

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, research method begins with research design, research setting, participant, data, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is made to find and answer the question of study. In this research, researcher use qualitative method. Under Merriam & Tisdell (2016, p. 317), it means that qualitative research is a mature field of study with its own literature base, researcher journals, special interest groups, and regularly scheduled conferences.

Qualitative methods demonstrate a different approach to academic inquiry than methods of quantitative research. Although the processes are similar, qualitative methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse design.

On the basis of Creswell & Creswell (2018, p. 443), writing is one a methods section of a proposal or study for qualitative research, partly requires educating readers as to the intent of qualitative research. Mentioning specific design, carefully reflecting on the role the researcher plays in the study, drawing from a growing list of types of data sources, using specific protocols for recording data, analysing the information through multiple steps of analysis, and mentioning approaches for documenting the methodological integrity or accuracy - or validity - of the data collected.

The title of this research is “*An Analysis of Paragraph Writing Assessment by Using Learning Management System (LMS) in English Education Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin*”. The aimed of this research was to analyse the lecturer used learning management system (LMS) for assess students’ paragraph writing and find out the benefits of used learning management system (LMS) in assessing students’ paragraph writing. The researcher used qualitative method because the data analysis was present with description.

B. Research Setting

This research conducted in English Education Department Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty of Antasari State Islamic (UIN), Banjarmasin. Which is located in Jl. Jenderal Ahmad Yani KM. 4.5 Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan. The researcher was did the research assessment in paragraph writing class in the third semester. Lecturer used learning management system (LMS) for assess paragraph writing. Therefore, from that the researchers decided to analyse the lecturer used learning management system (LMS) for assess students’ paragraph writing and find out the benefits of used learning management system (LMS) in assessing students’ paragraph writing.

C. Subject / Participant

The subject of this research is lecturer of paragraph writing, at English Education Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Paragraph writing is part of the types of writing, such as basic writing, essay writing, and academic writing. One of the projects from writing is making a paragraph, from this student can developed their skills especially in making good paragraph. This research focused on assessment, especially the results of writing paragraph, in which the assessment was carry out by the lecturer. For this reason, the participant of this research is lecturer.

D. Data

1. Data

The data of this research obtained from the assessment students' paragraph writing assignment. From the result of the assessment of students' paragraph writing, the researcher was understand the assessment standards used learning management system (LMS) to analysed assess students' writing paragraph and to find out the benefits of used learning management system (LMS) in assessing students' paragraph writing by used Deborah's model (2001) of holistic scoring for writing.

2. Source of Data

Data is one of the most important and vital aspect of any research studies. The sources of data were from the interview and documentary by lecture of paragraph writing at English Education Department of UIN Antasari

Banjarmasin. In assessing students' paragraph writing, the researcher was analysed by used Deborah's model (2001) of holistic scoring for writing and the data was present by table.

E. Techniques of Data Collections

1. Interview

The first data was the interview with lecturer of paragraph writing at English Education Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Based on Creswell & Creswell (2018, p. 443), the research conducted face-to-face interviews with participants, telephone interviews, or engages in focus group interviews with six to eight interviewees in each group. These interviews involve unstructured and generally open-ended questions that are few in number and intended to get views and opinions from the participants.

In compliance with Creswell & Creswell (2018, p. 443), types of interviews are divided into sections, such as: face-to-face/one-on-one (in person interview), telephone (researcher interview by phone), focus group (researcher interview participants in a group), e-mail internet interview.

This research used face-to-face/one-on-one (in person interview) to interview paragraph writing lecturer, this research was conducted at University of Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin with the agreement from a paragraph writing lecturer. Held on Friday 19 March 2021, at 02:00 PM - 03:00 PM.

In accord with Creswell & Creswell (2018, p. 443), advantages of the interviews such as, useful when participants cannot be directly observed, participants can provide historical information, allows researcher control over the line of questioning.

This research, interview was used to get information about assess students' paragraph writing used learning management system (LMS). It can also use to analysed the lecturer used learning management system (LMS) for assess students' paragraph writing and to find out the benefits of used learning management system (LMS) in assessing students' paragraph writing.

The questions asked during the interview about the use of the learning management system (LMS) by the lecturer in assessing writing paragraph as well as the benefits or strengths and weaknesses of used learning management system (LMS) for assessing paragraph writing.

2. Documentary

The researcher may collect the documents. Depending upon Creswell & Creswell (2018, p. 443), these may be public documents (for example: newspaper, minutes of meetings, official reports) or private documents (for example: personal journals and diaries, letters, e-mails).

The researcher asked for some data or documentary from the lecture of paragraph writing at English Education Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Documentary requested included paragraph writing syllabus, student grade lists, lecture journals, lecture attendance, materials, and student

assignments. These documentary were used to analysed assessment of student' paragraph writing and for the needs of research materials.

According to Creswell & Creswell (2018, p. 443), advantages of the documentary such as, enable a researcher to obtain language and words of participants, can be access at a time suitable to researcher (an understated source of information), designed data to which participants have given attention.

F. Data Analysis

After collected data from the interview and documentary, the data were analysed with the following steps:

1. Collecting Data

The data needed to conducted research was collect to obtain information, such as paragraph writing syllabus, student grade lists, lecture journals, lecture attendance, materials, and student assignments.

2. Data Reduction

The process of selected, focussed, simplified, and transformed 'raw' data into interview notes. Researcher conducted interview with paragraph writing lecturer. The questions asked during the interview about the use of the learning management system (LMS) by the lecturer in assessing writing paragraph as well as the benefits or strengths and weaknesses of used learning management system (LMS) to assess paragraph writing. Data reduction occurs continued throughout the qualitative-oriented research period.

3. Data Display

The second main stream of analysed activity was data display. A display was an organized collection of information that made conclusions and action took. The researcher display the data obtained based on interview and documents. This aimed to make was easy to read the data that was collect and reduced. Therefore, the data was analysed.

4. Conclusion Drawing and Verifying

The third stream of analysed activity was conclusion drew and verification from the beginning of data collected, the qualitative analysis is beginning to decide what things mean, is nothing regularities, patterns, explanations. Conclusion drawing was only half of the procedure. Conclusion is also verification as the analysis process. The researcher was sum up the data and showed the found about assess students' paragraph writing used learning management system (LMS). Then, the researcher revision the data that were collect to make sure or verified the conclusion appeared. The last researcher will made the finally conclusion to answer the researcher question use qualitative method.