

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this study the researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach to describe the problem. This kind of research focuses on understanding social phenomena from the human participants' perspective on natural settings (Ary, 2010, p. 22). This qualitative design is match well with the research since it is used to identifying and describing the teachers' online assessment and also the challenges that they faced.

B. Research Setting

In this study, the researcher conducted the research in Business English Writing classes in English Education Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The researcher involved two teachers who use online assessment. The researcher joined the online learning through Whatsapp group. This research was conducted on April 8th until June 1st 2022.

C. Subject/Participant

The participant of this research were the teachers of Business English Writing classes at the sixth semester of 2022 in English Education Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

D. Data and Source of Data

1. Data

The data was taken from the teachers' responses. The responses were about the online assessment that was implemented in their online courses.

2. Source of Data

The researcher gained the source of data by conducting the interview with two Business English Writing teachers of English Education Department in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The teachers required to responses about experiences while they did online assessment in teaching-learning process. Then, the challenges that was they face during the online assessment. Besides, the researcher did observation and documentation on Whatsapp group to survey how the teachers' assess the students and the challenge that they face during the online assessment.

E. Techniques of Data Collection

1. Interview

Interview is a self-report and based on personal convictions. On doing the interview, the researcher not only brought the instrument but also used auxiliary tools like a tape recorder, picture, brochure and others that could help the process of data collection (Sugiyono, 2015, p. 317-319).

This research used structured interview. Structured interview is used as technique of collecting data because it is flexible. The interviewer carries out the interview by using a set of questions arranged advance.

2. Observation

Observation is an activity for looking for data which can be used to conclude or diagnose something (Herdiansyah, 2010, p. 131). The observation that used in this research is non-participant observation. The researcher is not directly involve in the teaching and learning process, but only as the observer. In addition, the observation took structured observation. Structured observation is prepared observation that is designed systematically. This observation can be done without participant of the researcher and do not need interaction with the group that is observed (Tanzeh, 2011, p. 86)

3. Documentary

Documentation is one of qualitative data by viewing and analysing the documents created from subject of the research. Documentation refers to public document (newspaper, minutes of meeting, official reports) or private documents (personal journal, diaries, letter, email etc.) It enable the researcher to obtain a language and words of participants (Creswell, 2014, p. 269).

The researcher gained the information by collecting the document of what kinds of platform or web teacher used to assess the students.

F. Data Analysis

The researcher will analysed the collected data in descriptive qualitative approach. The data is analyzed by three current flows of activity defined by

(Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014, p. 31-33) The activities are explained below:

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation referred to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting or transforming the data that appear in the full body of written-up fields notes, interview transcript, documents, and other empirical information.

2. Data Display

Data display presented a collection of organized and compressed information that allows drawing and action conclusions. After coding, the related data is still partitioned. So, in this stage, the data to be included in analytic activities is determined by the researcher.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

The conclusions taken from the result of data condensation and data display. This temporary conclusion still can change if other strong evidence is found during the data verification process in the field. First, the researcher drew conclusions from the interview results. Then, the interview data combined with the document data. Hence, the researcher verified all of the data by re-studying the existing data. After the verification process has done, the researcher concluded the final of research findings.