

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter, the researcher would like to discuss about the methodology of the study. Some materials are included as the methodology of the study. Those discussed materials are stated as the following: research design, research setting, participant, data, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

In this study, the researcher used qualitative analysis. Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problem Creswell (2014, p. 4). The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures data typically collected in the participant's setting data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. Thus, qualitative research is suitable for this research because the researcher wants to get deep understanding from the findings related to the research questions.

The final written report has a flexible structure. In this research, the writer used design of descriptive method which is a method of research that attempt to describe and interpret the objects in accordance with reality. The descriptive method is implemented because the data analysis is presented descriptively. The qualitative approach of descriptive method is suitable whit this research, because in this research

the researcher wants to find out what criteria do students usually use to assess their speaking performance and how do students assess their speaking.

## **B. Research Setting**

The researcher took the place in English Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers' Training Faculty at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. This college is located on Jl. A.Yani km 4, 5. This university is one of universities in South Kalimantan which has English Department. In this major there are the sixth semester students who have taken class Speaking and Language Testing and Evaluation.

## **C. Participants**

The participants of this research are students of 2018 and 2017 English Education Department of Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin. There are 135 students of 2018 and 120 students of 2017 English Education Department. The selection of participants of this research used purposive sampling is a technique determination of the sample with certain considerations. Based on the above understanding in order to facilitate research, the researcher defines characteristics were used in this study. The characteristics were the students who have taken speaking III and Language Testing and Evaluation. Usually, students who have taken speaking III and Language Testing and Evaluation are students on fifth semester. In conclusion, the participants were chosen they had been 40 students for filling questionnaire and 20 students doing interview of 2018 and 2017 English Education Department of Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin.

## **D. Data**

### 1. Data

Data are the information collected by the researcher to answer research problem. Data would be collected in qualitative data. The researcher tried to get description the data during the online. Data are all the facts and members that can be used by the researcher as information, which information is the result of the data process that is needed to be used.

### 2. Source Data

Source of data are subject where the data could be gained. Sources are some subjects that are possible to give information in order to give representative data. The data took from the students of 2018 and 2017 English Education Department in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, especially students who have taken speaking III and Language Testing and Evaluation.

## **E. Data Collection**

To obtain the data the researcher uses the techniques of data collecting as follows:

### 1. Questionnaire

According to Cohen, Manion, & Morrison (2007), questionnaire is a useful instrument by collecting survey information in which the data obtained can be structured, administered without the presence of researcher, and analyzed directly (p. 317). Thus, questionnaire could be used for an exploratory in nature and it facilitated the researcher analyzed findings in which the questions have been

already put with detailed aspects in terms of the speaking ways and criteria asked in this research.

The questionnaire administered after students passed Language Testing and Evaluation lesson and the students took speaking class, the researcher got information about students' ways and criteria in assessment speaking. The questionnaire consists of Yes or No questions. In this research, all of the participants are asked to give their own knowledge in Language Testing and Evaluation and Speaking contexts. This process helped the researcher found the extent of criteria and the way students' in speaking assessment. So, questionnaire could help the researcher obtain general the data for making interview's questions.

## 2. Interview

A qualitative interview occurs when researchers ask one or more participants general, open-ended questions and record their answers. The process of interview could be used directly or not. Direct interview means a 'face-to-face' and oral conversation between the two communication actors, while indirect interview means using a list of questions sent by the data collector to the respondent to answer it in written form (Creswell, 2014, p. 217). In addition, Cohen, Manion, & Morrison (2007) state that interview is a best understood instrument in terms of a theory of motivation which recognizes a range of non-rational factors regarding human behavior such as emotions, unconscious needs and interpersonal influences (p. 350). In this case the researcher got what criteria students used to assess their speaking and how they assess their speaking ability.

The researcher prepared eight questions related to the ways and criteria in assessment speaking that the students usually use. Questions 1-3 about students' criteria by asking the good criteria in assessment speaking skill. Question 4-8 about the ways that students usually use in assessing speaking. The researcher then transcribed and typed the data into a computer file for analysis. The researcher was conducted face-to-face interviews with participants, interviews participants by telephone, or engages in focus group interviews, with six to eight interviewees in each group.

#### **F. Data Analysis**

Appropriate data analysis can be important consideration in a research. Because of the data in form of qualitative, this research applied interactive model of data analysis proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 174). After collecting the data by questionnaire and interview, the researcher analysed the data based on technique of data analysis for questionnaire.

$$P = F/N \times 100\%$$

P = Number of Participants' choice

F = Frequency

N = Number of All Participants

The percentage analysis:

75% - 100% = high

50% - 75% = moderate/high

25% - 50% = moderate/low

0% - 25% = low

The data analysis consists of three main components, namely:

1. Data reduction

According to Miles & Huberman (1994), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions (p. 10). In data reduction step, the researcher selects the important data from amounts of raw data collected in questionnaire and interview to determine what the data mean.

The first data that the researcher reduced was from questionnaire. The researcher did data reduction to find out the students' ways and criteria in assessment speaking. After getting the selected findings for the first and second questions of this research, the researcher added in-depth information from interview data that were reduced in order to specify the findings in terms of their explanations. Besides, the researcher reduced interview data for completing first and second answer of questions research.

After reducing all the data, the researcher did the next step of this method theory which was data display for an analysis of the research.

2. Data display

In Miles & Huberman (1994), data display is the second component of qualitative data analysis (p. 11). It is the process showing data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order that the data collected are mastered by the researcher as the basic to take appropriate

conclusion. A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this research, the researcher used narrative essay in displaying the data because it is the most common data display used in qualitative research which tends to overload people's information processing capabilities, the researcher considers about necessary and important information based on her understanding.

The researcher displayed the reduced data from questionnaire and interview. In displaying the data of questionnaire, the researcher displayed it in the form of table to validate qualitative analysis (Miles & Huberman, 1994, p. 11) for each of the ways and criteria in assessment speaking. While displaying the data of interview, the researcher displayed it in the form of written data that has been reduced. These ways aimed to make an easier analysis for the researcher in analyzing all the data that had been collected and reduced. After analyzing the data display, the data became the analyzed data that led to conclusion drawing and verification.

### 3. Drawing and verifying conclusion

Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collecting and the form of a good statement and having clear data. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed. After getting the data, it is analyzed continuously and verified about the validity. Finally, the last conclusion which is more significant and clear can be obtained in this stage.

After the process of data display, the researcher summed up the analyzed data. The first step was that the researcher drew conclusions for each finding from the data for the first and second questions which were obtained from questionnaire. Second, the researcher drew a conclusion that represents all the findings for answering the first and second questions of this research but the conclusion appearing is still tentative. After that, the researcher revisited the questionnaire data that had been collected and verified the tentative conclusions. To verify those conclusions, the researcher followed up incomplete data by collecting other data using interview to get in-depth information in order to get the final conclusion. After that, the researcher tested the meanings from the conclusions as stated by Miles and Huberman (1994) that the meanings emerging from the data have to be tested for their plausibility, their sturdiness, and their 'confirmability' which is their validity (p. 11). Last, the researcher made the final conclusion to answer the first and second research questions using descriptive qualitative method.