ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN CONDUCTING RESEARCH FOR THESIS: STUDENTS' BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

THESIS

Submitted by

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FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

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Menyatakan bahwa sesungguhnya skripsi yang berjudul **"Ethical Consideration in Conducting Research for Thesis: Beliefs and Practices"** adalah benar-benar karya asli saya, kecuali lampiran yang disebutkan sumbernya. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan di dalamnya sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

Banda Aceh, 28 November 2022

Saya yang membuat pernyataan

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May Allah SWT always bless us.

Banda Aceh, November 28th, 2022.

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ABSTRACT

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Thesis Working Title : Ethical Consideration in Conducting Research For Thesis: Beliefs and Practices

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Keywords : Students' Perceptions; Students' Beliefs; Ethics Research; Thesis

This study is about ethical consideration in conducting research for thesis, student beliefs and practices. This study used a qualitative method with an interview and document analysis approach, semi-structured interviews was used to investigate individual opinions or experience on one or a few precisely defined topics, moreover document analysis with analyzed to determine the research quality, reliability, and appropriateness. The result of this study shown that all participants has carry out the ethic research correctly and also beliefs that ethic in research is important because every researcher needs ethic to guide a well procedure in conducting research. Furthermore from 22 thesis that have been analyze, the finding shown that all researchers have carried out the research ethics correctly, it can be justified through the interview, but they did not write down the ethical procedures directly, only explicitly in the appendix of their research. Moreover all students have passed a plagiarism check which certifies that their research is theirs. Furthermore, knowledge about ethics is still lacking in our scope, different with America, Australia or Scotlandia which has special committees such as SERA or AERA.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the background of the study, the research question of the study, the significance of the study, the aims of the study and the terminologies of the study.

A. Background of the Study

University students are required to conduct research for thesis. To produce a good thesis, they need to take cares respondent/participant well- being into consideration of the research ethics. Essentially, Bhandari (2021) argue that ethical considerations in research are a set of principles. Scientists and researcher must always adhere to a certain code of conduct when collecting data from people. Moreover ethics also defines as a method, procedure, or perspective for deciding how to act and for analyzing complex problems and issues in research (Resnick, 2020). Furthermore Bhandari (2021) added the goals of research often include understanding real-life phenomena, studying effective treatments, and investigating behaviors. What decided to research and how to conduct that research involve key ethical considerations. These considerations work to protect the rights of research participants, enhance research validity and to maintain scientific integrity.

The relevance of educational research has been questioned due to various behaviors such as duplication, data manipulation, and plagiarism. Therefore, ethics is needed in conducting research. To prevent these negative demean from happening, Khan (2015) stressed the importance of ethical issues,

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stating that the most important criterion for educational research is that it be ethical. To put it another way, educational academics should prioritize "ethics."

Several studies have been discussed according to the ethics in conducting research, such as a study by Abrar and Sidik (2019), their study aimed to discuss the ethical issues and research methodologies in researching children and critically evaluate these issues from the research practices by using the examples of the articles about Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages. In order to determine how the authors of these articles address these issues in their works, the researcher chose three articles for further analysis. The result showed that the authors mainly reported common ethical principles, like voluntary participation and anonymity without explicitly describing the ethical procedures specific for their children participation in their papers. Additionally, there was no evidence that they used child-friendly techniques, encouraged children's participation, or provided them with a forum in which to express their opinions.

Furthermore a study by Alvionita, Murti, and Gani (2021) on the role of ethics in educational research that assert a scientific ethics has been significant impact on the advancement of biological and educational research. The prevalence of ethics violations in various fields has received attention. Some of these transgressions of the code of ethics were brought on by ignorance of ethics and its function in various fields. The purpose of this study was to better understand the function of ethics in environmental, biological, and educational research. This study is a literature review study. From a variety of reading

sources, including books and articles, researchers gather various facts and materials. The data obtained and analyzed by descriptive analysis method which begins by describing the facts before moving on to analysis in order to not only describe but also to understand and adequately explain. The result of this research is to know that ethical views consist of three aspects that are still being discussed, namely anthropocentrism, biocentrism, and ecocentrism. Through these various points of view, it has been realized that ethics plays an extraordinary role in the development of educational, biological and environmental research for the common welfare.

Additionally Koulouriotis (2011) conducted a study on the ethical issues involved in working with non-native speaker of English language learner. Her study focuses on the ethical issues that three education researchers faced when working with participants who did not speak English as their first language. This was done in the context of critical theory and the literature on research ethics from various disciplines. The main themes, which centered on the researchers' perceptions of the limitations of university research ethics boards (REBs) to adequately address their concerns when working with non-native English speakers, were identified through qualitative inquiry and data analysis. The findings from this study suggest that education researchers are concerned with the issue of informed consent.

Arifin (2018) in her study about Ethical Consideration in Qualitative Study, the purpose of this study is represent the researcher's own experience of conducting 33 individual face to face interviews on the women's experience of postnatal depression across three different cultural backgrounds in Malaysia. This study examines on the method that can be uses for every researcher to ensure that their participants' identity is protected throughout recruitment and dissemination process, to deal with participants from different cultural backgrounds, and to handle and manage distress during interview. In order to maintain a balance between the potential risks of research and the likely benefits of the research, it is essential that ethical issues be taken into account at all stages of qualitative study. The study's finding support the researcher fields and that it is the researcher's duty to protect participant's identity confidentiality.

In accordance to several studies above, it can be concluded that the ethics' consideration has several ways in conducting data of research, for example a study by Abrar and Sidik (2019), they use a qualitative method where they have to analysis among three articles they had chosen. In the same line as Abrar and Sidik, Alvionota also used a literature review on their study from a variety of reading sources. The data obtained and analyzed by descriptive analysis method which begins by describing the facts before moving on to analysis in order to not only describe but also to understand and adequately explain. Additionally Koulouriotis (2011) use qualitative method and data analysis conducted on her study. She selected three educational researches focuses on the ethical consideration that the participants did not speak English

as their first language. Furthermore a study by Arifin (2018) she also used a qualitative method but the differences is she used an interviews as the instruments on her study. She selected 33 individual face to face interviews and the study's finding support the researcher fields and that it is the researcher's duty to protect participant's identity confidentiality.

Rigorous studies have been conducted on the ethics for research (e.g, Arifin, 2018; Carver, Dellva, Emmanuel, Purcher, 2011; Gajjar, 2013; Govil, 2013; Khan, 2015) they found in their qualitative studies that ethical considerations are relevant in all areas of research. They discuss and argue that there are various malpractices related to educational research and it need to define ethical code of conduct so that every researcher may realize that he is involved not only in research activity but also a process of modifying the system of education, aiming to improve the life of individuals, society, community and ultimately the nation as a whole. The finding shows various guidelines for researchers so that they may carry out their work in ethically justifiable manner. When vulnerable groups of participants are involved, it is the researcher's responsibility to ensure that participants have the ability to choose whether or not to participate in the study, to protect participants' identities throughout the recruitment and dissemination process.

In the same way with the previous studies, this study will also discusses about the ethical consideration, but focusing in doing research for thesis in education. However this research will explore the way English Foreign Language students perceive and practice the ethics' on their research. The

differences appeared between the previous study and this research is like the sample of the study taken from different places and instrument.

B. Research Questions

As a guideline to this study, the questions are as follow:

1. How do the EFL students perceive the ethic for their research?
2. How do EFL students practice ethics issues in their research?

C. Research Aim

The objective of this research is:

1. To find out the EFL students perceive the ethic for their research
2. To find out the way EFL students practice ethics' issues in their research

D. The Significance of the Research

The results of this study are expected to be useful both theoretical and practical. Theoretical benefit of this study is, it provides additional information and is a good reference for the future researcher and readers about EFL students perceive the ethic for their research and the way EFL students practice it in their research. For the practical benefits, the researcher hopes the readers can get a useful information and can add insight the readers and it is expected that the result of the research can help the students to have a helpful reference for the future finding about ethical consideration in conducting research.

E. Research Terminologies

1. Ethical Consideration

The word of “ethics” and “morality” are frequently used as synonyms. Occasionally distinguished, however Bartneck, Lütge, Wagner, Welsh (2021) states that morality refers to a sophisticated set of rules, values and guidelines that supposed to determine people’s actions, whereas ethics refers to the theory of morality. In another way ethic could also be said to concerned more with principles, general judgments that it is with values, judgments, and subjective evaluation. Ethical consideration is a set of beliefs and concepts that should be upheld when conducting human affairs. It forbids nasty behavior by both individuals and groups. Particularly in research, ethical considerations play an essential role (Bashin, 2020). In conducting research it is crucial to get a validity of data, or method use for the research, the confidential and the privacy of the participant, sampling, accessibility to relevant information, integrity and transparency.

2. Thesis

Thesis is the final project of the master level (S2). Thesis is one of the written scientific works that is compiled individually based on the results of empirical research to be used as material for academic study. Whereas in Indonesia the word thesis is usually used for the final assignment of English undergraduate students to translate the *skripsi* words that are usually used by students. *Skripsi* is a work to produce

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knowledge or something that can be scientifically accounted for and carried out according to certain rules and procedures. According to Kabir (2016), research is the process of discovering knowledge. It might be defined as a methodical and scientific search for relevant data regarding a specific topic or area. Therefore, Liyana (2014) stated that thesis is a scientific paper which requires the application of the rules of language and compliance aspects of the language as a condition of a good scientific writing and can be understood by the reader. Dutta (2017) also added conducting research entails learning new information in a more or less systematic way. Students are required to write a thesis in addition to graduation requirements as well as to impart knowledge and skills in analyzing, describing and explaining the knowledge they are writing.

3. Beliefs and Practices

Belief is a kind of someone knowledge that is subjective and experience. Gilakjani and Sabouri (2017) defined the term belief as a personal judgment formed from experiences. According to Pajares, belief as a term, has been defined in a variety of different ways in the literature and used interchangeably with a variety of other terms including attitudes, values, judgments, opinions, ideology, perceptions, conceptions, conceptual systems, dispositions, implicit theories, explicit theories, internal mental processes, action strategies, rules of practice and perspectives (Gilakjani & Sabouri, 2017). Whereas Practice-research is a methodology in which knowledge is gained via the doing of something,

rather than reading about it (desk-research), or inquiring into what other people know about that thing (i.e., interviews, surveys, etc.) or other more traditional models of research such as case studies and ethnographies (Schrag, 2019). Generally, it is spoken about within a creative contexts but practice-research is present in most fields, including healthcare, business, and science. Therefore this study looking to the student perception and student practices the ethics research in conducting their thesis.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents dome related literature and expert statements relevant to the study. These reviews can provide useful background information to help support the study.

A. Ethical Consideration in Conducting Research

Ethics research refers to the body of written and unwritten rules that guide our expectations of our own and other's people's behavior. Effectively, they outline how people expect others to behave. Another way explain by Gajjar (2013) of defining research ethics as a set that govern how scientific and other research is performed at research institutions of higher learning such as universities and how it is disseminated. Further Bartneck et al. (2021) assert that whereas ethics refers to the theory of morality, morality refers to a complex system of laws, principles, and standards that influence or intended to people's behavior. It could be said that ethics is more concerned with norms, general evaluations, and principles than it is with subjective or individual values. Bhandari (2022) also added several ethical considerations that should always pay attention to the research design, for instance:

1. Voluntary participation, it means the participants are free to opt in or out of the study at any point in time.
2. Informed consent, it means that participants know the purpose, benefits, risks, and funding behind the study before they agree or decline to join.
3. Anonymity, it means that the audiences do not know who the

participants are and the researcher is not be able to link any individual participant to their data.

4. Confidentiality, it means that the researchers know who the participants are, but you remove all identifying information from your report.
5. Potential for harm like physical, social, psychological and all other types of harm are kept to an absolute minimum.
6. Results communication, it means that the researcher ensure that their work is free of plagiarism or research misconduct, and accurately represent the study results.

In addition to understanding the discourse of academic research, being aware of what constitutes ethical research is an essential part of planning for a research project. At all times the researcher should ensure that participants are safe from harm and are protected from unnecessary stress. This is the field of ethics. Unethical research that is carried out almost always leaves participants and researchers feeling vulnerable and exposed in negative ways. Unethical behaviour that is displayed by researchers can also compromise the validity and trustworthiness of data that is collected. This is especially the case if participants feel that their physical or mental well-being is threatened in some way (Orb, Eisenhauer, & Wynaden, 2001; Escobedo, Guerrero, Lujan, Ramirez, & Serrano, 2007). In order to avoid unwanted research dilemmas such as this, it is therefore important to ensure that careful planning and ethical standards are adhered to (Bouma,& Ling 2004). Good research then has at its core a commitment to ensuring that strategies for collecting data are responsible; that

at all times research attends to a professional code of conduct that ensures that safety of all the participants involved.

The enterprise of scientific research is based of faith. Scientists trust the result reported by others researcher are valid. Society has belief the results of research reflect an honest endeavor by scientists to describe the world accurately and without bias. The discussion of ethical consideration in relation to educational research might seem out of place, but given the number of malpractices that have crept into the process, it appears to be urgently necessary. Research in the field of education has lost credibility, according to Govil (2013) because of some society no longer views it as an instrument, which can bring change an attempt leading to a degree or a process of modifying the system of education, aiming to advancing the life of individuals, society community and ultimately the nation as a whole.

That is why research ethics are important to discuss for a number of reasons, it promote a confidential for the participant so the researcher can get the answer for their study, respect to human moral value and avoiding plagiarism. Furthermore Muluk, et.al (2021) stated plagiasrsm is a crime in the education field, an act that deserves heavy sanctions for the perpetrators. It is mean plagiarism should be avoided by scientific. Resnick (2015) believe that ethic is a crucial thing in research, he explained that ethic promote the aims of research, such as expanding knowledge. Not only that ethic also support the values required for collaborative work, such as mutual respect and fairness, ensure the public can trust research, support important social and moral values,

such as the principle of doing no harm to others and the confidential to the participant. This is essential because scientific research depends on collaboration between researchers and groups. Moreover, to avoid misunderstanding between ethical issue and ethical consideration in this study, I found that ethical issues are included in the discussion of ethical consideration as said by Koulouriotis (2011) in her study, she draws attention to the complexities that arise when conducting research with non-native speakers of English, she said cultural boundaries, ethics issues, perceptions of power and authority are all ethical considerations inherent in and raised by English as second language (ESL) research.

B. Ethical Consideration in Educational Research

The term of ethics refers to moral guidelines for behavior that are upheld by a community or even a profession (Wallington, 2000). Educational research is carried out in highly complex environment with the moral goal of enhancing societal quality of life (Lewis, 2004). Developing ethical standards will improve the caliber of research with both the scope and the areas of responsibility. According to Small (2005) the educational researcher has responsibility is accountable for four key areas, there are; Participants, Sponsors/administrators/teachers/or beneficiaries, area of knowledge, fellow researchers. Previously, technical issue used to dominate the scene. Even in 1979, few people were aware about the ethical issue involved in educational research, despite the fact that its antecedents, like technical considerations, were strictly adhere to. The American Educational Research Association

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(AERA) created the first ethical guidelines for educational research in 1992, and they were updated in 1996 and 2000. The code of conduct was published with the intention of encouraging voluntary compliance through conventional persuasion. Following that British Educational Research Association (BERA) released some guidelines for members to comment on before adopting them as the BERA Ethical Guidelines at the Association's annual general meeting in August 1992. These recommendations were updated in 2003 and subsequently approved in 2004 with a few minor changes. The Scottish Educational Research Association (SERA) published its code of conduct for educational research in 1997, basing it on the recommendation made by BERA and SERA. SERA updated its code of conduct and issued guidelines in 2005 as a result of the change in educational legislation in 2000.

In India, educational researchers have an illustrious history. A researcher is morally obligated to respect the privacy and dignity if those who are the subject if their research, and this is the fundamental goal of defining an ethical code of conduct. In the search for the truth, ethical codes can act as guidelines for carrying out the work as meticulously and precisely as possible. Since 1965, researcher activities have been conducted. Every year, a sizable number of studies are being produced every year. However in India, lack organizations solely dedicated of conduct that are clearly defined such as BERA, AERA, and others. Developing ethical standards will improve the caliber of research. They familiarize researchers with both the scope and the areas of responsibility. The improvement of people's lives, communities, and societies is the fundamental

goal of educational research, so ethical consideration must be its central focus.

Furthermore, in Indonesia, there are still few articles discuss ethical considerations in doing research on education. The majority of them cover health ethic such as a journal by Fourianalistyawati, Uswatunnisa, Mahdiannur, Saleky, Soebandhi, Reni and Kurniasih (2018) they explained that the health sector has been the focus of the Indonesian government's efforts to promote research ethics and responsible conduct. A good example is the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 7 of 2016 on the National Commission for Research and Development of National Health. This committee assists the Health Minister of the Indonesian Republic in regulation, direction, and enforcement of ethical research and health development for researchers who were use human and animal as their research subjects.

For the purpose of examining educational research, various nations each have their own organization, such as the AERA (American educational research association) in America, BERA (British educational research Association) in Britain, SERA (Scottish educational research association) in Scotland. These organizations function as quality assurance system in their respective nations and have their own codes of conduct.

C. Beliefs and Practices

In researching ethical consideration of students' thesis, it is important to examine their beliefs and practices related to research ethics. Gilakjani and Sabouri (2017) stated that belief is a subjective assessment based on experiences. Moreover Practice implies doing or involvement; it denotes engaging in specific behaviors or actions as a result of knowledge while requesting consent or assent from respondents or study participants (Ubi, Orji, Osang, 2022). Beliefs and practices of students play a significant role in the ethical consideration of research. Students who are aware of the importance of ethical conduct in research are more likely to follow guidelines and protocols that are in place to protect human subjects and ensure that research is conducted in a responsible and transparent manner. Nijawan, et.al (2013) added these beliefs and practices can also influence the way that students approach their research projects, encouraging them to consider the potential impacts of their work and to be mindful of any potential ethical dilemmas that may arise. Ultimately, the beliefs and practices of students toward ethical considerations in research are crucial in helping to maintain the integrity of the scientific process and ensuring that research is conducted in a way that is respectful, fair, and responsible.

1. Students' Beliefs in Ethical Consideration

Belief is a form of knowledge that is personal and based on individual experience. The term of belief has a variety of definitions in the literature, according to Pajares (1992) as cited in (Gilakjani & Sabouri, 2017) it is often used

synonymously with a number of other terms, such as attitudes, values, judgments, opinions, ideology, perceptions, conceptions, conceptual systems, dispositions, implicit theories, explicit theories, internal mental processes, action strategies, rules of practice, and perspectives. Furthermore, Gilakjani and Sabouri (2017) added that belief is a subjective assessment based on experiences. According to Rokeach (1972) and Pourhosein Gilakjani (2012), a belief is any proposition that begins with the phrase "I believe that." The term "core" or "central beliefs" refers to beliefs that are connected to other ideas. A belief will have more results for them if it is connected to other beliefs. According to the expert's definition of belief given above, belief is the attitude that something is the case or that a proposition about the world is true.

Ethical considerations are an important part of educational research. Students may believe that it is important to protect the rights and dignity of research participants, to ensure that the research is conducted in a fair and unbiased manner, and to minimize any potential harm to participants (Arifin, 2018). They may also believe that it is important to obtain informed consent from research participants, to maintain confidentiality and anonymity, and to properly acknowledge and cite the work of others. Students may recognize that ethical considerations can be complex and may require careful thought and decision making, but they may also believe that it is worth the effort to ensure that research is conducted ethically. However Lester (2002) added, it is also often assumed that beliefs lie hidden and so can be studied only by inferring them from how people think and act. For researchers to claim that students behave in a particular manner

because of their beliefs and then infer the students' beliefs from how they behave involves circular reasoning.

2. Students' Practices in Ethical Consideration

Practice implies doing or involvement; it denotes engaging in specific behaviors or actions as a result of knowledge while requesting consent or assent from respondents or study participants. The researcher has a responsibility to ask for and secure either verbal or written consent. The researcher acts in this way because he or she is aware that doing otherwise would violate the rights of potential study participants. The National Health and Medical Research Councils Guideline (NHMRG) states that it is against the law for any research to enter a person's private area without that person's agreement. For research in an organization, consent obtained from the Personnel Administrator in an organization, the Principal of a school, as the case may be, covers the consent of each person participating in the research. Additionally, since public activities can be seen by everyone, there are numerous instances in which the information sought in a study is not private. "Scientific research is characterized by those principles that guide scientific morality with regard to action that is scientifically improper or right," claims the Social Research Association (SRA, 2003). Also, there are many situations in which the information that is being sought in a study is not private; this is because public actions can be publicly observed. According to Social Research Association (SRA, 2003), "scientific research is characterized by those principles that guide scientific morality with regard to conduct that is scientifically wrong or right."

Protecting participants and others who might be impacted by the research is the most important ethical rule for every scientific investigation. Participants must be shielded from things like being sued for past crimes or having their privacy invaded. As a result, good practice dictates that general research ethics can be taken into account in a study. This indicates that authorization from authorities of the pertinent institutions as well as from specific participants must be requested and obtained in order to conduct the research with the target population. In practice, getting consent entails explaining the subject's rights, the study's goals, the procedures to be followed, any potential dangers, the advantages of participating, and, if any, alternative treatments that may be available (Nijawan, Janodia, Mindakrishna, Bhat, Blary, Udupar and Musmader, 2013).

In practice, students may take a number of steps to ensure that they are adhering to ethical standards in their educational research. This may include obtaining informed consent from research participants, protecting their confidentiality and anonymity, and minimizing any potential harm to them. Students may also make an effort to be fair and unbiased in their research, and to properly acknowledge and cite the work of others (Ritchie, J., Lewis, J., Nicholls, C. M., & Ormston, R. 2013). They may consult with their professors or institutional review boards to ensure that they are following best practices in ethical research. Additionally, students may be asked to complete training on ethical research practices as a part of their coursework or research program. Overall, it is important for students to be aware of and actively consider ethical

considerations in their research in order to produce reliable and trustworthy results.

3. Students' Beliefs and Practices in Ethical Consideration

Students may believe that ethical considerations are an important part of educational research as they help to protect the rights and dignity of research participants, ensure that research is conducted in a fair and unbiased manner, and minimize any potential harm to participants. According to Richardson (1996) in Krstinic and Rugolf (2020) beliefs are defined as understanding, premises, or propositions that are psychologically held about the world that is felt to be true. It can be defined as an individual's representation of the world. Beliefs are recognized as context-specific and learners' from a different culture may have different beliefs, attitudes, and opinions about learning a language. In ethics research, ethical considerations are an important part of educational research. Students may believe that it is important to protect the rights and dignity of research participants, to ensure that the research is conducted in a fair and unbiased manner, and to minimize any potential harm to participants. Furthermore, In practice, students may take a number of steps to ensure that they are adhering to ethical standards in their research. This may include obtaining informed consent from research participants, protecting their confidentiality and anonymity, and minimizing any potential harm to them (Vanclay, F., Baines, J. T., & Taylor, C. N. (2013).. They may also make an effort to be fair and unbiased in their research, and to properly acknowledge and cite the work of others. Students may consult with their professors or institutional review boards to ensure that they

are following best practices in ethical research, and may be asked to complete training on ethical research practices as a part of their coursework or research program (Ubi, I. O., Orji, E. I., & Osang, A. W. 2020). By being aware of and actively considering ethical considerations in their research, students can help to produce reliable and trustworthy results.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This Chapter describes the research methodology dealing with description of research location, research method, research participants, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis. They will be presented respectively in the following sub chapters.

A. Research Design

In conducting this research, I applied a qualitative methodology with an interview and document analysis to collect the data. Qualitative methodology attempt to comprehend and interpret the significance of a behavioral interaction or event, according to Moleong (2006), qualitative research is also known as Natural Serving (natural research characteristics). It is concluded that this kind of research prioritizes the desired results and uses direct, descriptive data sources.

Meanwhile document analysis is a systematic process for viewing or evaluating a document-both printed and electronic (computer-based and web-based) materials according to Bowen (2009). Like other analytical methods in qualitative research, document analysis requires data investigation. The method requires interpretation to draw meaning, deepen understanding, and develop empiricism knowledge.

B. Participants

The participant of this study was eight students from the department of English language education in Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh because it represents the research role and characteristic for the participants needed by the research itself. Consequently, I used a convenience sampling technique to select the participants who would take a part in this study. Stratton (2021) explained that convenience sampling is a non-probability sampling methods with less objective and it is a type of sampling in which the researcher uses sampling that does not provide for each member of a target population to participate in a study and rather the participants are selected by the researcher, or self-select to participate in a study. The criteria is English student 2018 who done their study in 2022. The participants divided into three categories methodology they used in their research such as, qualitative methodology, quantitative methodology and mixed-methodology. I classified the participants for my interview in 3 of qualitative methodologies, 3 quantitative methodologies and 2 mixed-methodologies with different approach. The table of the participants profile will show below to the brief explanation.

Table 3.1 profile of participants

No	Initial	Research Tittle	Methodology
1	BM	The Perceived Impact of Reflective Teaching on Improving Teacher Performance (2018)	Qualitative methodology with interview approach on the senior and junior high school teachers.
2	YY	Acehnese Students' Perceptions Toward Childhood	Qualitative methodology with interview approach on university student.

		Multilingualism (2018)	
3	YF	Rhetorical Tropes Used in *Secrets of Divine Love* by A. Helwa (2018)	Qualitative methodology with document analysis approach.
4	SS	Using Story-Mapping to Improve Reading Comprehension for Junior High School Students with Dyslexia (2018)	Quantitative methodology with experimental approach on the elementary school student.
5	NA	The Use of Task-Based Language Teaching to Improve Student Reading Comprehension (2018)	Quantitative methodology with pre-experimental approach on the student university.
6	AU	Using Acehnese Fairy Tales Stories to Motivate Students' Speaking Skill (2018)	Quantitative methodology with pre-experimental approach on the senior high school students.
7	SF	Analyzing Teachers' Language Style in English Classroom (2018)	Mixed-methodology with observation and questioner approach on junior high school.
8	AF	The Difficulties Encountered by the-Lagging-Behind Students in Completing Their Study (2018)	Mixed-methodology with interviews, document analysis and questioner on the university students.

Moreover, several studies were selected to support this study on collecting data. Bowen (2009) added that documents that may be used for systematic evaluation as part of a study take a variety of forms. They include advertisements; agendas, attendance registers, and minutes of meetings; manuals; background papers; books and brochures; diaries and journals; event programs (i.e., printed outlines); letters and memoranda; maps and charts; newspapers, ect. Furthermore I used 22 student 2018 theses in conducting my research to explore student practice the ethics research on their study.

C. Method of Data Collection

To solve the problem of this study, I started my study after having approval from the supervisor then I searched for eight students who had finished their studies for me to interview them regarding their opinions and practices against the research ethics they used in their studies. in an effort to get participants to be interviewed I carried out several ethical stages, first, I introduced myself, secondly, explained the intent and purpose of coming to the respondent by attaching a research permit, this letter was needed to prove that I was really doing research, third, I asked the willingness of the respondents and asked them to sign a consent form. After all the steps I matched the time of the interview with the respondent.

In addition to conducting my research semi-structured interview and document analysis were applied in complete the data of this study. According to Doyle (2022) semi-structured interview is lead to the open-ended questions, which are questions that can't be answered with a simple "yes" or "no." Based on the answers, the interviewer will ask follow-up questions to draw out more specific evidence about the candidate's assets. Semi-structured interviews also allow informants to express their views in their own terms and can provide reliable and comparable qualitative data (Griffee, 2012). Furthermore, Easwaramoorthy and Zarinpoush (2006) defined an interview as a conversation that involves two or more about the subject at hand. In other words, the interview can be characterized as the process of gathering information by asking and receiving questions. In addition, I collected data using a digital voice

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recorder. The interview took for a minimum of 30 minutes for each participant, and participants may talk in the language which they feel most confident through the interview. It is simpler to obtain more specific information about experience if they use familiar language.

Furthermore I used document analysis methodology in conducting this study. Radliya (2017) states document analysis is an activity to analyze all the basic documents that used and flows in the running information system. I analyzed 22 theses to answer my second research question where I saw whether there was research ethics practice in their study. There are more than 100 theses available in the institutional repository UIN Ar-Raniry. The institutional repository UIN Ar-RAniry contains the library's database storage, scholarly communication and a series of digital collections curated by academic community of UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh for free public access. To explain the use of ethics in research, I will attach some pictures in the next chapter. Furthermore the used of imaged in analyze is important to consider textual information and understanding its meaning.

Brown, Bussert, Hattwig and Medaille (2016) added that analyzed images same important as any other source, such as journal articles or books, to determine their quality, reliability, and appropriateness. Moreover the used of table might be also facilitate this study. Cloutier and Ravasi (2020) stated that tables make easy to navigate and sort large amounts of data in various ways on qualitative research. They assist researchers in condensing, organizing, and making sense of data, they also enable them to see information that would

otherwise be difficult, if it possible to discern among the hundreds or even thousands of pages of raw textual data that form the basis of the majority in qualitative studies.

D. Techniques of Data Analysis

This research objective is to define the analytical technique, and because qualitative descriptive research is often exploratory, an inductive approach is typically required, while a deductive approach can also be utilized. According to Lambert (2012), data analysis in descriptive qualitative research is data-driven and does not utilize methodologies based on prior philosophical or epistemological perspectives. Inductive research is generally employed by qualitative researchers who construct patterns, categories, and themes from scratch by grouping data into progressively more abstract information (Creswell, 2018:257). This study employs an inductive approach to data analysis.

I used three step listed according to Business Research Methodology (2022) to examine qualitative data. The three steps will be showed into the graft below:

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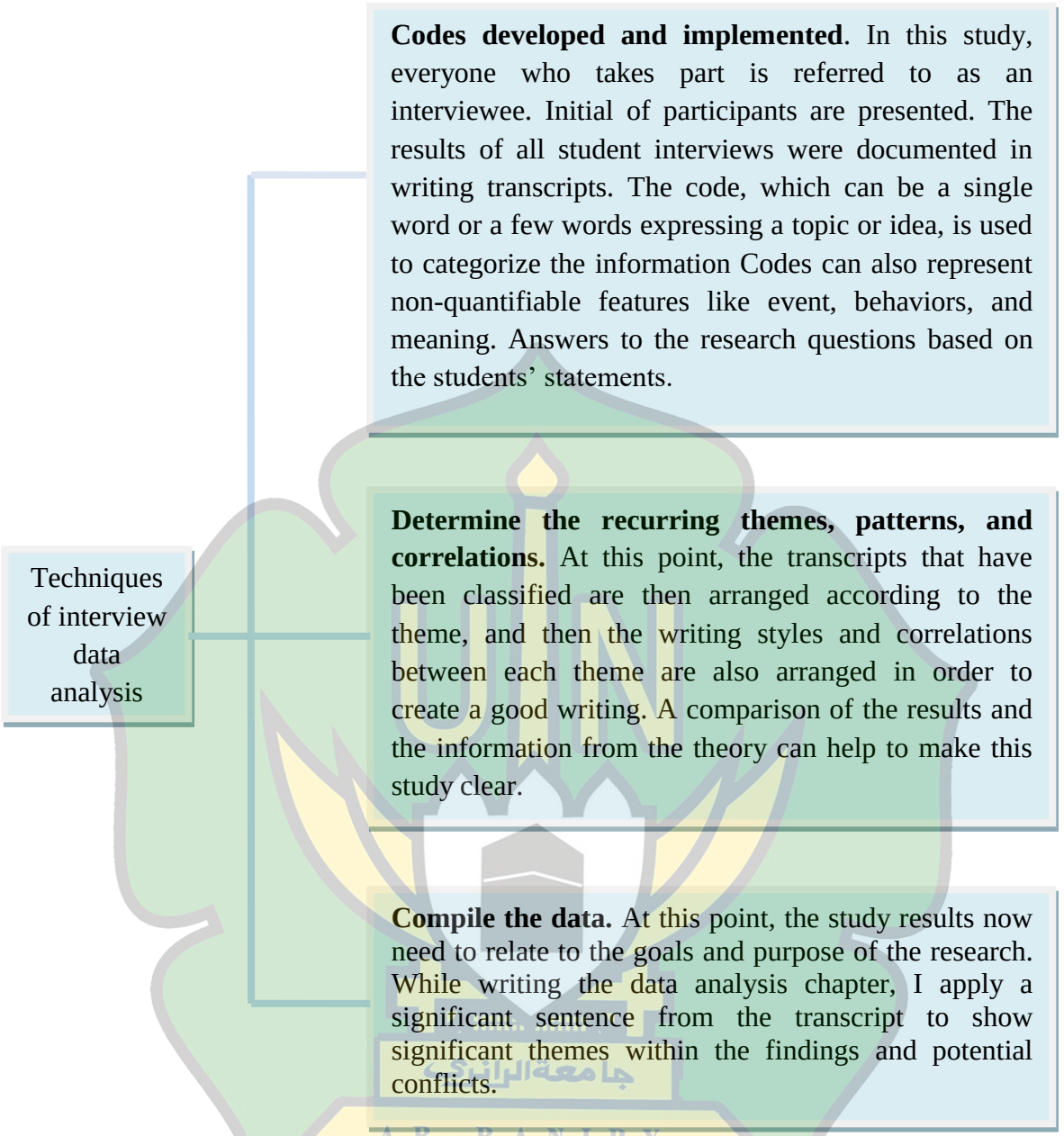

Therefore, this study is a document analysis study. Corbin and Strauss (2008, as cited in Bowen, 2009) agree that document analysis is a systematic process for viewing or evaluating a document-both printed and electronic (computer-based and web-based) materials. Like other analytical methods in qualitative research, document analysis requires data investigation. The method

requires interpretation to draw meaning, deepen understanding, and develop empiricism knowledge.

Furthermore to analyze the ethic used in student research, I use a descriptive method by performing the following step. The step will be showed in to a graft below:

I ask twenty students who done their research to analyze the research they did.

Having permission and collecting student research. I start looking at methodology they used specifically in their data collection to see the ethics consideration they used in their study. Additionally, usually ethic is mention in three ways, in the data collection or having a new sub chapter specifically about the ethic they used or only in the appendix, even SERA agree that appendix is not a part of ethic.

After analyze student' research I attach some photos about ethic to be an example and the photo serve as a guide this research finding and the last, I determines the most dominant type of ethic uses in students' research by applying this formula to all of the types:

$X = FN \times 100\%$
X : percentage of the items
F : Frequency of use

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The purpose of this study is to find out the EFL students beliefs and practices in ethical consideration in conducting research for thesis. There were eight (8) participants in this research. They were given five questions to obtain some information about their perception of ethical issues in their research. Each of them spent approximately 20 to 30 minutes to answer the interview questions. Moreover several studies were analyzed in conducting this research.

A. Findings

1. EFL Students' Perceptions of the Ethics Research

In this section, the participant described their beliefs of ethical consideration in conducting their research as a researcher. This stage includes the student perceive the ethic of their research, the way student's applied the research ethics, their opinion about kind of ethics that need to apply in every research, their opinion about plagiarism and confidentiality of the participants, the experience of them being a participants and the difficulty in applying the research ethics' on their study.

a. The Need for Ethics Research

Based on the answer during the interview, all participants explained the same ideas about the needed of research ethic. They believed research ethic is important during conducting research as stated by excerpt-2 below:

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> For me ethics is needed to be applied when we are doing research because the existence of ethics will help our research to be clearer and have the basic or based on something. So, of course, in conducting research there is a procedure for research results and that includes ethics. Therefore ethics is needed in research. (YF)

Furthermore excerpt-8 added:

> I think it is important, because with ethic, it makes it easier for researchers to conduct their research. Because it is more directed and keeps us away from bad things, such as plagiarism, maybe we can copy-paste someone's work but what if we find out later, it will be complicated. (SS)

Another statement also explained by excerpt-6:

> I think ethic's research is important and needed in conducting researcher. Because.. hmm.. we do a research, and it purpose is to be the future study, as a new or nowadays researcher, I think we have to aware that maybe our thesis can be uses to the next research whose like to use my research as their references right? Considering that, in conducting research we should to make it properly. Because our now research can be affected to the next researcher. (NA)

The statements above agree that research ethic important during researcher conducting their research. They believed that researcher must be aware to the some procedure they should obedient in conducting their research. Thus, student-6 also mention our nowadays research might be uses in the future learner to their research references. Also student-8 mentions the important of ethics in research such as avoid a researcher from plagiarism.

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b. EFL Student Applied the Research Ethic on Their Research

In this stage I browsed how the EFL student applied their research ethic on their research. In accordance of the answer of the interview, there are two ways the student conduct their research ethic at the beginning, using correspondence and not. This happened because the field of the population of student research can be different, some of them doing their research at the institute where the institute asking for the correspondence as state by excerpt-3:

> hmm yeah, so actually I did my research in a private school where the school has three majors in. I did contact each person in charge of the three majors and then gave a letter of permission to the person in charge. Before that I also had to ask a letter from the local education office because this was a requirement to be able to do research at the school. (BM)

Furthermore it is a same case as a SS where her research also needs a permission letter to conduct her research at that school, as she said on the interviewed:

> I actually have observed the school first. I didn't know at first that I had to bring a letter first, but it turned out that there was no need for the letter at the beginning because it was just an observation. So when I got to that school, the principal asked for a letter blah blah blah. But I said I didn't do research right away, just observed first whether there were dyslexic children here or not. After that, I went back to the campus and ask for a research letter permit from the campus. After the letter came out, I took it to the school and Alhamdulillah, it was immediately accepted because there were several schools that needed an education office letter as well. (SS)

From the statements of SS, I can conclude that all researchers need a correspondence from the campus in conducting their research at the school or institute, but not all of them need an education office letter permission to conduct a research at the school.

Differently with the statement by excerpt-1 that said:

> For the correspondence, we don't need it, since I've got the permission in doing research from my supervisor. Because my participant was a friend of my fellow semester students, they understand about thesis, I just ask for help and conveyed my study purpose and they voluntarily become my participant. But looking for it is not just because it's against your friends, rather looking for someone that fits the criteria. So, I do not ask the campus latter at the beginning but I ask during my study. (YA)

Additionally statement by excerpt-2:

> My research started when I got permission from the supervisor to do research on my study as well. Hmm, about the campus letter actually I ask it during my study**.** So how do I conduct my research is first, because I am an analytical document, I chose five chapters out of the twelve chapters in the book to narrow it down and not to spend more time on this research. (YF)

From the statement above I find that not all research needs a correspondence from the education office to conduct their research at the institute. It's is the same as another researcher who just conduct research in campus or their friend being a participants in their study. Furthermore, correspondence is depends on the methodology or research design that used on the researcher's study.

c. The Most Important Ethics Research that must be Considers

There are six ethical issues that must be considers according to Bhandari (2022) and I personally believe that all ethical issues is important, it same as a statement by excerpt-4:

> I think all ethics are important, there are no special qualifications. But if you want me to choose one that is really needed is participant voluntary. Because as you explained me last week that we can't be reckless as long as we ask people to be our participants. So for me, having a participant voluntarily is the most important thing. (AF)

Same line as exceprt-2:

> Personally, all ethical issue is needed to apply in every research. but if you want me to choice one, I think avoid plagiarism is the most important because if we talk about anonymity or participants voluntarily hmm, yeahh not all research use that as a population. (YF)

Based on the answer on the interview I will show more student opinion about the most needed ethical issue that must be apply in every research and I find that four student choice the result communication as most important ethical issues that must be apply, three student choice the confidentiality of the participants as the most important ethical that must be apply and the other one choice a voluntary participants as the most important ethical issues that must me apply. Furthermore, I find that student only choice three out of eight ethical issues stated by Bhandari (2022), that is, result communication (free of plagiarism or avoid research misconduct), confidentiality of participant and voluntary participation. According to that, I explored more the reason why student believes with the three ethical issues:

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First, result communication has been the most important aspect that should be consider in every research. Furthermore result communication is ensure the research free of plagiarism or misconduct and accurately represent the research result. As stated by exceprt-7:

> In my opinion, the most important thing in research ethic result communication because it is avoid plagiarism, and made sure our research is validity. Also I think Plagiarizing someone's work is really a bad thing, because I believe all ideas are expensive. (NB)

It also same as exceprt-2:

> I think the ethics needed in research is the originality. We strive to make our research as original as possible so that it does not contain plagiarism belonging to others. Then there is clarity, there is no ambiguity, so it is must be explained in detail. (YF)

Additionally, YF also explained how to avoid a plagiarism during conducting research, she said:

> I think paraphrase it like write the research with our language in academically as much as possible.

In this field BM also added:

> We can use hers/his but at least we have to include the source, we have to know the ethics. That's manner everybody! For example, if we take a direct quote, we can use double quotes and mention the year, page, author. But even if we don't use direct quotations, we have to mention the year and the name, and we have to paraphrase it in our own language.(BM)

Furthermore, the second most important ethical issue result based on the interview is the confidentiality of the participants. As a researcher, we can not show up the participants identities, we should keep that information hidden from everyone else. Not only that to keep a confidentiality of participant can make any participant interesting in our study and willing to become our participants voluntarily which is also part of research ethic.

Moreover participant voluntary is needed in research where the population of the research is used, because it affected to the research result. So to own it the researcher need to more aware about the confidentiality of the participants. It same as a statement by excerpt-4:

> For me confidentiality of the participant is the ethic's codes that must be more care and people should know. Based on my experience, the confidentiality of the participant affects the result of our study. I can say the more they confident the more easier you got the answer**.** So if the participant voluntary affect the beginning of your research the confidentiality of the participant affect the result of your research. (AF)

Also BM agrees with that statement as she said:

> I believe if the participant get confident in the interview, the researcher must be got the right answer. (BM)

Therefore, only one student choice the voluntary participant as the most important ethical issue that should be considers. Voluntary participants believe that participants are free to choice whether they want to join or not in a study. And as a researcher we can't force them to be our participants in our research. As stated by excerpt-8:

> In my opinion, what is really needed for ethical research is a voluntary participation. Because every participant is cannot be forced**,** especially in the case of me in teaching dyslexia's children which is a bit difficult for me to handle. The good thing is that the teacher can make the children believe and feel comfortable with me. Because if they are forced, they will not be able to do it, these children can get angry. (SS)

Based on the interview with the SS, I can find that the most important ethic issue can be change depend on the population of the research. Furthermore all ethical issue is important during conducting research as the statement of AF and YF above.

2. EFL Students Practice Ethical Consideration on Their Research

In this field, I explored more the student practice the ethical issue in conducting research. I used to analyzed this study used the theory of Bhandari (2022), proposing six ethical issues which is are, voluntary participants, confidentiality of the participants, anonymity of the participant, informed consent, potential for harm and result communication.

In the 2022 period there are 22 students in 2018 whose have completed their final project or research. With an effort to map the results of the research, it is hoped that the profile of the thesis research so far as well as the obstacles, opportunities and challenges can be found, so that a policy formulation can be found to improve the quality of further research. From a total of 22 theses according to the type of research, it can be shown in the following table.

Table 4. 1 Research Year 2022 of student 2018

Research Methodology	Total
Qualitative Methodology	11
Quantitative Methodology	8
Mixed Methodology	3
Total	22

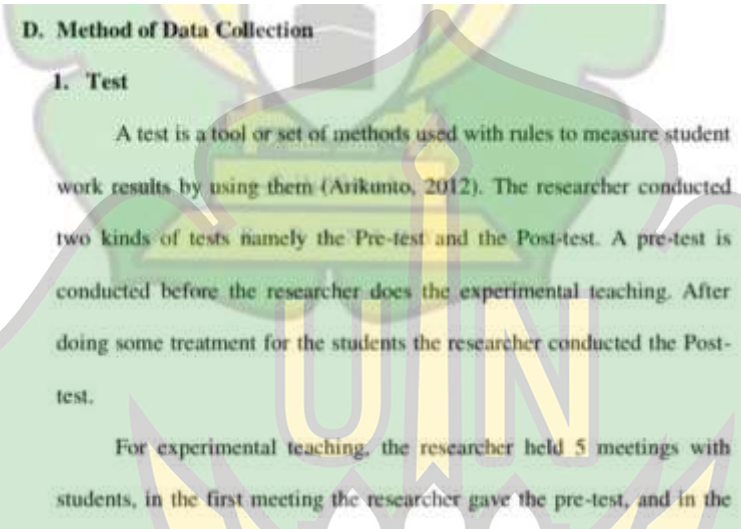
Based on the table above, it can be seen that research on student thesis is still dominated by qualitative methodology. Furthermore, many students used interviews as their research instrument where this method really required participants to conduct research.

To require the participants, researchers must pay attention to the code of ethics of their research and I found that there are a lot of student still careless about the ethic issue in their research even they all agree ethic issue is important in the interview. Bhandari (2022) and Yusouf (2022) also stated that inform consent is the most important ethics issues that must be consider. As we know the first thing the research must be doing before conducting the research is know the object to be studied and some of them only studied about document where they do not need any participant in it, but most of study I have analyzed they looking some participant or doing some experimental in a place like, school or village where the researcher must be communication with people directly. Here the ethics issues must be more consider in conducting their study. So before doing research, every research who doing their research against people must be uses ethic issues correctly start by informed consent.

Informed consent is a principle where the researcher must tell the participants who are they, stating the purpose of the visit to the participants and not forgetting to include a research permit, then the researcher could ask the participants to agree to be the research respondent by signing a consent form. This thing should be stated by every researcher in chapter three of their theses. From the beginning they started the research until it was finished, but what I found was that most of them

did not mention how they conducted the research from the start with a research permit, they only included how they conducted interviews or conducted experiments in various ways without any prefixes. Below I attach the example.

Figure 4. 1 Non Informed Consent



D. Method of Data Collection

1. Test

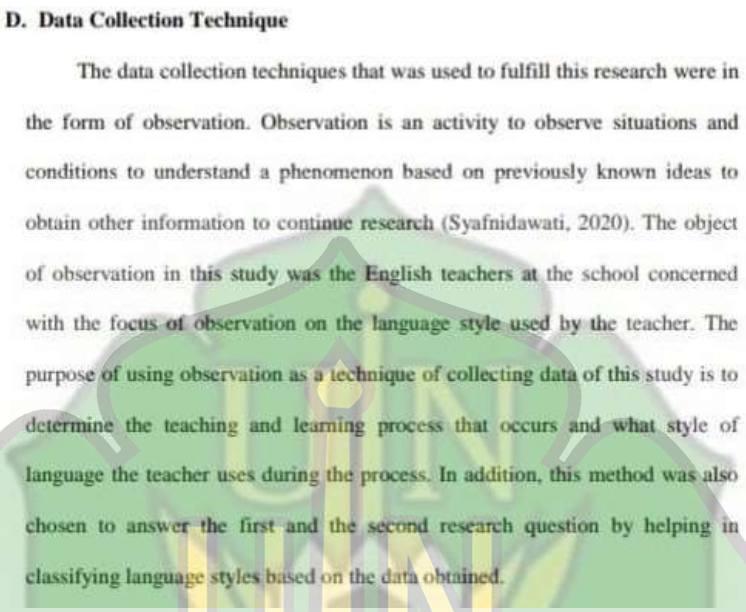
A test is a tool or set of methods used with rules to measure student work results by using them (Arikunto, 2012). The researcher conducted two kinds of tests namely the Pre-test and the Post-test. A pre-test is conducted before the researcher does the experimental teaching. After doing some treatment for the students the researcher conducted the Post-test.

For experimental teaching, the researcher held 5 meetings with students, in the first meeting the researcher gave the pre-test, and in the

Source: Using Story-Mapping to Improve Reading Comprehension for Junior High School Students with Dyslexia (2018)

The image above did not perform ethics research as it should. The researcher mentions some ways she conducted her research such as, doing a pre-test before she did the experimental teaching and then doing some treatment before gave the student a posttest, she also mention she did her research in 5 meeting. But this does not cover the ethical code of informed consent where the researcher should also explain how he or she can conduct research in that area of research. This should be considered by researchers because it can make future researchers ambiguous about collecting data in their thesis. It is the same as the thesis below.

Figure 4. 2 Non Informed Consent



D. Data Collection Technique

The data collection techniques that was used to fulfill this research were in the form of observation. Observation is an activity to observe situations and conditions to understand a phenomenon based on previously known ideas to obtain other information to continue research (Syafnidawati, 2020). The object of observation in this study was the English teachers at the school concerned with the focus of observation on the language style used by the teacher. The purpose of using observation as a technique of collecting data of this study is to determine the teaching and learning process that occurs and what style of language the teacher uses during the process. In addition, this method was also chosen to answer the first and the second research question by helping in classifying language styles based on the data obtained.

Source: An Analyzing Teacher' Language Style in English Classroom (2018)

After analyzing some student research I found that they did not directly state the way they did research and were still entangled in theory as shown in Figure 4.2 above. Moreover from the image 4.1 and image 4.2 above it can be seen that the researchers did state how they did their research in a container correctly, but the problem was how they entered the container. This can be confusing for future researchers, as we know that each theses aims to be reference material for future researchers. Additionally, Sugiono (2013) also stated that in collecting data, the researcher must explain how she conducted her data collection properly. Apart from that, I also found a study where the researcher states the name of the respondent even though we know that the participant's identity must be kept for the confidential and avoid the potential of harm from the participant.

Furthermore I only find a few student who perform an inform consent properly. I found that this student mention the consent from in her chapter 3 specifically in her data collection. Below I attach the example of students' used ethical issues properly.

Figure 4. 3 Ethical Consideration Example

1. The researcher found and learned previous research as a reference and basics in creating research instruments.
2. The researcher created an elicitation sheet containing statements and blank spaces. In addition, alternative answer choices are also made to make it easier for students as participants to choose metaphors that represent objects.
3. Alternative answers that have been made, then begin to be grouped based on the themes that the researcher adopted from previous studies.
4. After completing the research instrument, the author met with supervisors for consultation, asking for guidance.
5. The researcher made improvements and fulfilled the advice that supervisors gave in creating research instruments.
6. When the research instrument is suitable, the author requested a research letter from the university academic department to carry out the research immediately.
7. The process of waiting to create a research letter lasted for several days. After the letter was available, the researcher directly delivered the letter to the school research location.
8. After obtaining approval from the headmaster's school of the research destination, the author waited for an effective schedule to conduct the research.
9. After obtaining a precise schedule, the researcher prepared enough elicit metaphoric sheets for all participants.
10. Furthermore, the researcher collected data in the classroom and among students as participants.
11. However, because this study was conducted in the month of Ramadhan, many participants were not present. Therefore, researcher repeatedly returned to the location to meet the predetermined sample.

Source: Students' Perception of the Role of Teachers and Students in English Learning During and Post-Pandemic Covid-19 (2018)

Image 4.3. is one of the right way to mention ethics' consideration in research. I found that how the researcher collected her data for her research properly. With the existence of ethics in this research, it will make it easier for future researchers to conduct research. Like the meaning itself ethical research is a guide to do the right research. Bashin (2022) also stated Ethical consideration is a set of beliefs and concepts that should be upheld when conducting human affairs. Particularly in research, ethical considerations play an essential role. Moreover in conducting research it is crucial to get a validity of data, or method use for the research, the confidential and the privacy of the participant, sampling, accessibility to relevant information, integrity and transparency. Further the use of ethic of ethic in every methodology and any kind of research is important. These consideration work to protect the right of research participants, enhance research validity and maintain scientific integrity (Bhandari, 2022). Furthermore, based on the analysis of 22 students' research of the used of ethic in conducting research, I found that the number of the used of ethic and described in the table below.

Table 4. 2 Percentage of the Used of Ethical Consideration in Students' Research

	Ethical Issue Used	Frequency	Percentage
A	**Data Collection**	3	13,6%
B	**Sub Chapter**	1	4,5%
C	**Appendix (non ethic)**	18	90%

	Total	22	100 %

It can be summarized to the table above, there were only 4 out of 22 students' research used ethics' consideration properly. The column A mention 3 student write ethic in their methodology also in appendix. The column B mention only 1 student writes the ethic in her subchapter and also in appendix. Moreover column C show 18 of student only applied the ethic in their appendix, no in texted, it can be conclude that 18 student do not practices the ethics' consideration properly. Furthermore, the findings were presented through pie chart below:

Figure 4. 4 Ethical Used in Students' Research

Although the findings were presented in a pie chart which is usually associated by quantitative research, the data of this research is still in qualitative. Furthermore, the chart above can be summarize that student is still less-consider with the used of ethic. Even though all students agree ethical considerations play

an essential role in research. Student definitely agrees that the appearance of ethic in research is important and they also know what is ethic, but they do not know how to write it properly.

Furthermore there are a lot of disadvantages if the researcher do not care about research ethic. For example, if the researcher does not care about the participants' self-esteem, the participants do not want to answer questions from the questionnaire or interview researchers which ultimately result in poor results in the study. Moreover, ethical failure has become the most severe problem in government, business, charity, and even religious institutions of these days as never before (Origino and Tegegn (2002). It occurs when individuals or organizations fail to comply with the societal codes of conduct. Furthermore it ethical problems can be causes because of lack of integrity, organizational relationship problem, conflicts of interest, and misleading advertising.

In addition, all researchers have carried out research ethics correctly, I can justify this through answers when I interviewed, it is just that they didn't write down the ethical procedures directly or only explicitly to the researchers (attaching a few letters to the appendix). Moreover all students have passed a plagiarism check which certifies that their research is theirs.

B. Discussion

This section discusses the ethic research used that found in the student research. This study emphasized on EFL student on the ethical consideration in conducting research for thesis. Also, this study focused on the student perceives and practices their ethical issues in conducting their research. Two research questions were answered through interview and analysis document.

Based on the interview and document analysis result, I found that all participants used ethic issues in conducting their theses, they definitely beliefs that ethic research is important because every researcher need ethic to guide a well procedure in conducting research. They also believe that ethic maintenance some principle that research should to conduct their study properly such as voluntary participation, inform consent, anonymity, confidentiality, potential for harm, and result communication. Therefore, they believe with the appearance of ethic their research clearly avoid plagiarism and make sure the validity and reliability of the research.

In fact they did not practice the ethic in their research properly, such as the absence of informed consent in their research. It can be happened due to the knowledge about ethics is indeed lacking in our scope. Different with abroad which have special committees such as SERA or AERA which teach about correct research ethics where a researcher has one week or two weeks to study proper research ethics. Therefore, all students have passed a plagiarism check which certifies that their research is indeed theirs.

In accordance on the finding and explanation above, there are some similarities and differences between this study and more previous study conducted by another research. The different from the result of previous studies were this study focus on perception and practice that EFL student used on ethical issues and I found that the knowledge about ethics is indeed lacking in our scope, and it causes the researchers are concerned with the issue of informed consent. Even though all students are agree with the important of ethics. But from several factors found, these research findings are in with Koulouriotis (2011) which is her study in three education researchers face working with faced working with participants who did not speak English as their first language. This was done in the context of critical theory and the literature on research ethics from various disciplines. The main themes, which centered on the researchers' perceptions of the limitations of university research ethics boards (REBs) to adequately address their concerns when working with non-native English speakers.

Furthermore this study found that result communication, participants voluntary and the confidentiality are three main common ethics used of student research based on student interview. This result is a bit different with a study by Abrar and Sidiq (2019) where the result of their study showed that the common ethical principle, like voluntary participation and anonymity without explicitly describing the ethical procedures specific for their participation in their papers. Arifin (2018) also added that is the duty of the researcher to protect participant's identity and confidentiality.

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There were several things same with previous research conducted by (e.g, Carver, Dellva, Emmanuel, Purcher, 2011; Gajjar, 2013; Govil, 2013; Khan, 2015) they found in their qualitative studies that ethical considerations are relevant in all areas of research. They discuss and argue that there are various malpractices related to educational research and it need to define ethical code of conduct so that every researcher may realize that he is involved not only in research activity rather in a process of modifying the system of education, aiming to improve the life of individuals, society, community and ultimately the nation as a whole. The finding shows various guidelines for researchers so that they may carry out their work in ethically justifiable manner. When vulnerable groups of participants are involved, it is the researcher's responsibility to ensure that participants have the ability to choose whether or not to participate in the study, to protect participants' identities throughout the recruitment and dissemination process.

Still, this study also found that all participants believe with the important of ethic and believe ethic provide a set of guidelines to the researcher for doing their research properly and avoid many malpractices in research. Therefore this study discussed about the ethical consideration focusing in doing research for thesis in English education fields. This research explored the way English Foreign Language students perceive and practice the ethics' on their research. More the differences appeared between the previous study and this research like the sample of the study taken from different places and instrument. Furthermore this study also mentions some example how to conduct research with ethic properly.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This final chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is based on the study findings and discussion from the previous chapter. The interview, data analysis and discussion were summarized in this section, while the suggestion included some recommendation that would be beneficial to future researchers.

A. Conclusion

Ethical considerations are a set of guidelines that every researcher should to follow through conducting their research into behavior. The purpose of ethical consideration in conducting research is to ensure that participants' right are maintained, enhance research validity and maintain scientific integrity. These ethical considerations include the voluntary participants, informed consent, anonymity, confidentiality, potential for harm and result communication. Therefore, the use of ethical consideration is important in conducting research.

Moreover the findings from this study suggest that education researchers are concerned with the issue of informed consent. The finding show that all participants engaged the ethics issues during perform their study such as having permission from their supervisor, used the correspondence in commit their study, kept the confidentiality and anonymity of participants, avoid plagiarism and potential from harm. But in the fact based the chart above it can summarize that student is still less-consider with the used of ethic. Even though student definitely

agree that the appearance of ethic in research is important and they also know what is ethic, but they do not know how to write it properly It can be said that the use of ethics in student studies is still lacking attention, even though all of them agree that the existence of research ethics is important. It can be happen because of a lack of knowledge and outreach to students about the importance of research ethics and also the way it is applied in research which makes researchers often forget or pay less attention to the use of ethics in research

B. Suggestion

In accordance on the conclusions from the research results, I suggest the establishment of a committee that focuses on research ethics with the aim that future researchers will be more considerate against the use of ethics in research. I recommend that future researchers look broadly to the sample of population at used of the ethical consideration in their participant research. Moreover, they can also explore the ethical consideration used in any other field of education work, such as the uses of ethic in biology term, chemist, and another linguistic term.

Furthermore, the analysis's findings are expected to provide theoretical and practical value to readers. I hope that this study will be helpful for those who are interested in analyzing ethical consideration in conducting research. Furthermore, I recommend that teachers or lecturers use it as additional material in courses on conducting research or research methodology. Additionally, student enthusiasts can broaden their knowledge and insight into the right way to conduct research. Finally, I hope that the study of ethical consideration in conducting research will

be of benefit to all UIN Ar-Raniry students, particularly English students, as well as linguistics or discourse lecturers.

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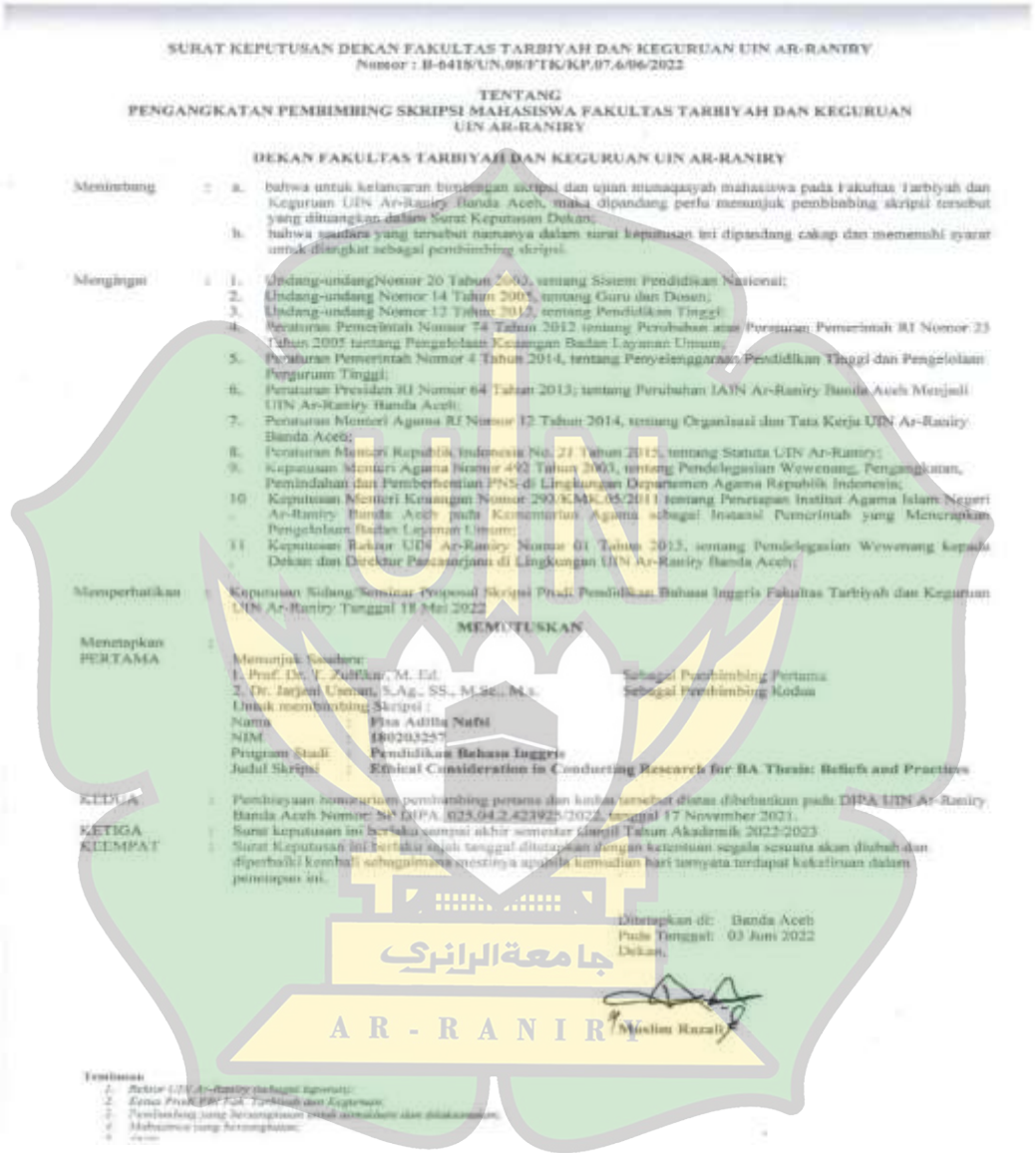
APPENDIX

Appendix 1 Appointment Letter of Supervisor



SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY
Nomor : B-0418/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/06/2022

TENTANG
PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN
UIN AR-RANIRY

DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY

Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi dan ujian munaqasyah mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, maka dipandang perlu menunjuk pembimbing skripsi tersebut yang dituangkan dalam Surat Keputusan Dekan;
b. bahwa saudara yang tersebut namanya dalam surat keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk ditunjuk sebagai pembimbing skripsi.

Mengingat : 1. Undang-undangNomor 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Undang-undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, tentang Guru dan Dosen;
3. Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 74 Tahun 2012 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014, tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
6. Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 64 Tahun 2013, tentang Perubahan IAIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Menjadi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
7. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 12 Tahun 2014, tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
8. Peraturan Menteri Republik Indonesia No. 21 Tahun 2015, tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry;
9. Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang, Pengangkatan, Pemindahan dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Departemen Agama Republik Indonesia;
10. Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 293/KMK.05/2011 tentang Penetapan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh pada Kementerian Agama sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang Menerapkan Pengelolaan Badan Layanan Umum;
11. Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 01 Tahun 2015, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;

Memperhatikan : Keputusan Sidang Seminar Proposal Skripsi Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Tanggal 18 Mei 2022

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan :
PERTAMA : Menunjuk Saudara:
1. Prof. Dr. Ir. Zulfikar, M. Ed. Sebagai Pembimbing Pertama
2. Dr. Iarjani Usman, S.Ag., SS., M.Sc., M.A. Sebagai Pembimbing Kedua
Untuk membimbing Skripsi :
Nama : **Fina Adilla Nafsi**
NIM : **180203257**
Program Studi : **Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**
Judul Skripsi : **Ethical Consideration in Conducting Research for BA Thesis: Beliefs and Practices**

KEDUA : Pembiayaan honorarium pembimbing pertama dan kedua tersebut diatas dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Nomor: SP DIPA- 025.04.2.423925/2022, tanggal 17 November 2021.
KETIGA : Surat keputusan ini berlaku sampai akhir semester Ganjil Tahun Akademik 2022/2023
KEEMPAT : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan segala sesuatu akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini.

Ditetapkan di: Banda Aceh
Pada Tanggal: 03 Juni 2022
Dekan,

Muslim Razali

Tembusan:
1. Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry (sebagai laporan);
2. Ketua Prodi PBI FTK Tarbiyah dan Keguruan;
3. Pembimbing yang bersangkutan untuk maklumat dan dilaksanakan;
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan;
5. arsip.

Appendix 2 Recommendation Letter from Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan to Conduct Field Research

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI AR-RANIRY
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN
Jl. Syeikh Abdur Rauf Kopelma Darussalam Banda Aceh
Telepon : 0651- 7557321, Email : uin@ar-raniry.ac.id

Nomor : B-14801/Un.08/FTK.1/TL.00/11/2022
Lamp : -
Hal : ***Penelitian Ilmiah Mahasiswa***

Kepada Yth,
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry

Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.
Pimpinan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama/NIM : **Fisa Adilla Nafsi / 180203257**
Semester/Jurusan : IX / Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Alamat sekarang : Gp. Pineung Kec. Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh

Saudara yang tersebut namanya diatas benar mahasiswa Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan bermaksud melakukan penelitian ilmiah di lembaga yang Bapak/Ibu pimpin dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi dengan judul ***Ethical Consideration in Conducting Research for Thesis: Beliefs and Practices***

Demikian surat ini kami sampaikan atas perhatian dan kerjasama yang baik, kami mengucapkan terimakasih.

Banda Aceh, 15 November 2022
an. Dekan
Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik dan Kelembagaan,

Berlaku sampai : 15 Desember 2022

Habiburrahim, M.Com., M.S., Ph.D.

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Appendix 3 Confirmation Letter from Department of English Language Education

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI AR-RANIRY
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN
PRODI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
Jln Syekh Abdur Rauf Kopelma Darussalam Banda Aceh
Email: pbi.fkip@ar-raniry.ac.id Website: http://ar-raniry.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: B-752/Un.08/PBI/TL.00/11/2022

Sehubungan dengan surat An. Dekan, Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik dan Kelembagaan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry, Nomor: B-14801/Un.08/FTK.1/TL.00/11/2022 tanggal 15 November 2022, Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Darussalam Banda Aceh menerangkan bahwa yang namanya tersebut di bawah ini:

Nama : Fisa Adila Nafsi
NIM : 180203257
Fak/Prodi : FTK/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Benar telah melakukan penelitian dan mengumpulkan data pada mahasiswa Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dalam rangka penyusunan Thesis yang berjudul:

Ethical Consideration in Conducting Research for Thesis: Beliefs and Practices

Demikianlah surat ini kami buat agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Banda Aceh, 24 November 2022
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris,

Syarifah Dahliana

Appendix 3. Inform Consent

SURAT PERNYATAAN

(informed consent)

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini, saya:

Nama :

Judul Skripsi :

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa saya telah mendapatkan penjelasan mengenai maksud pengumpulan data untuk penelitian yang dilakukan oleh saudari FISA ADILLA NASFI, mahasiswa UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, dengan judul penelitian: ETHICAL CONSIDERATION IN CONDUCTING RESEARCH FOR THESIS: BELIEFS AND PRACTICES. Untuk itu secara sukarela saya menyatakan bersedia menjadi responden penelitian tersebut.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya dan dengan penuh kesadaran tanpa paksaan agar dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Banda Aceh, 27 Oktober 2022

Responden

(.....)

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AR-RANIRY

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Personal Identity

Name	: Fisa Adilla Nafsi
Place of Date of Birth	: Lueng Putu, 03 Oktober 2000
Sex	: Female
Religion	: Islam
Nationality	: Indonesia
Marital Status	: Single
Occupation	: Student
Address	: Jl. Tgk Chik Dipineung XVII, Gp. Pineung, Syiah Kuala
Email	: 180203257@student.ar-raniry.ac.id

Parents

Father's name	: Tgk. Marzuki Ahmad
Mother's name	: Syattariah

Educational Background

Primary	: SDN Monsagoe (2006-2012)
Junior High School	: MTsS Jeumala Amal (2012-2015)
Senior High School	: MAS Jeumala Amal (2015-2018)
University	: UIN Ar-Raniry (2018-2022)