

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Data Collection

In collecting the data about the students' plagiarism and their perception, the writer chose a mixed method research by using closed-ended questionnaires and also interview to obtain the data from the targeted respondents. Creswell (2009) stated that a quantitative research tends to collect the data through experiments and surveys from the participants.

3.1.1 Participants

The participants in this study are the students in the Faculty of Language and Arts in Soegijapranata Catholic University who are currently doing their thesis. There are 99 students who are taking Thesis. However, not all of them are so active that it is hard to contact them. For this study, the writer took all 30 students to be the participants as they are active while the rest could not be contacted as they never appeared in campus and did not do any consultation with their sponsors.

3.1.2 Instruments

In order to achieve the purpose of this research, the writer used questionnaire as the instrument to collect data from the respondents.

3.1.2.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents. The writer used a close-ended questionnaire to obtain the data about plagiarism from the students of the Faculty of Language and Arts, Soegijapranata Catholic University. The targeted respondents could also express their own opinion and give independent responses to the questionnaire which the writer gave.

The questionnaire is adapted from Razera (2011). There are 15 questions but the writer modified into 20 questions based on the situation and conditions of the students of Faculty of Language and Arts. Questions number 1 to 7 are used to get the answer of research question number one, while the rest numbers are used to find the reasons why they do the plagiarism.

Questions 1 to 7 have three options:

1. plagiarism
2. not plagiarism
3. uncertain

Questions 8 to 20 have four options:

1. Absolutely disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Absolutely agree

3.1.2.2 Interview

To get deeper data, the writer interviewed 4 students. The writer asked them based on what they understand on the practice of plagiarism and why students do plagiarism.

3.2 Procedures

This research was done through some steps:

- Adopting the Questionnaire

First, the writer wrote some questions which had been adopted from Razera (2011) and arranged them in the questionnaire for the Soegijapranata Catholic University students.

- Piloting the Questionnaire

In order to check the validity, the writer did the piloting of the questionnaire to 17 respondents who are not the respondents of this research.

- Distributing the Questionnaire

Then, the writer distributed the questionnaires to the targeted respondents and asked them to write the answer by ticking the appropriate columns which have been prepared.

- Arranging Questions for Interview

The writer arranged some questions that were used for the interview. There were 5 questions for the interview which consisted on what they know about plagiarism and what reasons they sometimes do the plagiarism.

- Analyzing the result of the interview

When the writer has got all the data, the writer analyzed the result of the interview to answer the second research question.

3.3 Method of Data Analysis

The result of the questionnaire was analyzed using SPSS to get the data on the students' perception of plagiarism. The raw data were analyzed to get the descriptive statistic. Through descriptive statistics, the writer got the mode and the standard deviation. The standard deviation was used to show the various answers from the respondents whether they were heterogeneous or homogeneous. When the answers were heterogeneous, it means that the answers from the participants were all different. Some of them agreed while some others disagreed. In contrast, when the answers were homogeneous, they all agreed with the statement given by the writer.

For statement one to seven, when participants choose “plagiarism”, it means that they have correct understanding based on their sense or in other word, they perceive it accurately (Lewis, 2001). When the participants choose “not plagiarism”, it means that they perceive the statement inaccurately. When they choose “not certain”, it means that they do not have any understanding of the statement in the questionnaire.

For statement eight to twenty, agree and absolutely agree mean that the statement is their reason for doing plagiarism. Meanwhile, the terms disagree and absolutely disagree mean that they did not think that those were the reasons why they did the plagiarism in their thesis.

