class for up to eight semesters specifically at the English Language Education Department University of Muhammadiyah Malang 2017/2018.
3. Student who experienced procrastination during finishing their thesis.

The question is adapted from Amin (2019) journal. Below are the question sample of the questionnaire and interview guide.

**Table 1. Draft of Interview Guide.**

<b><i>Problem of procrastination</i></b>	Low academic performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could you please tell me about your experience while arranging a thesis?</li> <li>• In your opinion, does your academic performance have several impacts on your thesis progress?</li> </ul>
	Lack of self-confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In your opinion, what things made you less confident in your abilities when working on your thesis?</li> </ul>

<i><b>Causes of students' procrastination</b></i>		Self efficacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you explain what the things are you do when you are feel unconfident on your abilities during working on your thesis?</li> </ul>
	Internal causes	Motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In your opinion, how important do you think motivation is in writing a thesis?</li> <li>• In your opinion, what are the effective ways to maintain self-motivation in working on your thesis?</li> </ul>
		Stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What situation makes you feel under pressure while writing a thesis?</li> </ul>
		Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What kind of condition makes you feel less productive during</li> </ul>

External causes		complete your thesis progress?
	Family issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How important do you think support from family is in working on your thesis?</li> <li>• In your opinion, how does your family influence your thesis writing progress in the final semester?</li> </ul>
	Other people pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In your opinion, how does the environment (friend) influence your thesis writing progress in the final semester?</li> </ul>

### 3.3 Data collection

In collecting the data from the sample, the researcher uses an interview as the tool. The use of interview is aimed for gaining relevant and rational information about procrastination. In addition, an interview guide is also used to collect the research data. Here is a further explanation of the instruments and procedure of the

data collection.

### **3.4 Research Instruments**

Research instruments are tools for collecting the data, whether using observation, interviews, or other methods. Based on Sathiyaseelan (2019), research instruments are the equipment that the researcher uses to gather data. A variety of instruments exist based on their nature, availability, structure or format, and purpose. The lengthy and multi-step process of selecting an instrument is a crucial aspect of the investigation process.

This study collected data from final-year undergraduate students who had not finished writing their thesis papers or final assignments using a semi-structured interview guide and an open-ended question. Several of (Amin, 2019) statements were adopted in this study's interview guide questions by modifying them into open-ended questions that are appropriate for the circumstances faced by final-semester students.

Moreover, a semi-structured interview guide is used to collect detailed information regarding their thesis writing class experiences. According to Imtiaz et al. (2020), since semi-structured interviews allow for greater flexibility in rearranging the question order in response to specific, unexpected situations, the aim is to gather data openly and transparently by exploring participants' viewpoints.

Participants who participated in this study had to engage in the interview session via WhatsApp. Because the research applied an open-ended question, participants can answer based on their personal beliefs and circumstances, to guarantee the outcomes are as accurate as possible. According to Sadan et al., (2017) open-ended questions allow participants to freely express themselves and

some options do not restrict their responses, which can gain valuable information.

### **3.5 Data collection procedure**

In using a semi-structured interview as the tool of collecting the data, the researcher set several procedures to guide the process. So, the researcher will be able to collect the data procedurally. The data collection procedures are:

- a. Observing the content of the interview guide.
- b. Designing the questions related to the problems and the causes of procrastination during Thesis completion.
- c. Consulting the interview to supervisors as a part of the triangulation.
- d. Conducting interviews.
- e. Recording the participant's answer.

Furthermore, in doing the interview, participants are expected to be able to answer the question honestly according to the conditions that they are experiencing via WhatsApp.

### **3.6 Data analysis**

After collecting the data that are needed to answer the research questions, the next part that should be completed by the researcher is analyzing the data. This part consists of several steps that need to be completed, namely:

1. Checking the responses that have been collected to ensure that the responses have fulfilled the criteria.
2. Classifying the responses into two parts, the problems and the causes of procrastination.
3. Describe the students' responses based on the research objectives.
4. Drawing the conclusion based on the data that has been found.