

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research design

This research is analysis how the teacher assess their student through authentic assessment then what a type of authentic assessment that they use. By it means the researcher used descriptive qualitative method to get know how the teacher assess their student through authentic assessment and what a type of authentic assessment that the teacher used.

Descriptive qualitative research is a research that aims to describe a population, situation or phenomenon then it can answer with what, when, where, when and how. In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research to get know how the teacher use authentic assessment to assess their student and what a type authentic assessment the teacher use.

B. Research setting

This research took place at SD Sabilal Muhtadin Banjarmasin that it is located at JENDRAL SUDIRMAN STREET No.1 ANTASAN BESAR, BANJARMASIN CITY, SOUTH KALIMANTAN. The English teacher of this school used authentic assessment in assessing their student, then another reason why the researcher choose SD Sabilal Muhtadin Banjarmasin as research setting for this research because a lot people know this school as good model of school so the researcher believe that, other school might be follow the way the English teacher in SD Sabilal Muhtadin assessing their student with authentic assessment.

C. Subject

This research was conducted at SD Sabilal Muhtadin Banjarmasin. The subject of the research is teacher at SD Sabilal Muhtadin Banjarmasin. Then the focus of this subject is just on English teacher at SD Sabilal Muhtadin Banjarmasin. In this research there are 2 teacher that would be the subject for this research. The reason why the researcher decided to these teachers because the researcher saw when they were teach their student at the class used one of authentic assessment to assess their student that was play performance.

D. Data

The source of data in this research is the teacher who gives information about how they use authentic assessment in assessing their student in the class and what a type of authentic assessment.

E. Techniques of data collection

In this research, the researcher used the descriptive method. Then to conducting this research, the researcher did some of ways/method to collect the data, it such as the researcher did interview and documentation to collect the data.

1. Interview

Interview is face to face interaction between the interviewee and the interviewer. This is a method to collect the information by asking the interviewee with some question which the purpose of that interview is to find out what they think or what is in their mind with direct and of course with orally. Then interview is kind of dialogue.

According to Lexy J. Moleong states or define interview is conversation with specific objectives. The conversation do by two people, those are the interviewer (who asked the question) and interviewed (who gave the answer to that question). (Moleong, 2005, p. 161). In this research the researcher used interview to collect the data, and the question was related that can help to answer to the problem statement, those are what a type of authentic assessment the teacher use in assess student and how they use authentic assessment in assess the student. The researcher conducted interview directly to the teacher then also via daring. This instrument used in the research to get the data about the teacher opinion in implement/using authentic assessment and what a type of authentic assessment that they think is appropriate to use in the class or during teaching and learning process.

2. Documentation

Documentation means something either composed of film which research doesn't plan before or researcher doesn't take. (Moleong, 2005, p. 161) This instrument also used in this research, The researcher asked the teacher to give a syllabus, rpp or media that they used to make sure the data that get is valid.

F. Data analysis

In this study the researcher analysis the data from interview and documentation which is this research is applied qualitative research. According to Prasetyo states that data analysis of qualitative research is analysis done toward non number data such as, interview result, notes or report from books, article, including picture, photograph, film. (Irawan, 1999, p. 99)

There are three steps in data analysis those are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1. Data reduction

According to sugiono states data reduction means summarizing, chose the basic thing, focusing on the important things, looks for themes and pattern. (Sugiono, 2013, p. 247) By it means in this stage, it is a process to select what the important thing in the field, deciding research question and determining the instrument what will used for data collection. In this stage the researcher gained/gathered the all data from interview and documentation. After that researcher know which information that is important and which information not important.

2. Data display

Data display is a process to present/show the data. After the researcher interview the teacher and get the syllabus that they were use then get the data and organizing data into some classification, the researcher reported the data in word or short story or into narrative text form. By displaying the data it will be easy to understand what happen in the place the observation was.

3. Conclusion drawing

The last steps in data analysis is conclusion drawing. After did data reduction and data display the next step is what need to do is conclusion drawing or verification, it is important steps because in this steps made sure the truth data. The data have to be valid and responsible. Conclusion is verified during the process analysis by rechecking the data, after the data were analysed, the data were written as a report of the research.