

Chapter Two

Literature Review

This research is intended to study phenomenon paper presentation of EED UMY students in research conference. This chapter discusses several points such as research, research publication as well as its' type, and overview relation research activity to university student as well as its importance. This chapter will be closed by conceptual framework to draw the overview related to objective of this research.

Research

The term of research should not be an unfamiliar mater. The term of research is something familiar whithin ourself as human being. We perform research whenever we are collecting information to help us in understanding something making decision (Turabian, 2010). We also often are collecting information in order to advance our knowledge of something (Shuttleworth, 2008). In precise, research is conducted to find out the truth that is hidden or undiscovered (Kothari & Gaurav, 2014). Thus after conducting a research we can advance our understanding toward a matter and help in making decision.

In common practice according to Budiharto (2006) research is an attempt that conducted in order understand and solve problems in scientific, systematic and logical. This is in relation to essence of research as scientific activity that is conducted aimed to develop science whether in form of verification, rejection, or new discoveries therefore research should not be done carelessly which means a scientific method is needed (Musfiqin, 2012). In practice the use of scientific

method is synthesized into steps of research includes identification of research problem, literature review, specification purpose of research, data collection, analysis and interpretation data, and making research report (Creswell, 2012). In advance, research is conducted with specific purpose not only to search the knowledge but also to find new and develop theory and improve practice (Cresswell, 2012; Musfiqin, 2012).

Based on explanation above researcher would like to conclude that in short research can be related to process of in deep study. This study is intended to find out what is not yet known. Research can be found in in everyday life when we want to know something. However the more common use of research tends to be used as a scientific term. Scientific research is research that has more clear stages, focused, and using certain methods or regulations. In essence the objective scientific research to daily use is same however the final result is not only used for the researchers but for the greater goal to develop science.

Research Publication

Making public the result of research project is important to be conducted. Publication is a method to communicating the findings into public (Fain, 2009). Also according to Wellington & Szczerbinski (2007) as stated that a piece of research project cannot be considered complete when the findings have not been disseminated to public so public can utilize the findings as the purpose such as applied research as intended to influence practice in the field and theoretical research as intended to influence viewpoint in the field. In other word research

publication is a part of research phase or process that is as a completion thus a research project to be considered finish is needed to be published.

Publication of research project also will influence the development of science. According to Muninjaya (2002) the development of science will occur only if there is published research thus other researchers can conduct further assessment, improvement, or as a reference in the development of new research. The rapid development of science nowadays that is becoming a mountain of science is essentially an accumulation of research results that published and contribution of previous researchers (Hanafiah & Amir, 2007). Thus in order to support development of science, researcher has obligation to publish the result of their research.

Form of Research Publication

According to Brockopp & Hastings-Tolsma (2003) there are two form of publication research project that commonly used including written report and oral presentation.

Written Report. Written report is the very common of form of research publication. This because every process of research requires the researcher to write a report of research that is conducted. The writing research report is intended to explain readers “about what you researched, why and how you conducted your research, and the results and your conclusions” (Burger & Els, 2009, p.130). Thus “the primary purpose of a written report is communication” (Myers & Hansen, 2012, p.484). The written reports also could be a reference to other researcher in taking further study for the development of science (Ritonga,

2004). This kind of publication is commonly distributed in the research journal, book, or newsletter (Brockopp & Hastings-Tolsma, 2003).

Advantages. According to Brockopp & Hastings-Tolsma (2003) there are two advantages of written report publication. First, written report allows researcher to provide in depth detail of the investigation and consider the substantial aspects of study to be written in the paper. Second, written report also allows to reach wider audience due to permanently documented and accessible. In other word the exchange of the particular journal can be the advantage of reaching a larger audience (Fain, 2009).

Disadvantages. Sometimes a journal or book has a specific timetable in printing therefore the probability of delay in publication can be the main disadvantage of written report publication (Brockopp & Hastings-Tolsma, 2003). Commonly from the original date of submission research report to the publication date take 6 months to 1 year therefore also possibility delay of receiving the feedback (Fain, 2009). This is the major disadvantage.

Oral Presentation. In professional setting, this kind of research publication usually take place at conference or professional meeting (Brockopp & Hastings-Tolsma, 2003). Indeed a conference is one of media to publishing the result of research project through talk-type publication. According to Sirakaya-Turk (2011) research conference is an alternative of research finding publication than journal both print or electronic that focuses on verbally.

A research conference also intended as a meeting forum. This meeting is held to facilitate researchers to publishing the research and making discussion

with people who have similar interests related to latest issue at their expertise at once. According to Toth (1997) research conference is held aimed as a publication event of scientific works also to be a forum of sharing works, discussing recent issues, and exchanging informations among those who have same expertise. In line according to Frick (2008) presentation of research enables the exchange of knowledge with other researchers and assessment such as discussions, suggestions, and criticism in order to improve the quality of the future.

When a conference is going to be held usually organizers will announce the event to the public through an announcement. This notice has commonly known as call for paper by means of as promotion of a research conference to gather prospective attendees and sponsors to the event (Anderson & Anderson, 2010). Becker (2014) also stated that call for paper is a part of the preparation of conference to be held that publishing after the theme or topic of conference has been decided when organizer required populating the speaker of conference.

Call for paper will be noticed to public through newsletter, journals, or website prior to the date approximately 6 to 9 months before (Polit & Beck, 2004). In relation to responding the invitation, researcher or prospective participant should submit proposal of their works to the committee. Request for participation is in the form an abstract consisting of 1-2 pages submitted for feasibility assessment by the committee and if the prospective participants' proposal is accepted then will be required to send full paper of the research report consists of 1-8 pages for documentation of publication in the proceeding. (Sirakaya-Turk, 2011). The phase of application is very crucial. Furthermore to

increase chance of acceptance the systematical of abstract should meet the rules and specific format that given by the organizer (Holloway & Freshwater, 2007).

The paper that is presented in conference also will be documented in printing. Which means basically publication in research conference apart also intended to gather paper to be documented. The coalition of papers that has been presented in conference named proceeding. According to Gerrish & Lathlean (2015) participants' work also usually not only will be presented and discussed in a conference forum but also will be published in proceeding thus their works can be widely read by them who are not attending the conference. In line according to Brockopp & Hastings-Tolsma (2003) conference proceeding is a written account of the research presentations in a booklet format aimed to increasing the audience and disseminating the findings. This is can be the plus of oral presentation publication in the conference.

Formats. Oral presentation has various formats, according to Prinstein (2013) there are four common formats including poster, research symposia, panel discussion, and workshop.

Poster. Through poster researcher summarizes the project in an understandable manner including aim, result, and conclusion in a board that collated in a large room. The audience walks around to choose based on their interest then talk one to one to discuss with the authors about his works. The duration of poster is usually in range 1 to 2 hour. Poster is relatively less formal and personal thus the interaction also allow build networking among researcher, audience, and other researchers in the same expertise.

Research Symposia. A formal forum where individuals meet and discuss on a topic, the paper that presented around 4-6 papers delivered in 20 minutes per session representing different aspects but interrelated to the main topic. A chair will organize and lead the forum including selecting presenter, guiding topic to be presented, and discussion. A discussant will be a part of forum to give argument or comment, integrating and summarizing main point of each findings, and suggestion for further research. There is no limitation of presenters' levels but the chair and discussant is usually a senior researcher. The discussion with other audiences takes place after the main session finished.

Panel Discussions. This meeting is similar to research symposia where several individuals gathered in a forum discussing a topic. But the panel discussion tends to be semiformal, interactive and animated forum than symposia that tends to be more formal and structured. Discussant is also more flexible in giving and addressing argument or comment such as able to interject argument during discussion and prioritizing in addressing comment to each presenter. A chair also will lead and organize the forum including selecting presenter and moderating the discussion between researcher, discussant, and audiences.

Workshop. This forum typically tends to longer than symposia and panel discussion. The session lasting longer at least 3 hours and more in depth apart of presentations presenter also providing training or practicing. Therefore the presenters are also incorporating interactive and multimedia aids to the presentation. Workshop often organized in level for example specifically intended to beginner, intermediate, or advance. The presenter of workshop usually the

professionals who really understand to the topic however junior presenter who specialized in skill or knowledge can also be involved.

Advantages. Over written report through journal publication, disseminating research through oral presentation in conference has larger advantage beyond communicating the works.

Quick publication. One of purpose of publication is the finding of researcher work can be known by public including through conference presentation (Roux, 2012). However apart of journal publication, research presentation at a meeting does not has delay between the completion of the study and time of communication to others (Polit & Beck, 2004). Therefore the dissemination of finding can be more quickly (Gerrish & Lathlean, 2015). This can be the main advantage of publication through oral presentation at conference.

Direct feedback. In relation to the possibility of direct interaction in the conference allows opportunity for further discussion with the audience who have the same particular interest both related to the research process and the finding (Gerrish & Lathlean, 2015). The dialogue between researcher and audience at a conference can be very valuable except the audience can directly ask for further explanation on certain point also give useful recommendations (Polit & Beck, 2004). Therefore researcher also can get direct feedback from participants to expend analysis of finding (Brockopp & Hastings-Tolsma, 2003). This is can be the second main advantage that can not be received from journal publication.

As has been commonly know the feedback is very crucial for researcher towards their research project. The feedback will be very useful to help formulate

further study for advancement (Brockopp & Hastings-Tolsma, 2003), improving in writing the report or intended as journal script (Sirakaya-Turk, 2011), and can be a invaluable assist in developing the researchers' research program for further project (Prinstein, 2013).

Comparing and contrasting work with other. According to Roux (2012) publication through conference presentation can provide researcher opportunity to compare and contrast their project with others and getting know a recent issue at their fields. Through this opportunity researcher also can gaining different view with others who are working on similar problem of investigation but conducted in other region of country (Polit & Beck, 2004). For the research community this opportunity can be valuable where they can advance their field better.

Building networking. Through attending a meeting researcher can meet others who also attending the meeting. According to Prinstein (2013) this is can be a best setting for networking where in fact most of conference held for this purpose. Researcher can meet the prospective people that in the future probably can be advisor, employer, collaborator, and colleague. This is another advantage of selecting oral presentation in a conference where researcher also can expand their networking.

Disadvantages. There are some disadvantages of oral presentation publication that richer than written report through journal publication.

Anxiety. A presentation verbally can cause anxiety for those who never had chance in speaking in conference (Brockopp & Hastings-Tolsma, 2003). Anxiety

can be the major problem in delivering the material successfully to the audiences that researcher should be able to maintain.

Skill requirement. Performing a presentation in conference can be a challenge. In order to make success presentation researcher will be required to master certain presentation skills (Roux, 2012). This can be a problem for those who do not enough knowledge of how to make presentation effectively and attractively.

Time restriction. According to Brockopp & Hastings-Tolsma (2003) oral report has time restriction which vary around 20 to 60 minutes. Therefore researcher can not provide a detail about the works. The material than can be delivered only some important aspects that contains the key elements of study.

Limited scope. Oral presentation through conference has scope limitation. This is because a conference has limited number of participants therefore those who will be handed out the knowledge of presentation material only those who attending the conference (Brockopp & Hastings-Tolsma, 2003).

High cost. Prinstein (2013) advised publication through conference presentation has cost that needed to be aware. They are including time consuming because researcher not only required to write the report but also constructing the presentation material, expense of attending the conference due to needed to travel to reach the meeting place or venue, also the high potential for proposal denial from the reviewer. Therefore researcher is needed to aware in making plan and preparation to prevent failure.

Research at Higher Education

Research is something that cannot be separated from student during conducting education at higher education. Research also becomes one of course that provided to students' learning program named research methodology. The function of this course is to provide student about theoretical of research (Dariyo, 2004). After the course, student also will be required to conducting research under guidance of the supervisor from lecturer (Arifin, 2008). Commonly the research that student conducted will become students' final project.

Research has become a part of students' learning program at higher education does not without basis. Basically it is an application of nation mandate. This is in relation to *Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi* including education, research, and community service as listed in regulation number 12 year 2012 about the law on higher education in section 1 verse 9. University student is also obliged to realize because university students is a part of academic community at higher education with lecturer as the parties that mandated to realize those three points listed in verse 13 of number 12 year 2012.

The involvement of research to university students learning program is also related to students' role. Student is nation agent of change. University student is young researcher and intellectual, through conducting research student is expected to be able in developing knowledge that they has been acquired to be something beneficial (Bahri & Zamzam, 2015). In relation according to Silaen (2007) university student is a part of the community where after graduation will be back again to society where briefly the long-term goal of research activity at

higher education is to prepare young generation as nation agent of change. The involvement of research to students learning program at higher education is to provide student to able in carry out their function as agent of change by providing something useful to the community through the development of science.

Research in Students' Learning Program

There are several purposes from the involvement of research into students' learning program during conducting education at higher education. There are including part of graduation requirement, to train students' reasoning, and to improve students' productivity.

Part of graduation requirement. The research methodology course that is provided to student intended to give student knowledge of research both theoretically and practically. Mastering research methodology is one of obligation for every student. The main reason of why university student is required to have ability in conducting research is because they need to master methodology and research method because research activity takes an important place as one of graduation requirement (Martono, 2014). Therefore student who want to graduate from higher education are required to mastering research methodology and able to conduct a research.

To train students' reasoning. According to Danim & Darwis (2002) university student is the intellectual thus they need to use their reasoning capacity in solving problem. The whole process research from identifying research problem, searching for literature, formulating conceptual framework, developing hypotheses, developing instrument, analyzing the result, draw conclusion, and so

on is a stage that relies on capacity of reasoning. The term of reasoning in this case is not just to remembering but evaluacy which is stage of analysis. Practicing research through an independent research practice literally is to provide a learning experience to student in finding and solving problem independently using scientific principle also as real interaction between experience, knowledge, and skill that they have acquired (Darmono & Hasan, 2002).

To improve students' productivity. Through taking example of making final project *skripsi* that Darmono & Hasan (2002) defines *skripsi* as a scientific paper written by undergraduate student at the end of study which means logically through conducting research that indirectly student also learning how to writing scientific paper. According to Sikumbang (1981) there is several benefits of writing scientific paper includes helping to develop effective reading skill, helping to develop and formulate idea, helping to improve systematic writing skills that based on fact, helping to improve ability on locating and citing relevant literature, fifth helping acquire more knowledge, and also as form of contribution to development of science that will be very beneficial to society. Thus through conducting research will help increasing students' productivity in writing or communicating their idea, mainly in written media.

Importance of Research Experience to Students

The involvement student to research activity is believed beneficial to students. There are several beliefs of why research is important to be a part of higher education curriculum and student is needed to have experience in research activity.

Beckman & Hensel (2009) stated there 10 benefits that student can get achieved from experiencing research. They are first students can performing learning based problem that also applicable in real-life as a continuous value. Second determining and answering research question in research activity can help them to be more active in learning where they will be encouraged to be more total in learning due to full fill their curiosity. Third solving research problems can help them organize their thinking, develop creative thinking, and gain confidence in their own intellectual abilities. Fourth it can encourage students in deciding how their education going to be and prepare be to successfully compete in graduate degree. Fifth research activity will help improve students' communication skills both oral and written through research report and presentation. Eighth undergraduate research can foster student to be able working both collaborative and independent skills due to research practice can be in teamwork. Ninth research activity also can provide student ability that will be useful in their careers' practice as way in finding solutions of problems. Tenth undergraduate research activity can help student to give a valuable contribution to research community and able actively contribute.

In advance there are more of beliefes that having experience in conducting research for students is beneficial. They are including:

Support future career. The involvement students to research believed can affect students future career. Turabian (2010) stated during the education student may not have the conception of how research activity in professional practice however through practicing research during education will provide an

opportunity to understand how research works and be familiar with research and students will be more ready when research capability is required at their real job. According to a survey that conducted by Hart Research Associates (2010) that as stated many employee expected colleges to be more focus to several aspect in order to increase learning outcomes and graduate potential including written and oral communication, critical thinking and analytical reasoning, complex problem solving and analysis, teamwork skills, concept and development in science and technology which is related to research capability.

In line Erickson (2001) stated that through publishing rsearch paper and having research experience can strrength students resume and graduate school applications. In short, having experience in conducting research believed has contribution to students' future career in through providing students decent knowledge of research that probably needed in their career. Also as a supplement of students resume.

Increase learning motivation. According to Turabian (2010) through experiencing in conducting research student will learn how to determining the questions in order to help them determine what kind of knowledge that they want to discover where this process will not be found in passive learning that mostly student is only absorb what textbook or their teacher said. Beckman & Hansel (2009) also stated that research question can stimulate student's curiosity that will affect students to be more active and total in learning process. In a study Dariyo (2004) found that student who has following research methodology course indicated their motivation in learning is increased. This means students who have

knowledge of how to conducting research has improvement in their learning motivation to be more active in learning.

Understand student-lecturer relation. The presence of mentor in the process of conducting research has tremendous role where mentor can be the source of knowledge that student can absorb also primarily as supervisor who can give feedback of students project (Malachowski, 1996). Darmono & Hasan (2002, p. 13-15) also implies that conducting research without interference of mentor is impossible where mentor plays an important role in providing a constructive direction including technical of writing, content, and method used in student study. According to Malachowski (1996) mentoring is a term to represent a relationship between mentor and mentee that in this case relation between lecturer and university student. Therefore student can understand that a research project cannot be conducted successfully without mentor.

Vary students' learning. This is because generally teaching and learning activity is carried out in the classroom where teacher provide material and student receive it. While research activities are more likely to give students a concrete demonstration of the principles and concepts that exist in textbooks to practice in the field (Erickson, 2001). Thus students can have the overview that knowledge they have will be greatly developed when supported by research (Turabian, 2010). Simply through conducting research will provide students other form of learning that is non-only in the class as they only receiving but also studying in deep even they can produce something from their study.

Help students in determining area of interest. This is because topic of research that students will chose in their research would not be out of their field. However there will be many focus area that they never imagined. Thus feature of research activity that is “the active learning element of research allows students to make connections to their own interests that may not ordinarily be made in passive learning environment” (Erickson, 2001, p.25). Having research experience is beneficial to university students mainly it can affect students’ development and their knowledge. They also can better understand how published works, learn to balance collaborative and individual works, determine area of their interest, and start their career as researcher (Madan & Teitge, 2013).

Be better student. Research experience for student has greater advantage. David (2010) mentioned that shortly research experience will help student to be better student. This is because he believe that through conducting research student can learn to tolerate complex obstacle during the research process, student can understand how knowledge constructed, they can became more independent, their self-confident can be enhanced, and became more ready for their career. The short term of benefit they can get is their performance during conducting education at higher education will be better and their future also will be better prepared.

Conceptual Framework

This chapter was provided as attemps of researcher to find explanation towards the objective of this research. There are two objectives of this research. They are including to explor the benefits of presenting paper in research conferences and to investigate the impact of presenting a paper in conferences for

students' learning at EED UMY. The relevant theory from the experts towards the objective of this research will be elaborated below.

The first is benefit of presenting paper in research conferences. Related to this objective, clearly according to Beckman & Hansel (2009) chance to presenting the result of research can improve communication skill including oral and communication. This is also affirmed by Erickson (2001) with additional that presenting researech paper also can strengthen students' resume. Further related to research conferences as intended as publication event where researcher disseminates their works. Students who are engaged in research conference certainly can also receive the advantages. Through research conference researcher not only can disseminate their work quickly but also can get direct feedback (Gerrish & Lathlean, 2015), get opportunity to compare and contrast with other (Roux, 2012), and build networking (Prinstein, 2013). Besides, as a meeting student can also make discussion with other and can exchange recent issue with those in the same expertise (Toth, 1997).

The second is the impact of presenting paper in research conferences. Related to this objective, the researcher refers to theory impact of research experience for students. Theoritically being involved in research activity can have impact to three things including personal, academic performance, and career preparation. First related to impact of being involved in research activity to students' personal including increase students' self confident and students' thinking (Beckman & Hansel, 2009). Second related to impact to academic performance including increase students learning motivation to be more active in

learning (Beckman & Hansel, 2009; Dariyo, 2004; Turabian, 2010) also as has been studied by Kinkel & Henke (2006) revealed that students who involved research program perceived positive implication to their academic indicated on the increase of grade. Third related to career preparation students can become more ready to job that requires research capability (Turabian, 2010), support research career (Madan & Teitge, 2013), and strengthen students resume (Erickson, 2001).

The reviews of literature above literary can already give a picture towards the objective in this research. However the concrete evidence towards the actual outcomes that EED UMY student have achieved is still needed to be studied. Below is the figure of overview the focus study of this research.

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework.

