

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains about the description of the steps that is taken to conduct this study. They are (A) Research Design, (B) Participant, (C) Technique of Data Collection, (D) Data Analysis.

A. Research Design

In this review, research method utilized is a field research in descriptive research clarifies data not just in mathematical structure, Qualitative data analysis includes sorting out, representing clarifying the data. Qualitative research focuses on thoughts, concepts, or experiences. The data collected often comes in narrative form and concentrates on unearthing insights that can lead to testable hypotheses. Educators use qualitative research in a study's exploratory stages to uncover patterns or new angles. So, figuring out data as far as the participants' meanings of the circumstance, taking note of examples, subjects, categories and consistencies. Analysis in qualitative concentrate likewise be affected by the quantity of data sets and individuals from whom data have been gathered (Cohen, 2007, p. 461). The exploration method utilized in this review is descriptive method. As per sylviene (2007), it is expressed that descriptive exploration configuration is to portray groups, activities, or occasion focus on structure, mentality, or conduct.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted in *UPB* classes of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. UIN Antasari Banjarmasin is located on Jl. Jend. A. Yani Km. 4.5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The researcher chose *UPB* as the setting of the study because *UPB* classes has been implementing English language learning for a long time and will keep on improving the quality of its learning, which English learning is closely related to kind of assessment, moreover, the teachers implemented some strategies in kind assessment that the teachers use for developing their student intelligence in English learning classes, the researcher interested in conducting research at *UPB* classes of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Moreover, this research started from 17th of Mei 2022 – 17th of June 2022. The data of this research was collected through observation, documentation and online interview.

C. Participant

A participant is every one of the people or units of interest; commonly, there isn't accessible data for practically all people in a participant (Bret Hanlon and Bret Larget, 2011). Participant is a finished arrangement of components (people or items) that have some normal trademark characterized by the inspecting models set up by the researcher.

While the example is a subset of a participant that is utilized to address the whole group as a whole, to make derivations about attributes of a participant. In this review, the researcher choose two teacher from Unit Pengembangan Bahasa UIN Antasari Banjarmasin that teach in class 43 and 61.

D. Technique of Data Collection

There are three technique of data assortment utilized by the researcher. They are, meet as the essential strategy of data collection, document based and perception as the optional procedure of data assortment.

1. Interview

Kvale (1983, p.174) characterizes the qualitative research meet as an meet, whose reason for existing is to accumulate portrayals of the life-universe of the interviewee concerning understanding of the importance of the depicted peculiarities. Meet is a discussion where inquiries are posed to inspire data.

Kerlinger (expressed that meeting is an eye to eye relational circumstance in which one pose inquiries from the other to get reply about a social issue. Its means a meeting is a private gathering between individuals when inquiries are posed and responded to. There certain benefits by utilizing meeting method. In the first place, consider more

top to bottom data assortment and thorough arrangement, body language and looks are all the more obviously recognized and perceived, the questioner can sample for clarifications of reactions.

In this exploration, the researcher talked with two english teacher of Unit Pengembangan Bahasa UIN Antasari Banjarmasin to gather the data about the assessment they utilized in educating English. The meeting model utilized in this research is open meeting in which the researcher posed a few inquiries about alternative assessment involved and the most common way of doing the assessment in the study hall.

2. Documentation

Documentation is one of the routes in gathering data by breaking down data that accessible. Documentation is the combining collection of the data. Documentation that is the researchers get from process of observation, interviews, field notes and file from institution. In this study, the researcher know of consisting of teaching and learning speaking activities. The next step, the researcher processes the data. Report analysis is a type of qualitative exploration where archives are deciphered by the specialist to give voice and which means around an assessment point (Bowen, 2009). Notwithstanding, the specialist involved this strategy as a supporting procedure of the meeting to reinforce data given by the instructor in meet.

3. Observation

A study hall perception is the intentional assessment of educating as well as learning occasions through the precise cycles of data assortment and analysis (Bailey, 2001). Homeroom perception was likewise characterized as an interaction by which the spectator participates in at least one study hall meetings, records the teacher's showing practices and Student activities, and afterward meets with the educator to talk about the perceptions.

As indicated by Kartono (2006) perception is a deliberate report that worries on friendly peculiarity box to noticing and composing. The primary reason behind the study hall perception is to permit an instructor to get input from an unbiased, experienced onlooker and to include in setting explicit conversations about educating with a counselor. Also, data will be gathered on the thing the educator is doing what they ought to presumably be doing.

Like archive based, a homeroom perception in this research was additionally utilized to help and to enhance the data from the teachers. In this progression, the researcher took care of the homerooms where the teachers educating, and made notes about the data on how the assessment cycle directed.

4. Data Analysis

Data analysis is an interaction to investigate all data gathered to observe the response proposed in the research. In this cycle, the researcher utilized Miles and Huberman model of qualitative data analysis. The cycle is divided into three stages; they are:

- a. Data reduction, the researcher just took the applicable data from meet with regards to the assessment. In data reduction, the researcher choose the data that can be include in this research and leave the data that can not be include in this research.
- b. Data display, the researcher gave a coordinated and packed data from meeting and display that data in discussion to show off what was the researcher found out in this research.
- c. Conclusion , the researcher took end from the consequence of meeting to be introduced in conversation (Miles and Huberman, 1994).

Nonetheless, data analysis is the method involved with finding and ordering precise data acquired from field notes, meetings, and report, so it tends to be effectively perceived, and its find out that it can be imparted to other people. Data analysis was done by getting sorted out the data, portraying into the units, doing the union, incorporating into an example, picking which are significant and will be considered, and make ends to illuminate to

peruses. Qualitative data analysis is inductive element, for example an analysis dependent on the data got, further fostered the example of specific connections or become a speculation.