



Guidelines for writing a Thesis Proposal

**Magister In Communication Sciences (MC), Faculty Of Social And Political Sciences
The University Of Bengkulu**

THESIS PROPOSAL / RESEARCH PROPOSAL MAGISTER IN COMMUNICATION SCIENCES

A. Quantitative Research or Hypothetical Deductive Reasoning

Chapter I INTRODUCTION

1.1. Research Background

1.2. Problem Formulation or Problem Identification

1.3. Research Objectives

1.4. Research Uses or Research Benefits

Chapter II LITERATURE REVIEW, FRAMEWORK FOR THINKING AND HYPOTHESES

2.1 Literature Review 2.2

. Framework for Thinking

2.3 Hypotheses

Chapter III METHODOLOGY

REFERENCES

APPENDIX



Explanation:

A. QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH OR HYPOTHETIC-DEDUCTIVE REASONING

Proposed Research (UP) for research that builds a hypothetical statement/framework can be presented in the following format: TITLE The title of the study contains a statement that specifically reflects the content of the research to be carried out (reflecting the concept or relationship between concepts of the symptoms/ phenomenon under study).

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1. Research Background

- State the reasons behind the selection of research topics, including the significance of the choice of research topics; research can be lifted from empirical phenomena or practical problems and/or theoretical problems.
- Presenting and placing the research to be carried out in the scientific map that is of concern to the researcher; shows previous studies conducted by researchers and other researchers that are relevant to the research to be carried out.

1.2. Problem Formulation or Identification

Formulate a research problem (*research problem*) and put forward a problem statement (*problem statement*).

1.3. Research Objectives

- State the purpose of the research to be carried out.
- In deductive-hypothetical research, the research objective is usually to explain/measure the relationship (association or causality) between the variables of interest in the study.

1.4. Research Uses or Research Benefits

Specify the intended use of:

- The theoretical (scientific) aspect by mentioning what theoretical uses can be achieved from the problem under study.
- The practical aspect (to implement) by mentioning what uses can be achieved from the application of the knowledge generated by this research.



CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW, FRAMEWORK FOR THINKING AND HYPOTHESES

This chapter presents a literature review, framework for thinking and hypotheses. Regarding the hypothesis, see the explanation in item 2.3 Hypothesis.

2.1. Literature Review

- **Conduct a literature review that is relevant to the research problem.**
- **In this section, a study/discussion is conducted on the concepts and theories used based on the available literature, especially from articles published in various scientific journals.**
- **Literature review serves to build concepts or theories that form the basis of the study.**

2.2. Thinking Framework

Basically, the thought framework is derived from (several) concepts/theories relevant to the problem under study, giving rise to assumptions and/or propositions, which can be displayed in the form of a flow chart, which can then be formulated into operational hypotheses or hypotheses. which can be tested.

2.3. Hypothesis

Hypothesis is a tentative statement about the relationship (association/causality) between several variables. In quantitative research, the hypothesis is usually written in a separate sub-chapter (see explanation of the Thinking Framework).



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CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

Describes the paradigm/approach/method to be used in the research. The description includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- **Description of the selected research design**
- **Sampling/sampling procedure and determination of unit of analysis.**
- **Sources and techniques of data collection and research instruments.**
- **Data processing and analysis including (testing) the validity of the data in accordance with the proposed research design.**
- **Location and time of research.**



REFERENCES List of all the literature used/referenced in the text.

APPENDIX Contains attachments on matters relevant to the Research Proposal, such as questionnaires/questionnaires, interview guidelines, and location maps.

B. QUALITATIVE RESEARCH OR INDUCTive-NON-HYPOTETICAL REASON. The

systematics of the preparation of the thesis proposal/research proposal is as follows:

TITLE

BACKGROUND OF THE RESEARCH

LITERATURE REVIEW

FOCUS OF RESEARCH OR STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

METHODOLOGY

LIST OF REFERENCES

APPENDICES

Explanation:

C. QUALITATIVE RESEARCH OR NONHYPOTETICAL INDUCIVE REASONS

Research proposals (UP) for research that do not build a hypothetical statement/framework can be presented in the following format:

TITLE

The title of the research contains a statement that specifically reflects the content of the research to be carried out (reflects the concept of the phenomenon / phenomenon under study).



BACKGROUND OF THE RESEARCH

This section contains a brief description of:

- **Things/symptoms that generally become the background of research (things that interest researchers to conduct research).**
- **The purpose (of the research to be carried out *research purpose*). This section also mentions the types of studies that will be proposed, such as phenomenological, historical studies, case studies, descriptive surveys, etc.**
- **In this section, the benefits of the research results can be stated.**

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section contains a description of:

- **Literature *review* on the theory/concept of previous/existing research results that are relevant to the study/research to be conducted. This study is an approach for researchers in proposing research.**
- **The literature review is not merely to review a number of literatures, but to show the relevance of the proposed study with the literature under review.**
- **A description of the literature review that contributes to the reader's understanding of the research topic to be studied and to explain the theoretical framework used in the study.**

FOCUS OF RESEARCH OR STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This section describes a specific sentence statement about the phenomenon or phenomenon to be studied. You can choose one of the Research Focus or Problem Statements:

- **Research focus, if the researcher wants to express a statement sentence to show that the research leads to only one particular symptom or phenomenon. At the focus of this research, the researcher can continue his explanation through Research Questions to describe more specifically the selected symptom or phenomenon.**
- **Problem Statement, if the researcher wants to express a statement sentence to show that the research leads to the problem of finding a solution. In this**



problem statement, researchers can continue their explanation through Problem Identification to describe more specifically the problems raised, or Working Hypotheses (temporary assumptions) to guide research steps in finding solutions.

METHODOLOGY

This section describes the research method used, explains why the method is used, and describes several things such as:

- **Research paradigm, in the form of an explanation of how researchers view reality/phenomena (ontological and epistemological aspects).**
- **The research method in a narrow sense, contains an explanation of the type of study that will be carried out.**
- **Selection of data sources containing descriptions of how to determine data sources or informants, location, implementation time and so on.**
- **Procedures or data collection techniques, such as interviews, observation, document review, etc.**
- **Data analysis plan,**
- **A description of how to maintain data validity/authenticity.**

REFERENCES

List of all the literature used/referenced in the text.

APPENDIX

Contains attachments on matters relevant to the research proposal, such as interview guidelines, observation guidelines, and location maps.