

**Students' Problems In Writing Research Proposal
Of English Department Students In Iain
Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa**

THESIS

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Langsa, 13th July, 2017

The Writer

ABSTRACT

The main problems of this study is about the students' problems in writing research proposal. This study was carried out in English Education Department at IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa. This study was the qualitative descriptive. The Object of the research was students' problems in writing the research proposal and the subject were the students who were getting the problem in writing research proposal. The purpose of the study is to know what are the students' problems in writing research proposal. The writer used questionnaire and interview as the research instrument. Furthermore, the writer analyzed the data by using "Miles and Huberman" method and also using the percentage formula to display the data. The result of this research shown that almost all of the respondents faced problems in every elements of the research proposal ; problem in divided the title page part, problem in writing statement of purpose, problem in writing background of the study, problem in writing significance of study, problem in writing identification of problem, problem in writing literature review, problem in writing methodology, and problem in establishing reference, beside it the result analysis also shown the specific students' problems ; 100% percentage students lack of understanding the topic, 60% % percentage students lack of vocabulary acquisition, 100% % percentage students lack of the source/ literature, 100% percentage problems in developing idea, 60% students faced problems in technique of writing, 60% students faced problems with the lecturer explanation, and 80% students faced students it self problems.

Based on the result of the study, the writer suggested the students to read an practice more and consult about the research proposal wuth the lecturer more often in order to understand how to write research proposal and to the lecturer the writer hopes to give clear information about writing research proposal.

Key words : Students' Problems, writing research proposal

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

In learning English there are several skills that should be mastered by the learners; Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing, and all of them have their own meaning. Listening is language modality, as stated before it is one of four language skills. Generally, it is the first skill that it learned by the students. Another skill that closely related with listening is Speaking. Both speaking and listening are interrelated ways of accomplishing communication. Speaking is the skill that it used by students to deliver the information by "Listening". Furthermore, reading is a useful skill in learning English to get more information. The last skill is writing, writing is the activity of creating pieces of written work such as stories, poems or articles. However by several mentioned skills above, at this case, the writer will concern at writing skill only.

There are several reasons why the writer concerns at writing skill only. First, the writer believes that by writing people will able to stimulate the mind. As known in writing people should convey information in their mind textly thus it make the mind work more often. Furthermore by writing people will able to develop their idea in their mind. Else, writing will able to assist people in processing and evaluating the information. Writing also will enable people to be more active in giving information. However the writer's main reason is in higher system of education, the formidable students' writing assignment is writing thesis

as supported by Dorothy e zemech “*Students will express all of their ideas, answer their test or exam, and make their assignment by using writing.*”

However, before writing a thesis, students of university must write an effective and excellent research proposal firstly. Yang Luxin stated that writing the research proposal is the first step for graduate students to take.¹ According to International Journal of Humanities Social Science and Education, Krathwol stated that “*Before students proceed to collect data, they are required to have their research proposals approved.*”² Nasution also stated that before researchers conduct the research activities required to begin the most important thing is to make the study design.³ By several explanations before indicates that for the students of university, the research proposal is the first step to conduct the thesis as the research in other word, it is the gate before making a research moreover writing research proposal is the foundation before doing the research activities.

Although writing research proposal is crucial for students of but most of the students of university feel difficult in writing the research proposal. Moreover, some of them failed in writing the research proposal, it is proven by Idris S.Kikula in his research; “*The general trend shows that, of the 240 proposals in the sample only 39 proposals or 16% were accepted forthright while 91 proposals (38%) were rejected outright.*”⁴ In addition, the writer also ask several students of

¹ Yang Luxin, *Problem and strategies in Learning to Write a Thesis Proposal* (Beijing, 2012), 324

² Daniel Ndhlovo and David Sani Mwanza, *Common Mistakes Commied and Challenges Faced in research Proposal* (Universiti of Zamb, 2015) 126

³ Nasution, S, *Metode Research (Penelitian Ilmiah)*. (Jakarta ; Bumi Aksara,2009). 11

⁴Idris S. Kikula, *Common Mistakes and Problem in Research Proposal writing*. (Tanzania,2007) p 8

university at IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa especially at English Education Department about writing the research proposal in one sentence and the writer conclude that most of them commented that they are difficult in writing research. The following comments are:

“ Research Proposal is involute”.

“Research Proposal is difficult”.

“ Don ’t Talk about it anymore”.

“I give up with that one”.

Based on the description above, the writer tries to investigate the problem faced by the students in writing research proposal focused on elements contained in research proposal, especially faced by the students at IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala. The writer conducts a research entitled *”The Students’ Problems in Writing Research Proposal of English Department Students at IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa”*

B. Research Question

Based on the background of the study the writer seeks to investigate and find out ; What are the students Problems in writing research proposal?

C. Purposes of The Study

The specific purpose of this study is; to investigate the students' Problems in writing a research proposal particularly focus on conducting or writing every elements of research proposal.

D. Significances of Study

Theoretically, this study provide a reference on the study academic writing. Furthermore. This study will be preliminary inputs for other researchers to further study in the similar area of research with different interest.

Practically, this study provide a general guidance by the experts to write a research proposal, especially in term of its elements and the results of this study are expectedly beneficial for English education department, especially students and lecturers.

- a. For students, the results provide information to understand how they organize a research proposal and see how this organization may lead to Problems, and to better understand the expectations of discourse community to which they will be initiated.
- b. For lecturers, the results can be used to help them understand better the Problems faced by the students so they can provide more meaningful feedback to their students and can provide students with better analytic tools for use in writing a research proposal.

E. The Scope of The Study

This study is a case of english education department students who still writing research proposal. This study focuses only on the problems which are faced in doing the research proposal such as; The introduction, review of literature and methodology, especially by the students of IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa who is still writing research proposal.

F. Research Design

In conducting the research, the writer uses qualitative method as the method, deskriptive as the method in explaining the research and qualitative approach as the research approach the writer believes that using Qualitative is the appropriate approach to making the research, thus this type of study is research Descriptive qualitative, qualitative itself a holistic approach that involves discovery. Furthermore the research instrument are questionnaire and interview and the last in analyzing the data the writer has some steps ; Data reduction - Data Display – Conclusion.

G. Theoretical Framework

Based on the explanation in each point above, the writer notes some words that be the key points of discussing; Problems and Research Proposal. Newell and Simon defined problems a situation in which an individual “*wants something and does not know immediately what series of actions he can perform to get it*”.⁵ and another word is research proposal, research proposal is the student chance to explain the project that will be done by discussing the main of each element. Generally the elements of research proposal divided into three chapter ; Introduction, Literature Review, and Methodology, and every chapter has the elements discussion . However at this case the writer explained the elements on each chapter immediately.

⁵ Hebert A.Simon and allen Newel, “*Human Problem Solving* (Carneige-Mellon University),<http://www.wordcentral.com/cgi-bin/student?problem>

1. Title page

Give your project a working title, which may or may not change.

2. Statement of Purpose

Explain what you hope your research will find or show. State your research question or a series of research questions that you hope to answer.

3. Background of Study

Explain your interest in an experience with this topic. Describe any previous research you have conducted on this or related topics, any classes you have taken on this or related topics or any reading you have done in the field. If you have personal experience that has led to you want to do more research, describe that here.

4. Significance of Study

Explain why this topic is worth considering or why this question or series of questions is worth answering. What do you hope to learn from it? How or what will you contribute to the field of knowledge that exists on this topic? What new perspective will you bring? What use might your final pa-per be for others in the field or in the general public? With whom might you share your findings once the project is complete?

5. Identification of Problems

Describe problems you expect to encounter and how you hope to solve them. For example, texts might be unavailable, necessitating travel to other

libraries or use of inter-library loan facilities; the time frame may limit the amount of research or the quality or specificity of research you are will able to do; people you had hoped to interview might be unavailable or unwilling to participate. Try to anticipate every major problem and make contingency plans so that the project does not become derailed.

6. Literature Review

A literature review is vital in establishing what is already known about the topic and therefore what the gaps are in current knowledge. Literature needs to be summarized and critiqued. Your proposed study needs to be established in the context of other studies that have explored the question from a different perspective or used a different design

7. Methodology

Describe the kind of research you will conduct this project (library research, internet re-search, interviews, observations, ethnographies, etc.). Explain how you will conduct your research in as much detail as possible. If you will consult other sources (such as a statistician, an ethnographer, or a librarian) explain what role will serve and how you hope they will enhance your development of an appropriate methodology for this project. Discuss the kinds of sources you hope to consult and the methods you will use to extract and process the information you gather in as much detail as possible. Once the project is underway, you might find you need to revise your methodology or adopt new methods of gathering and processing data.

8. Reference

Make a list of texts you plan to consult. You may modify this list as you conduct your research.⁶

⁶ Connors Writing Center Dimond Library 329, “*Research Propoal.*”, Univetsity Of New Hampshire, writing.center@unh.edu.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Definition of Research Proposal

Research proposal is study design or plan before making a research. Supported by Krathwol at Journal of Humanities Social Science and Education “*Before students proceed to collect data, they are required to have their research proposals approved*”⁸. According to Bussines Dictionary wrote that research proposal is Document that is typically written by a scientist or academic which describes the ideas for an investigation on a certain topic. Furthermore the research proposal outlines the process from beginning to end and may be used to request financing for the project, certification for performing certain parts of research of the experiment, or as a required task before beginning a college dissertation.⁹ The USC (University of Southern California) Library explained at their article that the definition of research proposal by inform the goal of research proposal; “*The goal of a research proposal is to present and justify the need to study a research problem and to present the practical ways in which the proposed study should be conducted.*”¹⁰. Another University also explained that research

⁸Peter Chomba Manchisi, Vdaniel Ndhlovu and Davis Sani Mwanza, *Common Mistakes Committed and Challenges Faced in research Proposal* (Universiti of Zamb, 2015) p.126

⁹ Ibid, 127.

¹⁰ Krathwohl, David R, “*How to Prepare a Dissertation Proposal: Suggestions for Students in Education and the Social and Behavioral Sciences*”, (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press 2005), <http://libguides.usc.edu/writingguide/researchproposal>.

proposal main purpose is not only as a guide line for the researcher or anybody else, who wants to do the research.¹¹

By the definition above the writer conclude that the meaning of research proposal is The student chance to explain the significance of the project to organizations who might wish to fund or otherwise support it. Ideally, it will demonstrate the quality and importance of the project as well as your ability to conduct the proposed research. Beside it research proposal is one of the valuable task that must students face firstly before writing skripsi.

B. Elements of Research Proposal

As known, In developing a research proposal takes time. According to MARja J. Verhoef The process starts by identifying a general area of research and then developing a focused research question to be answered. The protocol needs to be appropriate to the research question, but also feasible in terms of time, resources and ethical considerations. The first part of the proposal includes the research question to be answered along with a statement of why the area of research is important and what is known already. The second part of the proposal is the methods section, where the plan for answering the research question is given. Depending on why the research proposal is being written (ethical approval, submission to funding agency), other sections may need to be included in the proposal.¹² All of the part in writing research proposal is covered by elements in research proposal, and the elements are ; Title page, Statement of Purpose,

¹¹ Connors Writing Center Dimond Library 329, “*Research Propoal.*”, Univetsity Of New Hampshire, writing.center@unh.edu.

¹² Marja J. Verhoef, *Writing An Effective Research Proposal*, (Canada : University of Calgary, 2004), p 5-8

Background and Literature Review, Significance, Methodology, Problems, Bibliography.¹³ The elements of a research proposal and their purpose can be seen in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Elements of a research proposal and their purpose

Elements	Purpose
Title Page	To identify the topic of the research, writer and institution
Statement of Purpose	To give a short summary of the research problem that have identified
Background of Study	To provide the background information relating to the context of the research
Significance of Study	To predicts the significance of the study and expected outcomes
Identification of Problem	To describes problems that expect to encounter and how the researcher hope to solve them
Methodology	To describe how the research will be conducted, and how the data will be obtained and analyzed
Literature Review	To show that the student is familiar with the previous research and opinion on the topic and understands their relevance to the study being planned
Reference	To provide detailed references and bibliographic support for the proposal

¹³ Connors Writing Center Dimond Library 329, "Research Proposal.", University Of New Hampshire, writing.center@unh.edu.

1. Title Page

The purpose of title page is to identify the topic of the research, writer and institution on the title page, the researcher should state the personal data like: name, academic title (if applicable), your position at your own university. Then the title of your planned dissertation (or research report) should follow. Furthermore at this stage, the title can only be a working title.¹⁴

Nevertheless, according to Sugeng D.Triswanto all words in the title should be chosen with great care, and their association with one another must be carefully considered. While the title should be brief, it should be accurate, descriptive and comprehensive, clearly indicating the subject of the investigation. The title of research should conduct based on the problems.¹⁵

2. Statement of Purpose

The purpose of statement purpose of the research is to give a short summary of the research problem that have identified, usually it is not more than 15 to 20 lines. As known that the most important aspect of the research is clarity on the research problem. Supported by Sugeng D.Triswanto In making the statement of purpose in research proposal, the writer should choose a topic which can be investigated through appropriate and valid methods and for which research material is available and the most difficult problem might be narrowing the topic.¹⁶

¹⁴ ibid

¹⁵ Sugeng D,Triswanto, *Trik Menulis Skripsi & Menghadapi Persentasi Bebas stres*, (Yogyakarka: PT. SUKA BUKU, 2010), p.62

¹⁶ibid, p 63

3. Background

The purpose of Background of the research are to provide the background information relating to the context of the research, commonly Background of the study appears when the theory and the fact are not relevant. The background of study tells about the researcher reason in planning to conducting the research. Besides it in the background of the study the researcher try to invite the reader to read the research by.¹⁷

4. Significance

Conducting the significance in writing research purpose to predicts the significance of the study and expected outcomes. According to Pajaraz Significance is to Indicate how your research will refine, revise, or extend existing knowledge in the area under investigation. Note that such refinements, revisions, or extensions may have either substantive, theoretical, or methodological significance¹⁸

5. Identification of Problems

In Problems part the researcher describes problems that expect to encounter and how the researcher hope to solve them. For example, texts might be unavailable, necessitating travel to other libraries or use of inter-library loan facilities; the time frame may limit the amount of research or the quality or specificity of research you are able to do; people you had hoped to interview might be unavailable or unwilling to participate. Try to anticipate every major problem and make contingency plans so that the project doesn't become derailed.

¹⁷ Sugeng, *Trik...*, p 63

¹⁸ Sugeng, *Trik...*, p 63-64

6. Literature Review

The communicative purpose of a literature review chapter is to show that the student is familiar with the previous research and opinion on the topic and understands their relevance to the study being planned.¹⁹

The literature review may be arranged according to the various questions to be asked, the various topics and sub-topics that are central to the study, specific variables in study, chronologically from oldest to more recent research, different points of view, or a combination of these.²⁰

Table 2.2 below shows the elements of literature review and their purpose and criteria used as the main theories in the analysis of the students' literature review chapter.

Table 2.2 Elements of literature review and their purpose and criteria

<i>Elements</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Criteria</i>
Coverage	To show that the researcher is familiar with the major trends in previous research and opinion on the topic.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The criteria for the inclusion and exclusion from review is justified 2. The review is essentially descriptive, topic focused, mostly indicative of main current sources on the topic. 3. The major finding on the research topic is presented, by whom and when.

¹⁹ Fraenkel, J. R., & Wallen, N. E. *How to design and evaluate research in education*. (5th ed.). Boston: McGraw-Hill Higher Education, (2003), p. 77

²⁰ Swales and Feak, *Academic Writing for Graduate Students: Essential Tasks and Skills: A Course for Nonnative Speakers of English* (English for Specific Purposes) 1994, p.86

Synthesis	To show the researcher understands the relevance of the topic and previous study to the study being planned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The topic is analyzed in terms of justification to be correlated to the present study. 2. The main findings of previous research are focused to be correlated to the present study.
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7. Methodology

In writing research proposal the methodology is the crucial elements that should include supported by wresman The methods or procedures section is really the heart of the research proposal. The activities should be described with as much detail as possible, and the continuity between them should be apparent.²¹

In Methodology part the researcher describes the kind of research that will conduct (library research, internet re-search, interviews, observations, ethnographies, etc.). Explain how you will conduct your research in as much detail as possible. If you will consult other sources (such as a statistician, an ethnographer, or a li-brarian) explain what role they will serve and how you hope they will enhance your development of an appropriate methodology for this project. Discuss the kinds of sources you hope to consult and the methods you will use to extract and process the information you gather in as much detail as

²¹ Wiersma, W, *Research methods in education: An introduction* (Sixth edition). (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1995), p. 409.

possible. Once the project is underway, you might find you need to revise your methodology or adopt new methods of gathering and processing data.²²

In Other words The communicative purpose of a methodology chapter is to describe how the research will be conducted, and how the data will be obtained and analyzed, Table 2.3 below shows simply the purpose and the elements of the methodology that should include.

Table 2.5 Elements of methodology and their purpose²³

<i>Elements</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
Research design	To show the plan for conducting and organizing the study including the steps taken to ensure rigors. This is defined for the methodology used.
Research site and Participants	To describe where the study will be conducted, who will participate and how they will be selected.
Data collection Techniques	To show the details of what data will be collected and how.
Data analysis	To describe how data will be processed, analyzed, and managed.

8. Reference .

Make a list of texts you plan to consult. You may modify this list as you conduct your research.²⁴

²² Connors Writing Center Dimond Library 329, “*Research Propoal.*”,Univetsity Of New Hampshire, writing.center@unh.edu.

²³ ²³ Swales and Feak, *Academic...*, p.126

²⁴ Sugeng, *Trik...*, p. 64

C. Purpose of Writing Research Proposal

The writer believes that writing a good research proposal is vital to encourage and explain the reader about the Problems, purpose, and significance of the study . It also able to give a brief explanation of the theory guiding the study, a review of relevant literature pertaining to the theory, and the procedure for the experiment. In other words writing research proposal is the beginning of activities in research that include an introduction to the issues and the background, purpose and the benefits of the research, the premise to solve the Problems, and determine the method of the research. Besides it writing the research proposal purpose to help the researcher in build good research in another word good research depend on good research proposal. Thus It will facilitate researchers to design basic or core of research and illustrates the expected results. And the results the purpose of the research proposal is attained.

Furthermore lists of the purpose of the writing research proposal have mentioned by McNair;

1. To make the reader want to know more about the topic,
2. To give the reader an understanding of the purpose and need for research, and
3. To make clear for your reader exactly what the researcher want to know, or which direction the research is going to take. It because by using the research proposal the students able to introduce what kind of study will they do.²⁵

²⁵ McNair Scholars Program, *Research Proposal Segment One – Introduction, Purpose Statement, RQ.*” (2017), p.3.

Monash of university also mentioned some purpose of research proposal, that are;

1. Show that you are engaging in genuine enquiry, finding out about something worthwhile in a particular context
2. Link your proposed work with the work of others, while proving you are acquainted with major schools of thought relevant to the topic
3. Establish a particular theoretical orientation
4. Establish your methodological approach, and
5. Show you have thought about the ethical issues.²⁶

The last by the mention above, the writer believes that the main purpose of research proposal is to show the problem that you purpose to investigate is significant enough to warrant the investigation, the method you plan to use is suitable and feasible, and the result are likely to prove fruitful and will make an original contribution. In sort, what you are answering is will it work?

D. Characteristics of Good Research Proposal

In making a good research proposal there are several points that should include, the points are;

1. There is a clear statement of research aims, which defines the research question.

²⁶ Bronwyn Dethick, *Wriing a Proposal in Education*,(Monash University : 2014), p.2

2. There is an information sheet for participants, which sets out clearly what the research is about, what it will involve and consent is obtained in writing on a consent form prior to research beginning.
3. The methodology is appropriate to the research question. So, if the research is into people's perceptions, a more qualitative, unstructured interview may be appropriate. If the research aims to identify the scale of a problem or need, a more quantitative, randomized, statistical sample survey may be more appropriate. Good research can often use a combination of methodologies, which complement one another.
4. The research should be carried out in an unbiased fashion. As far as possible the researcher should not influence the results of the research in any way. If this is likely, it needs to be addressed explicitly and systematically.
5. From the beginning, the research should have appropriate and sufficient resources in terms of people, time, transport, money etc. allocated to it.
6. The people conducting the research should be trained in research and research methods and this training should provide:
 - a. Knowledge around appropriate information gathering techniques,
 - b. An understanding of research issues,
 - c. An understanding of the research area,
 - d. An understanding of the issues around dealing with vulnerable social care clients and housing clients, especially regarding risk, privacy and sensitivity and the possible need for support.

7. Those involved in designing, conducting, analyzing and supervising the research should have a full understanding of the subject area.
8. In some instances, it helps if the researcher has experience of working in the area. However, this can also be a negative factor, as sometimes research benefits from the fresh eyes and ears of an outsider, which may lead to less bias.
9. If applicable, the information generated from the research will inform the policy-making process.
10. All research should be ethical and not harmful in any way to the participants.²⁷

E. Problems in Writing Research Proposal

According to Wang Xia and Yang luxin actually in writing research proposal the problem in writing research proposal divided into;

1. Topic choice
2. Research design
3. Structure and organization
4. Critical review
5. Theoretical knowledge
6. Problems about students themselves.²⁸

²⁷London Borough Of Richmond Upon Thames, *Pribciples of Good Research & Research Proposal Guide*, (London, 2006) p 2.

²⁸ Yang Luxin, *Problem and Strategies in learning to Erite a Thesis Proposal* (Beijing, 2012) p 8-12

F. Common Writing Research Proposal Mistake

In writing research proposal, actually students make some mistakes, it proves that the students faced problems in writing research proposal and the common writing research proposal mistakes are ;

1. Students do not understand with the topic.
2. There is no relevancy between the topic of the research and the working through.
3. Students do not explain the problem in their research proposal.
4. The students' research proposal poor of the literature.
5. Using methodology
6. Plagiarism.²⁹

²⁹ Peter Chomba Manchisi, *Common...*, p 131-136

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is done to determine the selection of appropriate methods in influencing the success or failure of research, as with any method, is expected to obtain objective data.

A. Research Design

In this study the writer wanted to find out the students' problem in writing research proposal and to laid it, the writer used qualitative method as the method, deskriptive as the method in explaining the research and qualitative approach as the research approach, thus this type of study is research Descriptive qualitative. According to Amirul Hadi stated that qualitative is the interpretive approach generally uses words (qualitative data) rather than numbers or concepts that can be quantified (qualitative data), rich description of phenomena can be produced.²¹ Furthermore According to Donal Ary Descriptive research is studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status phenomena. In qualitative research, there is little or no statistic.²²

As stated above that this research used qualitative descriptive because it is appropriate to the objectives of the research which focused on students' problems in writing a research proposal. The results of the research emphasize more toward

²¹ Amirul Hadi, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Bandung: CV PUSTAKA SETIA, 2005) p.13-14

²² Donal Ary, *Introduction To Research In Education* (USA: Wadsworth Group A Division Of Thompson Learning Inc, 2002), p426

the data interpretation found in the field. The results are not written in the form of figures and tables with statistical measures.

B. Research Location

The research was conducted at IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa which located on Jln. Meurandeh, Kota Langsa, Proinsi Aceh, Telp (0641) 23129 Fax (0641) 425139. The researcher chose IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala because the researche found the problem there.

C. Subject of the Research

Research subject was a person who is the objects of research being investigated.²³ The objects of this research are students' problems in writing a research proposal. Based on the objects above, the subject of this research is the students who were writing research proposal, thus the population were them. To establish the respondents the researcher used eight students of english department in choosing the respondents as the sample the research used purposive sampling by asked several students who are writing research proposal; did they face problem in writing research proposal?.

According to Cristine Daymon and Immi Holloway purposive sampling is the sample who are choosen freely based on the purpose of research.²⁴

²³ Cristin Daymon and Immi Holly, *Qualitative Research Method in Public and Marketing Communication*, (Yogyakarta: PP Bentang Pustaka, 2008) p. 28

²⁴ Ibid, 373

D. Data Collecting Technique

According to Suharsimi Arikunto, in collecting data the researcher used some instruments of the research, such as; Interview, Questionnaire, Documentation and Observation, thus in collecting data the researcher chooses two instruments, they are : Questionnaire and Interview

1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is the list of questions or statements that are given to participants. According to Amirul Hadi Questionnaire is Instrument to collecting the data by delivering several written questions to be answered using written language by the respondents.²⁵ Besides it Sugiyono explained that questionnaire is a technique of collecting data that is done by giving some questions or statements to respondent.²⁶

According to Jared Heyman Questionnaire content design falls into two main categories: closed- and open-ended questions.²⁷

- a. Closed-ended questions specify the set of responses as well as their format. Closed-ended questions include multiple choice, dichotomous (only two choices, usually yes/no), or a scale (questions where the choices are ranked). Closed-ended questions maximize the ease of coding responses and improve respondent cooperation. However, it is important for multiple choice questions to include a variety of options in order to cover the full range of possible alternatives.

²⁵ Amirul Hadi, *Metodologi...*, p.129

²⁶ Sugiyono, *Metode...*, p142

²⁷ Jared Heyman, President of Infosurv, based on work created by Dr. Naresh K. Malhotra, Dr. Mark Peterson, *Basic Marketing Research: A Decision-Making Approach*: 296-297

- b. Open-ended questions allow respondents the freedom to answer in their own words. These questions help identify underlying motivations and aid in the interpretation of closed-ended questions.

Thus In this research, the researcher used the first category as the type of questionnaire, and researcher makes some items statement in each elements of research relate to elements of research proposal. This questionnaire is used to support and get validity of interview . The questionnaire is distributed before the researcher conducts interview with subject and in distributing the questionnaire the researcher used all of the subject as the respondents as said before ..

2. Interview

Interview is a method of data collection with the question and answer unilateral and done in a systematic and based on the research objectives. In general, two or more people to be physically present in the process of question and answer.²⁸ Meanwhile, according to Moleong "interview is a conversation with a purpose. The conversation was conducted by the two parties, namely the interview (interviewer) is asking and the interviewee (interviewee) that provides an answer to that question."²⁹ Referring of opinion on interviews conducted by the researcher and the respondents in this research, the prescribed period and at the line with the agreement between the researcher and the respondent.

Furthermore for the interview in terms of implementation, distinguished by:

²⁸Lexy j. moleong, *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*, (bandung: PT Remaja rosda karya, 2002),p.112

²⁹Ibid., p186

- a. Free interviews (in guided interview), in which the interviewer asks independent anything, but also considering what data will be collected.
- b. Guided interviews (guided interview), the interviews were conducted by interviewers with a complete and detailed list of questions such as those referred to in a structured interview.
- c. Free interviews guided the combination of free interviews and guided interviews³⁰

Interview method is indispensable and influential in the process of collecting data in the study, the researchers first prepare materials that will be presented that includes an outline of what will be asked, or prepare structured interview guide. Then do the interview in accordance with the, desired. Here researchers are actively asking questions and provoke discussion toward a particular problem to the data source in order to obtain answers to existing problems so as obtain research data.

In the interview researchers used Free interviews guided , The researchers took a series of questions and also ask things related to the explanations that have been presented. Sources of data in this study were students which the data collected through face-to-face interaction between the interviewer and the respondent.

The researcher here was researcher herself and respondents were students who were really getting problems in writing research proposal, it was chose based

³⁰Suharsimi arikunto, *prosedur ...*, p.132

on the questionnaire. The content And procedure of the interviews are organized in advance based on the data gained from the text analysis.

E. Data Analyzing Technique

After the processing of collecting the data is done with the editing process, by recheck the data obtained the data, whether the data is good enough and can be quickly prepared for the next process. A systematic and consistent that the data obtained, contained in a draft concept was made into a primary basis in providing analysis.

According to Patton explained that data analysis is the process of arranging the order of the data, organize into a pattern, category, and description of the basic unit.³¹ Meanwhile, according to Taylor defined data analysis as a process of detailing a formal effort to find a theme and formulate a hypothesis (idea) as suggested and as an attempt to provide assistance and theme of the hypothesis. If assessed, essentially the first definition will more focused organizing data while the second emphasizes the intent and purpose of the data analysis. Thus, these definitions can be synthesized into: organizing data analysis process and sort the data into patterns, categories and basic units of description that match the theme and can be formulated as a working hypothesis based on the data.³²

The data were analyzed through qualitative data analysis on the basis of the research questions, where the analyzing is done when the collecting data on

³¹Lexy j. moleong, *Metodologi ...*, p.103

³²Taylor *design action research* USA: Wadsworth Group A Division Of Thompson Learning Inc 1975. p. 79

going and finishing .³³ In Analyzing the data the writer used Miles and Huberman Method ; Data reduction - Data Display – Conclusion.

1. Data Reduction

According to Sugiyono Reduction the data means embracing, choosing and focusing the output of the data into several significant parts.³⁴ As known in collecting the data absolutely the researcher will find a number of the data, thus the researcher need to reduction the data based on the category.

2. Data Display

Display the data is done after reduction the data. In qualitative research, display the data can be done by using chart, flowchart, statement or others. However Miles and Huberman stated that “*The most frequent form of display the data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text.*”³⁵ The Purpose of the Data display is to understand what is happening and to do some thing-further analysis or caution on that understanding.³⁶

3. Conclusion

The last step in analyzing the data based on the Miles and Huberman method is conclusion. The Initial conclusion is still provisional, it might change if found the evidences that crippling the data. The picture 3.1 bellow shows the steps in analyzing the data simply according the Miles and Huberman method.³⁷

³³ Sugiyono, *Metode...*, p 246

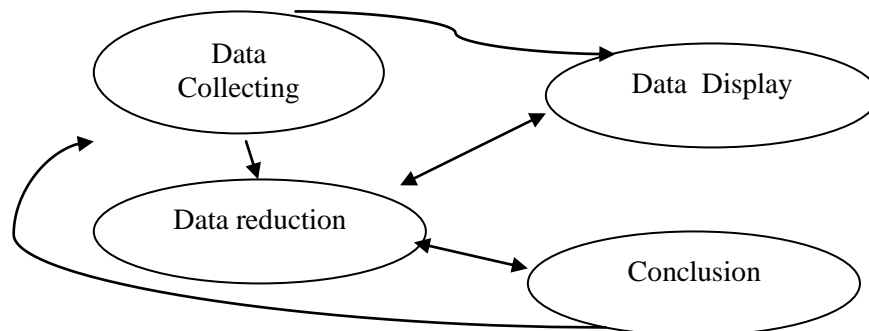
³⁴ Ibid. P 247

³⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode...*, p 249

³⁶ Ibid. P 249

³⁷ Ibid, p 247

Picture 3.1 The steps in analyzing



As discussed in data collection section, there were two sources of data in this study, namely : The Questionnaire and interview. In collecting and analyzing each source of the data, the writer has own technique.

The followings were the steps of technique in analyze for each source of data.

1. The Questionnaire

In analyzing the data by the questionnaire the researcher used three steps;

First, The researcher spared the questionnaire to the all of the respondents, *Second*, The researcher analyzed the data based on the answer and the teory, *Finally*, the data would be categorized and displayed by using data analysis.

2. Interview

The data from interview are analyzed in five steps; *First*, the researcher would ask the respondents who were really getting problems in writing research proposal, it was based on the questionnaire result, *Second*, the interviews result were transcribed or converted in to written form. *Third*, the transcribed were given back to the respondents to check whether it has reflected what they meant to provide data for analysis. *Forth*, the transcripts were conducted into briefer

statements in which the main sense of what is said is rephrased in a few words.

Finally, the data would be categorized and displayed by using data analysis with regard to the research questions, to help the data

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS DATA

This chapter presents the analysis and the interpretation of the data acquired through the students comment in several statements and the interviews. The chapter involves the findings of data. Each finding has discussions of the data that is presented in relation to the research questions. As previously stated in chapter I, this study aims to explain students problems in writing research proposal faced by students, that includes its cause. After collecting and analyzing the data by used questionnaire and interview, the study found that there were a lot of writing problems in research proposal.

A. Questionnaire Result

Based on the data that the writer conducted by used instrument questionnaire, the researcher found some students' problems in writing research proposal and the researcher tried to interpreted it according to the theory. The following problems are:

1. Title Page

An analysis had been conducted on student's comments in questionnaire especially at the title page point and the researcher concluded that the students faced problem in conducting and finding the title page. It can be seen from the analysis of the questionnaire that had be filled by the student. The researcher found all of the respondents stated that they faced the problem when conducting and finding the title page or title of the research and only one respondent did not

faced the problem when finding the title page nonetheless they still faced problem when conducting the title page. It shows by the table bellow;

Table 4.1 Problems in Title Page

<i>Problems</i>	<i>Students</i>
Conducting the research title	Students 1,2,3,5, and 8
Finding the Research title	Students 1,2,3,4,5, and 8
Finding problem to make a research title	Students 1,2,3,4,5, and 8.

Based on the questionnaire comments, the researcher had investigated, actually what are the causes of the students problem in title page. The researcher found that actually the causes of the students problem was the students did not conducting and finding the title page based on the problem, they only searched the title of research thus analyze the problem. In other word they focused on “how to find the title page?” without understanding the cause of the emergence of the title in research. Whereas according to Sugeng D. Triswanto the causes of the doing the research is problem.

2. Statements of Purpose

Based on the result of questionnaire that had been conducted, the researcher found the students’ problem in writing the statement of purpose of the study and according to the researcher analyzed too, the researcher assumed that one of the students biggest problem in writing the research proposal is writing statements of purpose. The researcher analyzed that the students hard in writing

the statement of the purpose especially in establishing the statement purpose of the study. It can be seen by the students comments that shows from the table bellow .

Table 4.2 Problems in Statement of purpose

<i>Problems</i>	<i>Students</i>
Establishing the statement of purpose	Students 1,2,3,4,5,7, and 8
Understanding the main purpose of writing the statement of purpose in writing research proposal	Students 2,3,4,and 5
Appropriating purpose statement of research proposal toward research proposal itself	Students 3,4,5, and 6
Writing purpose statement	Students 1,3,7 and 8

According to the table above, known that all of the respondents faced problem in writing statement of purpose part, however they faced different problems and the most problem was in establishing the statement of purpose eventhough the students understanding was fewer than establishing the researcher assumed that the main cause of the problem in establishing the statement of purpose is the students' lack of accomplishment in understanding the purpose of

the statement purpose in writing research proposal because understanding is important one to make something.

3. Background of Study

According to the questionnaire result, the researcher found that all of the respondents faced problem in involving and delivering their reasons in writing the research proposal textly. In other hand the questionnaire result also showed that the students faced problem when conducting every point in background of the study and based on the questionnaire result also, the researcher tried to investigate actually what are the most problems when the students were writing research proposal and the researcher found that actually the biggest problem are the students hard in developing their idea when writing background of study part . It shows from the table bellow;

Table 4.3 Problems in Background of the study

<i>Problems</i>	<i>Students</i>
Understanding the main reason in writing background of the study	Students 1,5, and 8
Dificult in writing background of Study	Students 1,2,5,6, and 8
Hard in developing Idea	Students 2,3,4,5,6, and 7

By the table above the researcher conclude that writing the Background of study part is dificult part in writing research proposal it proven by the result,

almost all of students faced problem event the students who understand still faced problem in writing research proposal.

4. Significance of Study

An analysis had been conducted based on the questionnaire comments, and the result shows that Identification of problem in writing research proposal was not the significant problems it proven by the students comment that only one students face problem in understanding the identification of problem part and three students faced problem in establishing the significance of study.

Table 4.4 Problems in significance of study

<i>Problems</i>	<i>Students</i>
Undersanding the main purpose of the significance of study in writing research proposal	Students 1
Hard in Establishing the significance of study	Students 1, 4, and 5
Writing the significance of study	4 and 5

By the table, as the said before the researcher assumed that the significance of study part is not the significant problem in writing the research proposal. Only one of five respondents faced problem in writing the Identification part.

According to the table above the researcher tried to investigate actually the main cause of the students hard in writing significance of study part is the students' lack of understanding. It proven by the result that all of the students who do not understand about the significance study faced problem in writing and establishing the significance of study part.

5. Identification of Problem

According to the researcher analyzed, the researcher assumed that one of the students biggest problem in writing the research proposal is writing the background of the study, it can be seen by the questionnaire result. The researcher found that all of the respondents faced problem appropriating between the Identification of the problem and the Cause of writing the research proposal. In other hand the questionnaire result also showed that the students faced problem when establishing the Identification of Problem. It shows from the table bellow;

Table 4.5 Problems in Identification of problem

<i>Problems</i>	<i>Students</i>
Understanding the main purpose of writing the Identification problem	Students 2, 3, 4, and 5
Hard in establishing the Identification of Problem	Student 1,2,3,4,5, and 8
Hard in appropriating between the Identification of the problem and the	Student 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, and 8

Cause of writing the research proposal.	
Writing the Identification of the problem	3,4 and 5

By the table above the researcher conclude that writing the Identification of Problem part is the difficultiest part in writing research proposal it proven by the result, all of students faced problem eventhough some of them understand the main poin of the topic.

6. Literature Review

An research had done at the literature Review part by used the questionnaire and the result shows actually the problems in writing literature review is lack of the source where the students hard finding the correct and good literature to complete the research beside it the students also did not too understanding the contents should include. It proven by the table bellow;

Table 4.6 Problems in Literature Review

<i>Problem</i>	<i>Students</i>
Understanding the content of the literature part	Students 1,2,3,4, and 5
Hard in finding the correct and good literature	Students 1,2,5,6 and 8
Hard in writing the literature review part	Students 1,2, and 5

By the table above the research conclude that literature review is one of the elements of research proposal that be a students' problem and the problems quantity between students' understanding in literature review and students' feeling hard in finding correct and good literature is same however the students were different.

7. Methodology

In writing the methodology part, researcher assumed that the hardest thing that should students do in writing methodology part is appropriating the method and the reason in writing research proposal, event some of them had understood with the methodology, they still faced problem in appropriating.

Table 4.7 Problems in Methodology

<i>Problems</i>	<i>students</i>
Understanding the purpose in writing the methodology part	Students 3, and 5
Appropriating methodology and the reason in writing the research proposal	Students 1,2,3,4, and 8
Hard in establishing the methodology.	Student 1,4,5
Writing the methodology	3,4, and 5

8. Reference

A reference was to provide detailed references and bibliographic support for the proposal, and the questionnaire result showed that reference is one of the students biggest problems because almost all of the students faced problem in same point, establishing the reference. Almost all of the students faced problem in establishing the reference for their research proposal event all of the students faced problems in reference part of research proposal. It shows by the table bellow;

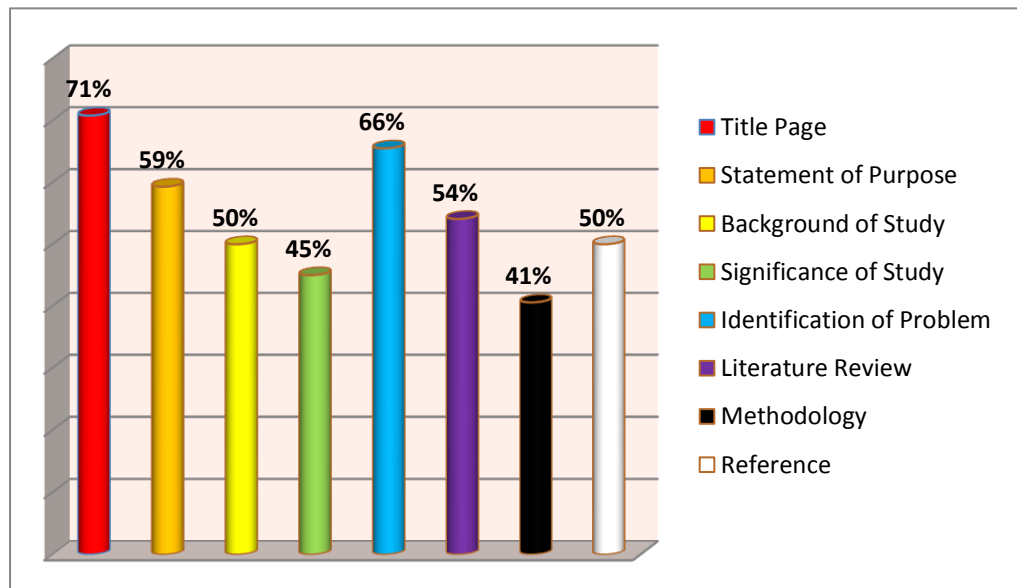
Table 4.8 Problems in Reference

<i>Problems</i>	<i>Students</i>
Understanding how to wrote the reference	Student 2,4, and 7
Finding the reference	Students 1,2,3,5 and 7
Establishing the reference	Students 1,2,5,6, and 8
Writing the reference	2,4, and 7

As the researcher said before the table showed all of the students faced problem in reference part however their problems were different.

By the questionnaire result explanation above, research tried to conclude that the students faced problems in every element of research proposal, however the problem quantity of every element was different. It can be seen at the diagram bellow;

The Students Problems Percentage in Writing the Elements of Research



The last to explanation the chart above the researcher used the table below;

Table 4.9 The Students Problems Percentage in Writing the Elements of Research proposal

<i>No</i>	<i>Elements</i>	<i>Cases/ Problems</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percent age Total</i>
1	Title Page	1. Conducting	5	$\frac{5}{8} \times 100 \% = 62,5 \%$	70,8% = 71%
		2. Finding	6	$\frac{6}{8} \times 100 \% = 75\%$	
		3. Starting / Finding Problem	6	$\frac{6}{8} \times 100 \% = 75\%$	
2	Statement of Purpose	1. Establishing	7	$\frac{7}{8} \times 100 \% = 87,5\%$	59,37% = 59%
		2. Appropriating	4	$\frac{4}{8} \times 100 \% = 50\%$	

		3. Understanding	4	$\frac{4}{8} \times 100 \% = 50\%$	
		4. Writing	4	$\frac{4}{8} \times 100 \% = 50\%$	
3	Background of Study	1. Understanding	3	$\frac{3}{8} \times 100 \% = 37,5 \%$	50%
		2. Writing	5	$\frac{5}{8} \times 100 \% = 62,5 \%$	
		3. Developing Idea	6	$\frac{6}{8} \times 100 \% = 75\%$	
4	Significance of Study	1. Undersanding	1	$\frac{3}{5} \times 100 \% = 60 \%$	45%
		2. Establishing	4	$\frac{4}{8} \times 100 \% = 50\%$	
		3. Writing	2	$\frac{2}{8} \times 100 \% = 25 \%$	
5	Identification of Problem	1. Undersanding	4	$\frac{4}{8} \times 100 \% = 50\%$	65,6 % = 66%
		2. Establishing	6	$\frac{6}{8} \times 100 \% = 75\%$	
		3. Appropriating	8	$\frac{8}{8} \times 100 \% = 100 \%$	
		4. Writing	3	$\frac{3}{8} \times 100 \% = 37,5 \%$	
6	Literature Review	1. Undersanding	5	$\frac{5}{8} \times 100 \% = 62,5 \%$	54,1% = 54%
		2. Finding	5	$\frac{5}{8} \times 100 \% = 62,5 \%$	
		3. writing	3	$\frac{3}{8} \times 100 \% = 37,5 \%$	
7	Methodology	1. Undersanding	2	$\frac{2}{8} \times 100 \% = 25 \%$	40,6% = 41 %
		2. Appropriating	5	$\frac{5}{8} \times 100 \% = 62,5 \%$	
		3. Writing	3	$\frac{3}{8} \times 100 \% = 37,5 \%$	
		4. Establishing	3	$\frac{3}{8} \times 100 \% = 37,5 \%$	
8	Referance	1. Undersanding	3	$\frac{3}{8} \times 100 \% = 37,5 \%$	50%

		2. Finding	5	$\frac{5}{8} \times 100 \% = 62,5 \%$	
		3. Establishing	5	$\frac{5}{8} \times 100 \% = 62,5 \%$	
		4. Writing	3	$\frac{3}{8} \times 100 \% = 37,5 \%$	

B. Interview Result

As already said in chapter three, the researcher used two kinds of research instrument in conducting the data and one of them is interview and the researcher only did interview toward the respondents who were really getting the problems in writing reserch proposal. The researcher found that there were students who were really getting the problems in writing research proposal . They were five students ; students 1,2,3,4, and 5, all of them faced problem in every element of research proposal. It can be seen at the questionnaire result.

According to the interview result, the researcher conclude, actually there are some lists of the problems in writing the research proposal which effected to the students especially focus in writing each research proposal's elements. The problems are;

1. Lack of Understanding the Topic

Based on the interview the researcher found the fact, actually when the students were writing the research proposal they did not understand clearly about what are they writing about? Thus it made them felt hard in writing research proposal. This is evident from the four of five student statement.

2. Lack of Vocabulary Acquisition

Lack of the vocabulary acquisition is one of the students problems in writing research proposal. It proven by the statements of three of five respondents said that because of their lack vocabulary acquisition, they hard in writing the research proposal.

3. Lack of the Source/ Literature

By the analysis of students interview that was conducted by the researcher, the researcher found that all of the respondents get problem in finding the source to writing their research proposal and it be the problems for them.

4. Problems in developing Idea

According to the interview, the researcher found the students statement that when they were writing the researcher proposal they hard in developing their idea, sometimes they had to stop their writing because they did not have idea more albeit they had idea it hard for them to deliver it textly, it proven by all of the respondents statements but same as the problems before their writing problem was also in different elements of research proposal.

5. Problems in technique of writing

In technique of writing there are some problems that faced by the students ; coherent-cohesion sentence and the grammatical. The researcher found that three of five respondents statements, actually they felt difficult when writing the researcher because hard for them to organize between one word to others word in order to the sentence become coherent and cohesion. Whereas they also faced problem when

arrange the word grammatically. Sometime when they re-read the sentences that had they wrote they found the mistake in both grammatical and cohesion-coherent.

6. Problems with the lecturer explanation

When the researcher had done the research by used interview, the researcher found the fact actually when the students writing the research proposal the students also faced problem with the lecturer especially with the lecturer explanation about the writing research proposal, it can be seen from the analysis of respondents interviews, the researchers found that of the 5 respondents there were 3 respondents said that the lecturer is less clear in explaining the material and when they sharing about their research proposal they only got the comment without the solution, they should find the solution by their self.

7. Students it self problem

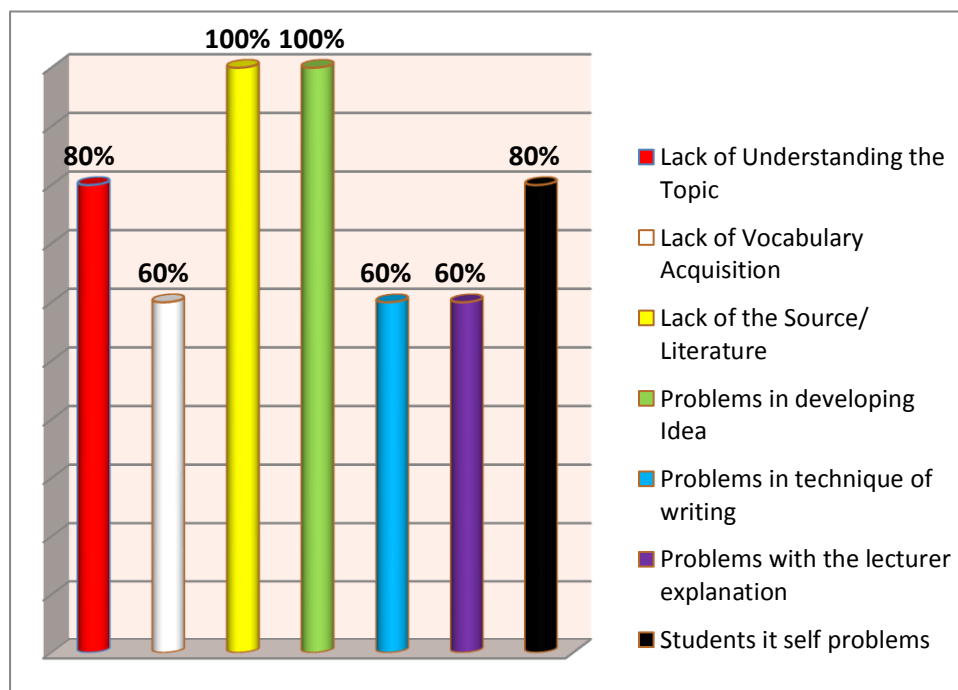
By the interview and the explanation of the interview result above, the researcher assumed that, the main problem faced by the students when they writing the research proposal was the students it self, it is because they lazy to read a book, This is evident from the analysis of student interviews conducted by the researchers. Researchers found that from 5 respondents said there were 4 students who are lazy to read a book

Whereas the researcher also found the others problems it was the student seldom joined the class, It can be seen from the analysis of the student interviews that was conducted by the researcher. Researcher found that 2 out of 5 respondents said the student seldom joined the class was caused of their problems

Limited time in learning Limited time in learning is also a factor that causes students still feel confused in choosing their research methodology. From 5 respondents 2 respondents stated that limited time in learning. With limited time, they just get a little explanation from the lecture about research proposal. Consequently the quality of students achievement in the understanding of the research proposal to be not optimal.

Same as the questionnaire result, the researcher tried to deliver the interview result by used the percentage of the problems intensity.

The Problems Percentage



The last, to explain the chart above, the researcher used the table bellow as the explanation;

Table 4.10 The Problems Percentage

<i>No</i>	<i>Problems</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	Lack of Understanding the Topic	4	$\frac{4}{5} \times 100 \% = 80 \%$
2	Lack of Vocabulary Acquisition	3	$\frac{3}{5} \times 100 \% = 60 \%$
3	Lack of the Source/ Literature	5	$\frac{5}{5} \times 100 \% = 100 \%$
4	Problems in developing Idea	5	$\frac{5}{5} \times 100 \% = 100 \%$
5	Problems in technique of writing	3	$\frac{3}{5} \times 100 \% = 60 \%$
6	Problems with the lecturer explanation	3	$\frac{3}{5} \times 100 \% = 60 \%$
7	Students it self problems	4	$\frac{4}{5} \times 100 \% = 80 \%$

C. The Discussion

Students' Problems in writing Research Proposal. As stated by Yang luxin and Wang Xia when the students were writing the research proposal they faced several problems which proved that the students faced problems in writing every elements in writing research proposal, the problems were the topic choice, research design, structure and organization, critical review, theoretical knowledge, and problems about students themselves. Besed on the several problems mentioned the research investigates that the students get the problem in conducting the title of research because the student got problem in topic choice, the students get problem in methodology because the students got problem in research design, and the students faced problem in literature because the students faced problem in theoretical knowledge. Whereas the focus students problems is

about : Structure and organization, Critical review, and Problems about students themselves.

Look at the result of this study, the researcher got some similarity that actually the students faced problems in every elements in research proposal : title page and methodology and they also faced in several focus problem : Structure and organization, Critical review, and Problems about students themselves. Structure and organization proved that students faced problem in technique of writing, Critical review proved the students faced problem in developing idea. However the researcher also found the difference between the theory and the result of the study, exactly the researcher found more problems, based on the result of the study the students not only faced problem in title page and methodology but also faced problem in all of the research proposal elements and the focus of students problems are not only in structure and organization, critical review, and problems about students themselves but also lack of vocabulary acquisition, lack of the source/ literature, problems with the lecturer explanation, and lack of understanding the topic.

By the explanation above the research conclude that the students faced problem in writing every elements of research proposal : title page, statement of purpose, background of study, significance of study, identification of problem, literature review, methodology, and reference and the students' focus problems are lack of vocabulary acquisition, lack of the source/ literature, problems with the lecturer explanation, lack of understanding the topic, in structure and organization, critical review, and problems about students themselves. Thus the

researcher suggested to several persons : for the students to read and practice more how to write good research proposal. The students should understand well the components in making good research proposal, so that the students will not face any problems when the process runs, and for the lecturer should give clear information to the students about writing research proposal.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The contents of this chapter are about the conclusion of the present study related to the research question in the chapter before and the recommendation for the further researcher and practitioners. After did conduct the research, did analyzed, and did present the result the researcher's conclusion and recommendation are;

A. Conclusion

The conclusion of this research are about the students' problem in writing the research proposal which focus on which elements be the problems when the students writing the research proposal and about the list of the problems faced by the students.

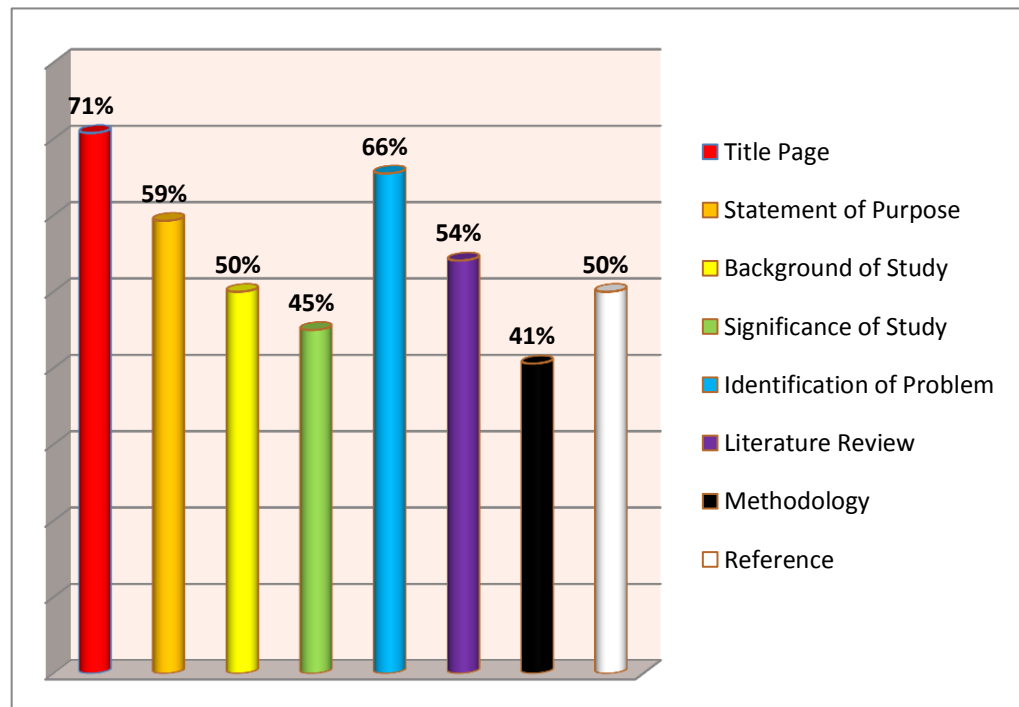
1. The elements be the students problem in writing research proposal

In writing research proposal the students faced problems in each elements;

- a. Title Page
- b. Statement of Purpose
- c. Background of Study
- d. Significance of study
- e. Identification of Problem
- f. Literature Review
- g. Methodology
- h. Reference

However in each elements have different percentage. Those problems percentage;

The Students Problems Percentage in Writing the Elements of Research



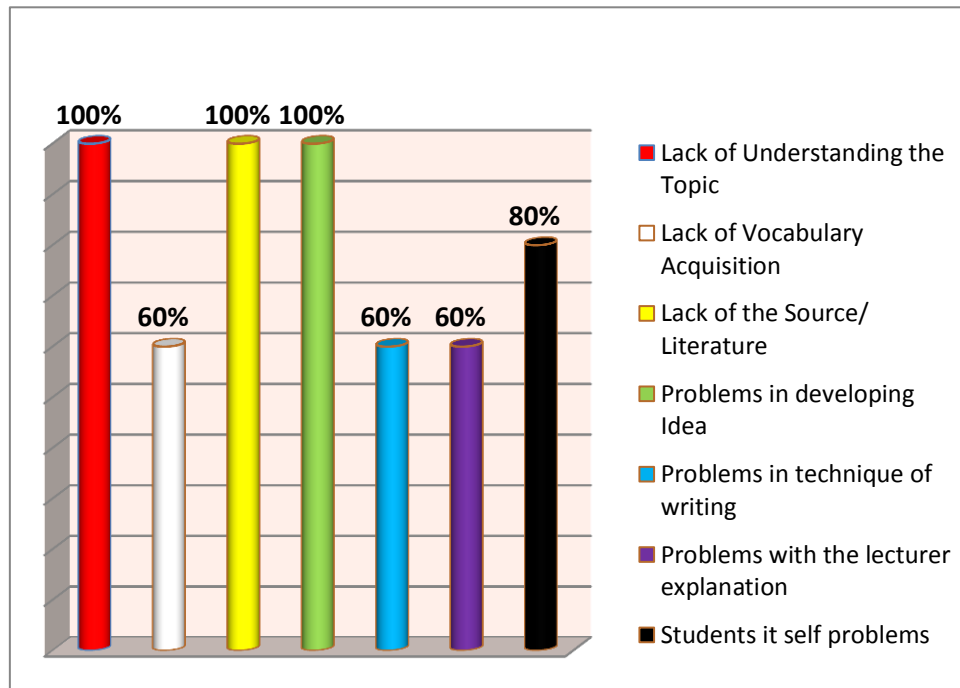
2. The list of the problems faced by the students in writing research proposal.

In doing the research the researcher found the students' problems in writing the research proposal, and the problems are;

- a. Lack of Understanding the Topic
- b. Lack of Vocabulary Acquisition
- c. Lack of the Source/ Literature
- d. Problems in developing Idea
- e. Problems in technique of writing
- f. Problems with the lecturer explanation
- g. Students it self problems

The Diagram bellow showed the problem intensity percentage ;

The Problems Percentage



B. Recomendation

The results of this research encourage the writer to give some suggestions to the others.

1. For the students

This research can be used as a solution and helps students to understand their problems in writing research proposal. It is suggested to the students to read and practice more how to write good research proposal beside it the students should consult with the lecturer about their research proposal more often. The students should understand well the components in making good research proposal, so that the students will not face any problems when the process runs. Beside that, they should be diligent also to attend the class and pay any attentions to the teachers' explanation.

2. For the lecturer

Considering the results this research, it is suggested that the lecturer should give clear information to the students about writing research proposal. The lecturer should allocate much more time in teaching the students in the class and also made the learning runs effectively.

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