

## **Training on Qualitative Methods in Writing Scientific Papers for Students: Learning Data Collection and Data Analysis**

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### **Abstrak**

Kegiatan pelatihan ini memberikan informasi dan pengetahuan kepada mahasiswa tentang metodologi penelitian kualitatif dalam mengerjakan tugas akhir, tesis, dan tugas penulisan artikel yang sedang diprogramkan. Metode pelaksanaan kegiatan ini menggunakan metode ceramah dan diskusi (metode tanya jawab). Kegiatan ini dilaksanakan pada Selasa, 26 April 2022, melalui Zoom Meeting dan YouTube Live Streaming. Peserta terdiri dari 55 mahasiswa jurusan S1 Ekonomi Syariah ITB AAS Indonesia. Dosen sebagai pembicara menyampaikan materi tentang metode penelitian kualitatif yang meliputi pengertian, ciri-ciri, dan metode pengumpulan data seperti data primer (wawancara, angket, dan observasi) dan sumber sekunder (dokumen), kemudian validasi data (triangulasi) dan metode analisis data. (reduksi data, display data, dan penarikan kesimpulan). Dosen sebagai pembicara juga memberikan kesempatan kepada peserta (mahasiswa) untuk mengajukan pertanyaan di kolom angkat tangan, Zoom chat, atau live YouTube chat. Jawaban tanya jawab ini menunjukkan keaktifan peserta dalam mengikuti kegiatan dan antusiasme peserta kegiatan dalam bertanya kepada dosen (pembicara) terkait materi metode penelitian kualitatif yang telah dijelaskan. Tindak lanjut dari kegiatan ini adalah diadakannya kegiatan sejenis yang lebih fokus pada pelaksanaan analisis data pada bagian temuan dan pembahasan.

**Kata Kunci:** Analisis Data, Pengumpulan Data Metode Kualitatif, Karya Tulis Ilmiah

### **Abstract**

*This training activity provides information and knowledge to students about qualitative research methodology in doing their final project, thesis, and the task of writing articles that are being programmed. The method of implementing this activity uses the lecture and discussion (Q&A method). This activity was held on Tuesday, April 26, 2022, via Zoom Meeting and YouTube Live Streaming. Participants consist of 55 students majoring in S1 Sharia Economics from ITB AAS Indonesia. The lecturer as the speaker presents material about qualitative research methods including the definition, characteristics, and data collection methods such as primary data (interview, questionnaire, and observation) and secondary sources (document), then data validation (triangulation) and data analysis methods (data reduction, data display, and conclusion). The lecturer as a speaker also provides an opportunity for participants (students) to ask questions in the raise hands, Zoom chat column, or live YouTube chat. These Q&A answers show the participants' activeness in participating in the activity and the enthusiasm of the activity participants in asking the lecturer (speaker) regarding the qualitative research method material that has been explained. The follow-up of this activity is holding similar activities that focus more on implementing data analysis in the findings and discussion section.*

**Keywords:** Data Analysis, Data Collection Qualitative Method, Scientific Paper

### **BACKGROUND**

Research is an effort to find the truth and spread the truth (Amaliah, 2021). The truth obtained is of course through scientific procedures, structured and following standard rules. In scientific work, one of the things that must be considered is the use of appropriate research methods to provide direction in explaining social phenomena or in answering problems that are used as a research theme in scientific work (Fitria,

2022a). One thing that becomes the point of attention of the research process, is the effort to collect data to be analyzed and interpreted in certain rules to answer the research objectives that have been set. As a scientific work, of course, it must be made according to standard procedures or rules (Fitria & Ma'ruf, 2021). Soeherman (2019) reveals that regarding the notion of scientific research, the search for truth is taken through scientific, structured, formal, and rational procedures. This shows that in the concept of research carried out researchers should obey the rules that apply by default, even though some higher education institutions have a predetermined standard but in principle have the same goal.

In conducting research, students need to carry out several stages. One part of the series of stages when conducting research is the research method (Fitria & Prastiwi, 2022). The research method is a scientific way to obtain data in a certain way and for a specific purpose. This means that research activities need to be carried out based on standard scientific characteristics, namely rational, systematic, and empirical. Rational means that the research makes sense so that it can be reached by human reason. Empirical means that the way or steps taken can be observed by the human senses. Meanwhile, systematic means research using steps that are reasonable or logical. The resulting research data must comply with the research criteria, namely valid, reliable, and objective. The data is said to be valid if it shows the suitability between the data and the research object. To test the validity of the data, students need to carry out the reliability and objectivity test phase. Real and objective data can certainly help them answer research questions.

In research, it is known two approaches apply in a scientific paper, namely the quantitative approach and the qualitative approach (Suprihati & Fitria, 2021). In the process of making scientific work, in-depth research is needed. One of the basic knowledge that needs to be known before conducting research is to understand important terms in the world of research, such as the definition of qualitative and quantitative research. Quantitative research methods are based on these data and data becomes a certainty that does not need to deepen the value of data, whereas, in qualitative research, the basis of research rests on complex and diverse data basic reference data from various points of view so that it can raise arguments several views that have conclusions in seeing a phenomenon that exists in society or a particular space.

Qualitative research methods and qualitative research methods have their uniqueness which shows the characteristics of both. The uniqueness of the qualitative and qualitative methods reflects the identity of these methods. There are some fundamental differences in the method quantitative research and qualitative research methods (Semawan, 2010). The advantage of qualitative research is being able to discuss phenomena in depth by presenting answers from research sources (Yulianto & Wijaya, 2022). The type of qualitative research is to assume that truth is dynamic and can be found through the study of people through interactions or situations social (Fiantika et al., 2022). Through identity, both of these methods have their respective justifications and until now no one has said that one of these methods is the best. In simple terms, it can be said that the use of the method is determined by the extent to which the research objectives are to be achieved. The characteristics possessed can direct researchers to determine the right method that can be used in the research conducted.

This training started with the results of a survey on needs analysis for Islamic Economics students. The survey conducted aims to find out what programs are needed and which are priority scales and have never been implemented. Based on the results of observations and interviews with several students, it is known that so far students, in reality, need training to improve competence in producing scientific papers, especially with qualitative methods which so far have not ever existed.

Based on the results of observations that have been made, the problems that are often faced by some students in compiling scientific papers, one of which is determining the right research method for scientific papers to be made. In recent years, the number of students who are interested in doing research using qualitative methods is not small. Although it is realized that they still feel that their understanding of qualitative research is still too shallow. So, the drafting process is still far from conformity with existing research procedures. As a result, the writing that was done was not optimal because they did not understand well the concept of the research method used. This is due to the reality that there are currently problems faced by some students in compiling scientific papers, one of which is determining the right research method for scientific papers to be made. From the results of observations in recent years, there are not a few students who are interested in conducting research using qualitative methods. Although they realize that they still feel that their understanding of qualitative research is still too shallow. So, in the drafting process, it is still far from conformity with existing research procedures. This training also provides enlightenment from an early age to students while at the same time motivating them to be more enthusiastic and diligent in gaining more in-depth knowledge to produce quality scientific work.

Regarding the research method, this service program is focused on scientific work using qualitative research methods. This training is here to help especially Islamic Economics students to understand the concepts and principles of writing scientific papers using qualitative methods. The service program being carried out at this time only focuses on 6th-semester students who have not taken qualitative research methodology courses. Introducing students from an early age about the technique of writing scientific papers using the qualitative method is also an effort made so that students have the provision in addition to completing the final project as well as being useful in preparing themselves to take part in competitions, especially scientific work competitions which are usually held every year. This training is also present to assist early semester students in completing the task of compiling articles in several courses which require students to produce output in the form of scientific papers that are relevant to the courses program.

This training activity mainly aims to increase the knowledge, understanding, and ability of accounting students to understand how to write good and correct scientific papers, especially by using qualitative research principles. It is hoped that this training activity can make a significant contribution to increasing student competence related to the technique of writing scientific papers using qualitative methods. In addition, this training activity is also intended as a form of support and support to students as early as possible to develop their knowledge in making achievements in scientific work competitions. This training also has a target to increase knowledge and understanding for early semester students about qualitative research methods in the preparation of scientific papers. Through this training, it is hoped that it will be able to make a significant contribution to improving student competence related to the technique of writing scientific papers using qualitative methods. In addition, this training is also intended as a form of support and support to students as early as possible to develop their knowledge in making achievements in scientific work competitions both on a local and national scale. Through the results of discussions in training activities, it was revealed that what had so far made students reluctant to take part in scientific paper writing was a lack of self-confidence among students because they did not understand how to write good and correct scientific papers and lacked experience in conducting research in preparing scientific papers.

This training activity also certainly provides provisions to students apart from being an initial preparation for taking the Research Methodology course as well as equipping students to complete their final project and the task of writing articles in several courses that are being programmed. The training was attended by a sixth-semester student from the Islamic Economics study program at ITB AAS Indonesia. Therefore, this community service activity needs to be carried out in the form of qualitative research training. This activity needs to be done to provide opportunities for students, lecturers, practitioners, researchers, functional officials, and interested communities to understand and compile good qualitative research (Fitria, 2022b).

## **IMPLEMENTATION METHOD**

Training activities are carried out on Saturday, 26 November 2022 online through the Zoom Meeting application and Live YouTube Streaming. The targets in this training are final-semester students at ITB AAS Indonesia. The methods used in this training activity are as follows:

1. The lecture method is carried out by presenters to explain material related to scientific paper writing techniques using qualitative research methods. The lecture method is a method of explaining or explaining to several students at a certain time and place (Amin & Sumendap, 2022)). This lecture method only uses the sense of hearing as the dominant study tool which is a form of interaction through applications and oral narratives from the teacher to students. In carrying out lectures, teachers can use tools such as pictures and other audiovisuals. In this activity, the lecturer as the resource person for the activity conveys and explains material about quantitative research methods to students (activity participants).
2. The discussion method is used to deepen the subject matter both in the form of individual questions and answers as well as representatives of the participants. The question-and-answer method is a way of presenting lessons in the form of questions that must be answered primarily by the teacher to students, but also by students to teachers (Darmadi, 2017). In this activity, the lecturer as the resource person provides opportunities for students (activity participants) to submit questions to the lecturer (source person) regarding the material presented to be answered/explained by the lecturer (source person).

## RESULTS OF ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation stage of the activity is divided into 3 stages, namely preparation, implementation, and closing. In the preparation stage, the lecturer as the resource person prepares various things before the implementation of the training activities, including determining the theme/topic of the activity, determining the activity participants, determining the activity schedule/time, determining the activity platform/media, creating a link (form) for registering activity participants on Google Form, create/design activity brochures, distribute activity information (brochures and registration links) to activity participants through student thesis groups, record activity participants, submit Zoom Meeting links and YouTube live streaming links to activity participants.

At the implementation stage, activities are held via Zoom Meetings and broadcast on YouTube Live Streaming. Activity participants who cannot take part in Zoom, can take part in activities and participate on YouTube. The lecturer as the resource person opened the training activities and greeted the activity participants (students). The pictures/photos of the implementation can be seen as follows:

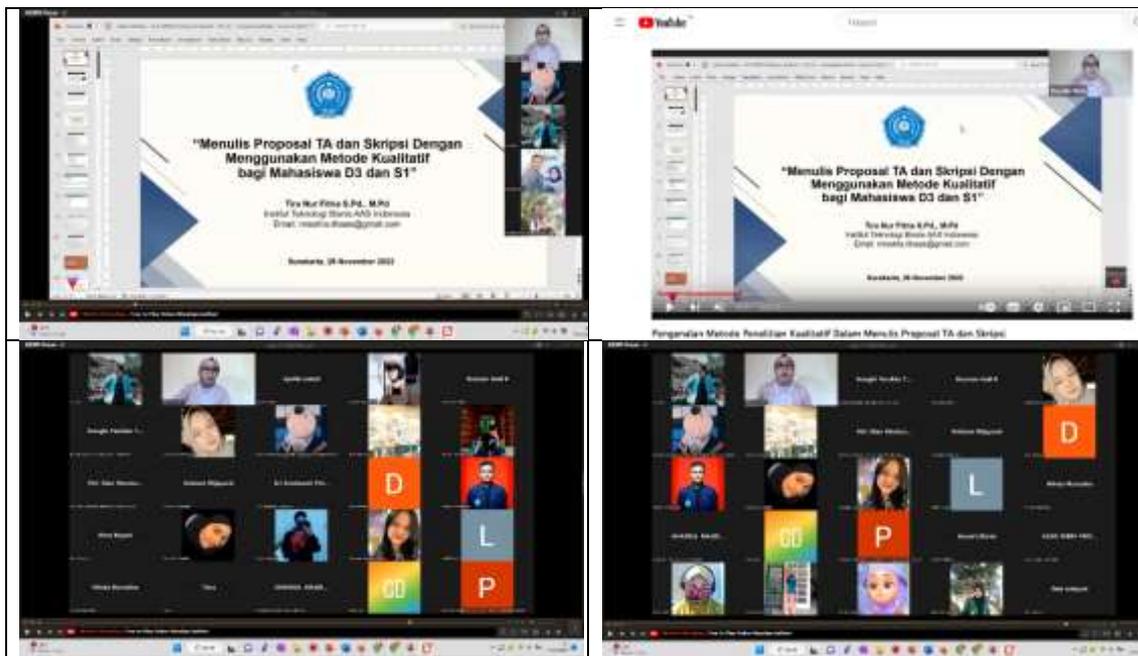


Figure 1. Training Qualitative Research in Zoom and Live YouTube

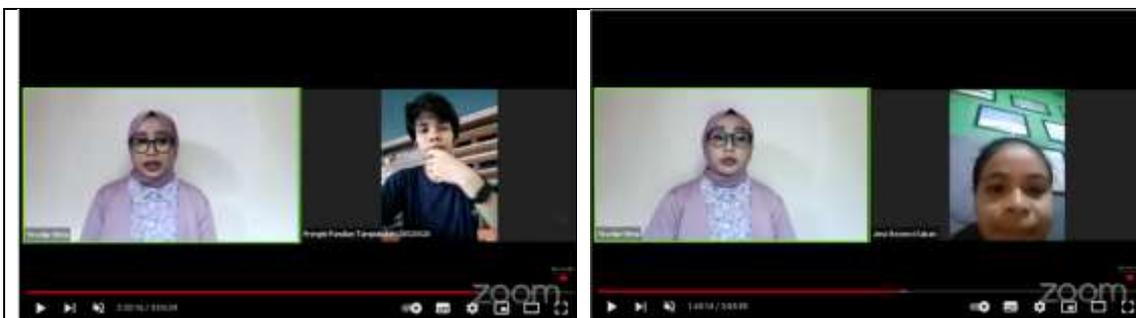
Figures 1 and 2 above show that community service activities will be held on Tuesday, 26 November 2022 at 09.30 – 11.30 WIB via the Zoom Meeting and Live Streaming YouTube platforms which can be accessed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qytQmXSJ6no&t=6218s>. Participants in this activity consisted of 55 students from the final semester, especially those majoring in S1 Sharia Economics of ITB AAS Indonesia.





The picture above shows that the lecturer as the resource person for the activity presented material about qualitative research methods which included the understanding and characteristics of data collection methods, data collection method includes primary data (interview, questionnaire, and observation) and secondary sources (document) data validation (triangulation) and data analysis methods (data reduction, data display, and conclusion).

Furthermore, at the closing stage, the lecturer as the resource person for the activity provides an opportunity for activity participants (students) to ask questions in the Zoom chat column or YouTube chat. The questions for activity participants can be seen in the table below:



11:48:07 From Gerson Tandi Linggi' : selamat siang bu. mohon izin mau bertanya.. apakah dalam sebuah penelitian itu boleh menggunakan dua metode penelitian kualitatif dan kuantitatif?  
 11:48:11 From Clara : izin bertanya bu, untuk penelitian content analysis itu bagaimana ya triangulasi data nya kalo misalkan Teknik pengumpulan data nya hanya observasi dan dokumentasi? apakah perlu dilakukan wawancara, kalo iya itu seperti apa? terima kasih bu..

11:50:13 From Nurul Afrina : izin bertanya bu, apakah pada metode kualitatif ada definisi variabel? dan bagaimana contoh penerapannya pada penulisan skripsi. terimakasih bu

11:51:45 From Juni Romaito Sitompul : Izin bertanya Ms... 🙏 Bagaimana menurut Ms sendiri.. apakah kita boleh ambil Judul penulisan Kualitatif, untuk skripsi kita tetapi kita dalam penelitiannya tidak bisa turun langsung ke lapangan Ms. makasih Ms 🙏

11:55:32 From Juni Romaito Sitompul : Lalu bagaimana Ms dengan Metode Penelitian Kualitatif yang ambik penelitiannya dengan Jenis "Metode analisis konsep" apa? saja disini yang perlu kita persiapkan Ms.....?

12:02:42 From Siti Khoiriyah : izin bertanya miss, Kami sudah ajukan judul miss, jihad dalam Al-Quran studi kitab taysir al karim al rahman fi tafasir kalam al mannan,, nah kami menggunakan teknik pengumpulan data dengan content analisis tafsir, nah sebelumnya kami belum menemukan skripsi yg sama persis miss, tetapi menemukan objek yg berbeda, nah dari sini kami ingin bertanya miss, dalam studi literature atau analisis buku, atau bedah buku atau kitab, apakah perlu permasalahan atau problem dalam situ miss?? 🙏🙏🙏

12:11:14 From fina : miss, apakah analisis isi itu bisa digunakan untuk meneliti isi pesan di media sosial? apakah hanya buku2 aja?

12:12:39 From Juni Romaito Sitompul : Ms apakah dengan memakai kata "Strategi" itu adalah salah satu jenis Judul Penelitian Kualitatif? Makasih Ms atas jawabannya, sangat mudah dipahami dan jelas dalam pemaparannya.

The table above shows the activeness of the activity participants in participating in the activity and the enthusiasm of the activity participants in asking the lecturer (speaker) regarding the quantitative research method material that has been explained. Questions from participants varied widely but were still within the realm of the material presented, for example: using mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative) in research, method of collecting such as documents, interviews, questionnaires, and observation), kind qualitative research, data validity, triangulation, data analysis using three steps analysis (data reduction, data display, and conclusion) and many more. Here, the lecturer (resource person) does not limit the number of participant questions, so the lecturer (resource person) answers all participant questions. The follow-up of this activity is holding similar activities that focus more on discussing data analysis, especially in testing data.

## CONCLUSION

This training activity provides information and knowledge to students apart from being an initial preparation for taking the Research Methodology course as well as equipping students to complete their final project, thesis, and the task of writing articles in several courses that are being programmed. This Community service activity will be held on Tuesday, April 26, 2022, at 09.30 – 11.30 WIB via the Zoom Meeting platform and YouTube Live Streaming. Participants in this activity consisted of 55 students majoring in S1 Sharia Economics from the ITB AAS Indonesia who will take their final project or thesis. The lecturer as the resource person for the activity presented material about qualitative research methods which included the definition and characteristics of qualitative research, data collection method including primary data (interview, questionnaire, and observation) and secondary sources (document) data validation (triangulation) and data analysis methods (data reduction, data display, and conclusion). The lecturer as the resource person for the activity provides an opportunity for activity participants (students) to ask questions in the raise hands, Zoom chat column, or live YouTube chat. This Q&A answer shows the participants' activeness in participating in the activity and the enthusiasm of the activity participants in asking the lecturer (speaker) regarding the quantitative research method material that has been explained. Questions from participants varied widely but were still within the realm of the material presented, for example: using mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative), methods of collecting such as documents, interviews, questionnaires, and observation), kind of qualitative research (case study and content analysis), data validity, triangulation, and data analysis using three steps analysis (data reduction, data display, and conclusion). The lecturer does not limit the number of participant questions, so the lecturer (resource person) answers all participant questions.

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