

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher would like to address the methodology of the study. Some materials are used as the research methodology. The materials discussed are as follows: research design, research setting, participant, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is a plan that directs decisions on when and how much to collect the data, what data to collect, from whom and how to collect the data, and how to analyze the data. There have been two types of research design that is qualitative and quantitative research.

This study used descriptive qualitative research to find answers to research questions. This method is appropriate for identifying and describing the process of lecturers' assessment of student assignments and analyzing the problems faced by lecturers in assessment and problems faced by students in making video project assignments. According to Moleong (2006, p. 4), stating that the descriptive qualitative method is a type of research that does not require numbering calculations. Therefore, this study uses qualitative descriptive to explain the research findings qualitatively without providing a numerical summary. In addition to taking a descriptive qualitative approach, researchers also conduct the data using Documentary research and Interview

B. Research Setting

This research took place in Public Speaking class at Antasari State Islamic University of Banjarmasin in English Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers' Training Faculty. Located at Jl. A. Yani KM. 4.5, Kebun Bunga, Kec. Banjarmasin Timur, Kota Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan. This research was conducted about two months, beginning in September 2021 for Interview and ending in November 2021 for analyzed the document. This place is chosen because no one has researched how lecturers conduct assessments in public speaking classes during the covid 19 pandemic.

C. Participant/Subject

The participants in this study are public speaking class lecturers and fifth semester students of the English Education Department, Antasari State Islamic University, Banjarmasin for the 2020/2021 academic year. The technique used in sampling in this study used purposive sampling which is based on the specific objectives of this study. To determine the number of students, the fifth semester students of the English Education Department are divided into 4 classes with a total of 120 students. as quoted in Oppong (2013, p. 203) According to Paulo (2000) ten participants can be said to be right because in qualitative design the quality of the sample is more effective than the number of samples.

Therefore, in each class the researchers took 4 students in each class, which means 4 students from class A, 4 students from class B, 4 students from class C and 4 students from class D with a total number of participants 16 for students and 1 lecturer of public speaking subject, so that the total number of participants is 17 who were

chosen to conduct interviews in order to get more information and to enrich the information.

D. Data

1. Data

Data are the information collected by the researcher to answer research problems. Data collected in qualitative data. Data are all the facts and members that can be used by the researcher as information, whereas the information is the result of the data process which is needed to be used in this research. Interview used to find out how does the lecturer assess the student's video project assignment, lecturer difficulties in online assessment, and also the difficulties that are faced by students in making video project. Document used as an additional information in collecting the data. This data based on teaching and learning process in public speaking class.

2. Source of Data

Source of data are subject that the data can be gained. Sources are subjects that are possible to give information in order to give representative data. The source of the data in this research is the lecturer of public speaking subject and also fifth semester students who were taking public speaking subject of English Education Department academic year 2020/2021 at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

E. Technique of Data collection

The researcher need to collect the data to get the answer of resrarch questions, the data was collected through Documentary research and Interview.

1. Documentation

In qualitative research, documents can be used as a source of data analysis. According to Creswell (2012, p.223) as cited in Paramita (2018, p. 26) documents are “a valuable source of information in qualitative research”. In this study, researchers obtained data in the form of written documents obtained from lecturers in the form of an assessment rubric to assess students. The purpose of this document analysis is to know more and deeply about the process of lecturer assessing student's speaking ability.

2. Interview

In addition to the documentation, the writer also used the interview to collect the data. According to Creswell (2009, p. 226) interview gives more opportunities for the researcher to gain detail information that cannot be collected from the documentation and observation.

This communication may take the form of direct and indirect communication. The interview is administered directly by a researcher (interviewer) who communicates directly with the respondent and asks them orally about the things they want. In addition, indirectly, by using a list of

questions sent to the respondent, the respondent answers the researcher's question in writing, after which the respondent sends the answer to the researcher. The researcher used a list of questions for the interview so that the conversation is focused on the research objectives. This interview would contribute to the exploration and information and also the objective of the interview to get the data and also interviewed the lecturer was aim at complementing the data collected from documentation and verifying.

Due to the limited distance in interviewing students and lecturers, this interview was sent via chat and also voice notes. In carrying out the interview, the researcher used the whatsapp application as data collection material For more details, the techniques in collecting data were as follows:

1. First, the researcher collects data in the form results of interviews with lecturers and students for analysis.
2. Second, the researcher checked the results of interviews with lecturers and students and checked the contents of the rubric scoring as the additional information
3. Third, the researcher analyzes how the lecturer assess the student's speaking ability, the the difficulties faced by the lecturers, the difficulties faced by students in making video project assignment, as well as describes the content of the scoring rubric.
4. Finally, the data that has been analyzed, compiled, classified, and identified in this study is described in a narratively.

F. Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher used technique of data analysis based on Miles and Huberman (1994) as cited in Yuana (2016, p. 36-38) which is involving three steps: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification

1. Data reduction

The first step in analyzed qualitative data involves data reduction. Data reduction means summarizing, choosing basic things, focusing on important things, looking for themes and patterns (Sugiyono, 2014: 247). This step is the process of selecting, focusing and transforming data from data collection. researchers collect data about how lecturers assess using video project assignments in assessing students, lecturer difficulties, and also student difficulties in making video project, through interviews and documentation. In this study, researchers have obtained some data from documentary research and interviews. Furthermore, after collecting and reducing the data, the researcher presented the data in a descriptive form.

2. Data display

After the data is reduced, the second step is to display the data. Data display is an organized and compressed collection of information that allows drawing conclusions and actions (Miles and Huberman, 1994). In the process of reducing and displaying data based on the formulation of the research problem. The formulation of research questions are: 1) How does the lecturer assess students' ability in doing presentation through video project? 2) What are the

difficulties of the lecturers in online assessments? 3) What are the difficulties of the students in creating video projects assignment ?. This step is carried out by presenting a structured set of information and the possibility of drawing conclusions, because the data obtained during the qualitative research process is usually in the form of a narrative, thus requiring simplification without reducing its content. After displaying the data, then drawing conclusions.

3. Draw conclusions/verification

The third step of qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. After all the data is found, the data is concluded and verified by re-examining each step of the analysis starting from collecting, reducing, and presenting data. The next step is to draw and verify conclusions. Researchers draw conclusions from these data. Then the conclusions from the data obtained by researchers who can answer research questions.