

Analysis Of Students' Difficulties In Writing Scientific Works At The Faculty Of Culture, Management

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Abstract

In general, students who are compiling their thesis often experience difficulties. The difficulties encountered are very diverse, ranging from a lack of understanding of the problem to be studied, limited references, lack of mastery of theory, not having the desire to start writing, being busy working, and so on. This study aims to analyze the difficulties of seventh semester students in writing scientific papers. This type of research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Subject This research is students of seventh semester (semester VII) or final year who are under thesis guidance. Data collection techniques in this study using a questionnaire. A difficulty questionnaire was administered to students who were writing their thesis. Data analysis techniques using percentage techniques are then described. The results of the research generally obtained information that students had difficulty in putting ideas into scientific writing, namely around 58.47%. The use of statistics in data processing is a percentage of 41.64%, and the telling of research results is a percentage of 54.17%. The results of the research are expected to be input, information and reference for all students of the Faculty of Culture, Management and Business of the Mandalika University of Education so that the difficulty factor for students in completing thesis can be overcome.

Keywords: Analysis, Difficulties, Students, Scientific Work

Abstract

Pada umumnya mahasiswa yang sedang menulis skripsi sering mengalami kesulitan. Kesulitan yang dihadapi sangatlah beragam, mulai dari kurang memahami permasalahan yang akan diteliti, terbatasnya referensi, kurang menguasai teori, belum memiliki keinginan untuk memulai menulis, sibuk bekerja, dan sebagainya. Tujuan penelitian yaitu untuk menganalisis kesulitan mahasiswa semester VII dalam menulis karya ilmiah. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Subjek penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa semester VII atau tingkat akhir yang sedang bimbingan skripsi. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan angket. Angket kesulitan diberikan kepada mahasiswa yang sedang menulis skripsi. Teknik analisis data menggunakan teknik persentase dan selanjutnya dideskripsikan. Hasil penelitian secara umum diperoleh informasi mahasiswa mengalami kesulitan dalam menuangkan ide ke dalam tulisan ilmiah yakni sekitar 58,47 %. Penggunaan ilmu statistik dalam pengolahan data yakni dengan persentase 41,64%, serta menarasikan hasil penelitian yang dengan persentase 54,17 %. Hasil penelitian diharapkan dapat menjadi masukan, informasi dan referensi kepada seluruh mahasiswa Fakultas Budaya, Manajemen, dan Bisnis Universitas Pendidikan Mandalika sehingga faktor-faktor kesulitan mahasiswa dalam penyelesaian skripsi akan bisa diatasi.

Keywords: Analisis, Kesulitan, Mahasiswa, Karya Ilmiah

INTRODUCTION

Writing is the process of expressing thoughts, feelings, or information in written form that can be read by others. Writing is one of the language skills that is important to master because it has many benefits, such as communicating, conveying ideas, developing creativity, and increasing knowledge. Writing can also be a means to express oneself, criticize, or defend something.

To write well, there are several things to consider, such as purpose, audience, topic, structure, style, and grammar. The purpose of writing is what the author wants to achieve with his writing, for example to inform, entertain,

convince or educate. The audience is who reads the writing, for example children, youth, adults, or the general public. Topic is the subject matter of writing, for example education, health, environment, or culture. Structure is how writing is arranged logically and coherently, for example by using paragraphs, topic sentences, supporting sentences, and closing sentences. Style is how the writing uses language that suits its purpose and audience, for example formal, informal, persuasive, descriptive or narrative. Grammar is a way of writing using correct and standard language rules, for example spelling rules, punctuation rules, syntactic rules, and semantic rules. In addition, students' writing skills will

affect success in the learning process (Didi Haryono & Qur'ani, 2019). So, writing is an activity that involves expertise in explaining ideas and the ability to compose words, one of the skills that students must master is scientific work.

Writing scientific papers is one of the academic activities that aims to convey the results of research, analysis, or thoughts in a systematic and logical manner to scientific audiences. According to experts, writing scientific papers has several characteristics, including:

- Based on valid and verifiable data or facts
- Use standard, clear, and objective language
- Have a structure appropriate to the type and purpose of scientific work
- Adhere to the rules of writing and quoting applicable sources
- Contribute or have implications for the development of science and society

Scientific work is the result of research or study that is written systematically and logically in accordance with the rules and methodology of science. Scientific work aims to convey information, ideas or arguments based on verifiable facts and data. Scientific work must also meet the criteria of novelty, originality and contribution to the development of science or the application of science in a particular field. Scientific work can be in the form of journal articles, seminar papers, theses, dissertations, books, research reports, or other forms in accordance with academic or professional standards.

The characteristics of scientific language used in writing scientific works are as follows:

- The language used is the standard language according to Enhanced Spelling (EYD). This aims to maintain consistency, clarity, and uniformity in writing.
- The language used is straightforward, unambiguous, unemotional, and not subjective. It aims to convey ideas objectively, logically, and factually.
- The language used is language that contains scientific terms that are relevant to the field of science being discussed. It aims to demonstrate the author's credibility, accuracy, and depth of knowledge.

Based on this, the academic world is the world with the most potential to produce quality scientific work. The academic world in question is not only limited to lecturers but also students. Students as part of the academic environment are expected to be able to carry out writing activities on a regular basis, so that they can produce written works, both scientific writings such as books and journals and popular scientific works such as articles. Writing that contains information about science will become a symbol (media) for the development of science that is effective for society compared to speaking.

In fact, like reading activities, writing activities among Indonesian students are not yet entrenched. This can be seen from their tendency to prefer speaking rather than writing. The number of scientific papers produced by a tertiary institution is still far from expectations when compared to other countries. In Indonesia today many reliable orators, speakers and motivators are born. But unable to produce writing as great as what is being discussed. These brilliant ideas can only be expressed verbally but not in writing.

Various reasons and obstacles were put forward by students so they did not carry out writing activities. Not talented, lack of motivation, lack of time, lack of references are some of the reasons. A student who gets an assignment from a lecturer to write a simple paper on a certain topic is more often than not able to complete it on time for reasons not yet getting a reference, not knowing where to start, no time and so on. Ironically, sometimes students still ask what scientific work actually means. Unaccustomed to writing scientific papers "forces" students receiving academic assignments to choose shortcuts by plagiarizing other people's work. The concept of plagiarism has been built since these students started entering college.

Based on the background and problem formulation above, the author will discuss the main issues that are the topic of this paper, namely: What are the internal obstacles faced by students of the Faculty of Culture, Management and Business, Mandalika University of Education in producing scientific work? and

What are the solutions to overcome the internal obstacles in writing scientific papers?

Based on the formulation of the problem, the purpose of this research is to determine the level of motivation in completing the final assignment for students and to determine the accuracy in completing the final assignment for students. This research can contribute to the development of science and add insight in the field of education, especially in the preparation of student final assignments or other scientific work.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach which is carried out in natural conditions. The researcher collected data from the respondents as is with the aim of describing the difficulties of writing students' simple scientific papers. The method used in this study is in accordance with the characteristics of qualitative research as follows: (1) carried out in natural conditions, directly to data sources and researchers as key instruments, (2) qualitative research is more descriptive in nature. , the data collected is in the form of words or pictures, so it does not emphasize numbers, (3) qualitative research emphasizes processes rather than products or results, (4) qualitative research analyzes data inductively, and (5) qualitative research emphasizes meaning (Sugiyono, 2013: 13).

The population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then conclusions drawn. The population in this study were all 7th semester students of the Bachelor of English Education.

The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. Sampling was carried out by purposive sampling on 7th semester students of the English Education Study Program, a total of 21 students. Purposive Sampling is a random sampling methodology in which the sample group is targeted to have certain attributes.

1. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques used in this study used research instruments in the form of questionnaires and interviews as well as

documentation. Where the interview method used is an unstructured interview method and an open questionnaire is used to determine student difficulties in writing scientific papers experienced by students during the preparation of thesis. Why do researchers use both methods? The reason is to triangulate data and get more data or information by using the interview method.

In qualitative research, checking the validity of the data can be done using several techniques. The data validity checking technique planned in this study is the triangulation technique. In this study the data validation technique used is the triangulation method.

Method triangulation is a qualitative research technique that uses more than one data source, data collection method, or data analysis to increase the validity and reliability of research results. This method comes from the term triangulation in geometry which means determining the position of a point by measuring the angle and distance from other known points. In qualitative research, the triangulation method means combining multiple perspectives and evidence to get a more complete and accurate picture of the phenomenon under study. The triangulation method can help researchers overcome subjectivity bias, test the suitability between theory and data, and strengthen research claims and conclusions.

In this study method triangulation was carried out by checking data from the results of the questionnaire analysis with the results of interviews with each research subject where there was a time lag between the implementation of the questionnaire and the interview activities.

2. Research Instruments

An instrument is a tool used in a research activity, especially for measurement and data collection, which can be in the form of a questionnaire, a set of test questions, observation sheets and so on. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire (questionnaire) about students' difficulties in writing scientific papers.

3. Data analysis

The questionnaire given to the research sample refers to the Likert scale where each is made using a scale of 1-4 answer categories. The formula used to calculate the value obtained per individual in the questionnaire is as follows.

$$X = \frac{\text{the total score obtained}}{\text{maximum total score}} \times 100$$

range		
0-25	:	Not good
26-50	:	Quite good
51-75	:	Good
76-100	:	Very good

4. Research procedure

Technically, the steps in this research are:

- Collecting data through documentation, questionnaires, and interviews;
- Data summary ;
- Coding;
- Grouping;
- Presentation qualitatively and quantitatively;
- Interpretation and analysis;

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Research result

In this chapter, data is presented from the results of an analysis of students' difficulties in writing scientific papers from the Faculty of Culture, Management and Business, Mandalika University of Education using the descriptive method. The data in this study were seen from the results of filling in the student questionnaire. Student mistakes in compiling scientific work is an indication of student difficulties. The more errors found, the higher the level of student difficulty, and vice versa. Considering that there are quite a number of errors in writing scientific papers in this study, not all types of errors are described here. The author only explains some language errors as material for analysis. Here are some language error findings.

a. Factors Influencing Difficulty Writing Scientific Papers

Various factors can cause students to have difficulty writing scientific papers. According to Wardhana and Ardianto (2007:5), in general the two main causes that hinder writing activities are internal factors that come from within oneself and external factors that come from outside. Internal factors include: (1) not having reading habits, (2) not having good language skills and (3) no interest (desire) to write. External factors consist of (1) difficulties in obtaining reference materials, (2) difficulties in finding topics, and (3) difficulties in constructing sentences.

b. Internal Barriers Faced by Students of the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Management, and Business at Mandalika University of Education in Producing Scientific Papers.

Lack of students' knowledge of scientific work, difficulty writing scientific papers is also due to students' lack of reading habits. This can be seen from the evaluation of the student questionnaire which explains that students have difficulty in pouring ideas into scientific writing, which is around 58.47%. The use of statistics in data processing is a percentage of 41.64%, and the telling of research results is a percentage of 54.17%. Writing scientific papers requires various reading sources as references. If students have a habit of being lazy to read, of course there will be very few references used as material for writing scientific papers so that students have difficulty developing their ideas.

Students' ability to provide arguments or explanations in the discussion section is strongly influenced by reading habits. Someone can give an assessment of something if he has knowledge. Knowledge can be extracted through reading. Therefore instilling the habit of reading in students will make it easier for them to write simple scientific papers.

c. External Barriers Faced by Students of the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Management, and Business at Mandalika University of Education in Producing Scientific Papers

Data 1 shows that students still have difficulty in compiling scientific work titles. students only write initial topics, ideas or ideas when they want to write scientific papers, but have not yet reached the stage of compiling a title.

Data 2 shows students' difficulties in formulating research problems. The research problems formulated by students were indeed based on the topics studied but did not describe the variables studied, the relationships between variables, and the research subjects.

2. Discussion

The results of the analysis of students' difficulties in writing scientific papers at the Faculty of Culture, Management and Business, University of Education of Mandalika show that one of the obstacles students face in producing a scientific work is writing a thesis because this is one of the obligations to graduate to obtain an academic degree or bachelor's degree. The first obstacle found according to the results of the questionnaire distribution was the low interest in reading students such as articles or reading books, difficulty writing down topics or main ideas, and difficulty formulating research problems and compiling a problem formulation. sentence or paragraph.

Based on the description above, it can be seen that the difficulties experienced by students in completing the thesis. The highest difficulty experienced by students was pouring ideas into scientific writing. This is evidenced by the difficulty of writing the background in Chapter I, students do not understand the contents of the background problem. The discussion on the background of the problem is to explain why the problem is important to study both in terms of the research profession, scientific development and development interests. Researchers feel

restless and anxious if the problem is not investigated and the losses that may occur and the benefits that can be obtained after conducting research.

The background of the problem is supported by facts found in the field as a rationale for raising the problem. Facts can be displayed in table form, percentage figures or in narrative form representing the population community to be studied. In the background, it is necessary to explain the position of the problem to be studied in the field of study occupied by the researcher. To be able to formulate a background coherently, clearly and sharply, it is necessary to understand and read the phenomena that occur. Read previous research or research journals.

The third difficulty is finding literature as study material. Literature as study material is useful as material for discussion of research variables and as a basis for formulating research hypotheses. Literature can be found in many sources such as libraries, internet, journals and so on.

The difficulty in collecting and processing data that looks very significant is in determining and using the appropriate statistical formula. This shows the weak ability of students in the field of statistics. Statistics plays a role in processing research data, if someone determines/chooses a statistical formulation, the conclusions drawn will also be wrong. Students must be able to understand every existing statistical formula, what it is for and what it is used for. If this is well understood, then of course there will be no errors in processing research data.

The difficulty in the thesis examination process, namely the biggest difficulty experienced by students, is the fear of facing exams. Based on interviews with several students who will or have already taken the exam, students are generally not allowed to eat before the exam is over. Excessive fear will make what has been prepared disappear suddenly, therefore there is no need to be afraid of facing exams, as long as there is honesty in the thesis that is made.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Scientific work is an essay that is prepared based on research results. A common problem that often arises in connection with writing scientific papers, as stated by Imron Rosidi (2005: 1), is the assumption among students that compiling scientific papers is a difficult job.

Based on these factors, internal factors do not have the most influential reading habits. The most influential difficulties faced by students when writing scientific papers based on observations and questionnaires include (1) students' lack of knowledge about scientific work, (2) students' lack of reading habits, and (3) lack of time for learning scientific writing document.

The results of this study are expected to be used as useful input for students in writing scientific papers. So by understanding the location of the difficulties in writing scientific papers, of course, it will make it easier to learn the difficult parts when compiling a scientific paper. Must understand the factors that cause difficulties in writing scientific papers because knowing these factors can determine the right steps to overcome difficulties in writing scientific papers.

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