

TITLE

THESIS PROPOSAL

By
STUDENTS' NAME
(REG. NUMBER)



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ANTASARI STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
BANJARMASIN

2026

a. Research Background

The body of a thesis opens with an introduction that presents the specific problem under study. A good background of the study should be able to describe why the problem is important, how it is related to previous studies in the same area and how it is different from those (gap of the research), and describe the reason and how important is the study for the place being investigated at the first place. In short, the background of the study should answer 4W1H (what, why, where, when, and how) questions. It starts with general information, yet not too general and just focuses on the study's topic. The verses of the Qur'an related to the study/ Research Question should also be included here.

b. Definition of Key Terms

This part contains the definition of the terms used in the thesis to avoid misunderstanding or misinterpretation. Be aware that not every word in the title needs to be defined; define the cores of the research.

c. Research Questions

It contains the research questions. The questions must be concise and feasible. A good research question should clearly express the characteristics and kinds of relationship between constructs or variables and the subject being investigated. A statement of the problem is written in question form.

d. Research Objectives

The objective of the study describes the target being reached in the study. It answers the research questions. The aim of the study is written in the statement.

e. Research Significance

This section mentions the theoretical and practical implications or the contribution of the study.

f. Hypothesis (for Quantitative Research)

A hypothesis is a tentative answer to the research question, which is theoretically the possible answer and is most likely correct. Therefore, it is

essential to mention the previous study in the background to clarify the relationship between problem and the likely hypothesis. The hypothesis does not apply to all quantitative research. Therefore, subtitle “Hypothesis” does not necessarily exist in the thesis.

g. Theoretical Review

This section consists theoretical description of the object being investigated. The source can be from journal articles, text books, thesis, academic discussion, conferences, etc. The resources should be chosen based on two criteria; (1) current / up to date (2) relevance. If possible, include related verses or hadith.

h. Previous Study

It consists of the previous study in a related area.

i. Research Design

□ Qualitative

Research design is defined as the strategy to organize the research so that the researcher can gain valid data that fit the characteristic of variables and the study’s objective. In qualitative research, the researcher also needs to explain why qualitative research design is used, and the kind of research employed, whether ethnographic, case study, action research, grounded theory, interactive, or participatory research. It must be supported with sufficient theory.

□ Quantitative

Research design is defined as the strategy to organize the research so that the researcher can gain valid data that fit the characteristic of variables and the study’s objective. In experimental research, the chosen design enables the researcher to control external variables interfering with the variables. The research design of experimental study always refers to the hypothesis being examined. The type of the experimental research, such as quasi-experiment or true experiment must be clearly defined. In the non-experimental study, Research design describes the kind of research done, whether it is exploratory,

descriptive, explanatory, survey, or historical, correlation, or comparative research. Furthermore, in this part, the variables, their characteristics and their relationship must be clearly explained.

j. Research Setting

The writer needs to describe the location of the research here and why this place is chosen. In addition, add the duration of the research (how long). The location needs to be explained in detail, for example, the address, the structure of an organization, the program, the teacher/lecturers, and other academic situations. The location of research must be chosen based on the suitability of the location with the current study as well as the unique situation of the place. The writer should not choose the site because the writer knows the key person or has ever worked there.

k. Participants

The writer explains the participants involved in the study. It includes the number of participants, the characteristics, and the reasons for choosing the participants.

The term population and sample is only used if the researcher takes a sample for the research subject. In this part, the writer should explain the population and the sampling techniques employed in the study. The writer should also describe the procedures (the steps) of choosing the sample.

l. Research Instruments

□ Qualitative

It covers the instruments used to collect the data. For the qualitative study, it is common to use interview protocol, observation guidelines, qualitative questionnaires, documentation, etc. A good research instrument needs to be constructed from the grand theory of the research cores.

□ Quantitative

Questionnaires and test items are often used in a quantitative study.

After describing the instrument, the procedure of developing the instrument, validity, and reliability test of the instrument must also be explained in this part. The writer must clarify whether the instrument is taken from the available standardized instrument, or adapted or developed by the researcher him/herself. Another thing that should be included in this part is how to score, categorize, or give an indicator of each item or question.

m. Data Collection Procedure

☐ **Qualitative**

This part covers the procedure of collecting the data. The writer may employ more than one technique, such as observation, interview, questionnaire and/or documentation, to triangulate the data and strengthen the result of the study. The writer also needs to explain the stages in collecting the data (include the schedule/ timeline)

☐ **Quantitative**

This part describes the steps of the study in chronological order. For example, for experimental research, the scheme or the steps of the study must be described in detail including the date when the treatments are carried out. The identification of variables and the hypothesis should be written to reinforce the understanding of the readers toward the objectives of the research.

n. Data Analysis

☐ **Qualitative**

Qualitative data consist of words, observations, pictures, and symbols. Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) refers to the processes and procedures that are used to analyze the data and provide some level of explanation, understanding, or interpretation (e.g., NVIVO). Qualitative data analysis typically occurs simultaneously with the data collection. The data analysis should match the design of the research.

☐ **Quantitative**

The statistical analysis used in the research should be

described in this part. It could be descriptive statistics or inferential statistics. The kind of statistics used depends on the types of data collected regarding the objective of the study or the hypothesis. It is also important to explain the reason for choosing a particular statistical analysis. If specific software is used, it is a must to mention the name of the program (*e.g., SPSS for Windows*)