

## CHAPTER III

# METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

### A. Method of the Research

In collecting the data, the writer does a qualitative research. Qualitative research assumes that all knowledge is relative, that there is a subjective element to all knowledge and research, and the holistic, ungeneralisable studies are justifiable (an ungeneralisable study is one in which the insights and outcomes generated by the research cannot be applied to contexts or situations beyond those in which the data were collected).<sup>1</sup>

In this research, the writer also uses case study. Case study is one of type qualitative method. According to Gall, case study is described as “the in-depth of instances of a phenomenon in its natural context and from the perspective of the participants involved in the phenomenon”<sup>2</sup>

Case study is a type of research design and analysis. It is also referred to as a method, a strategy and an outcome of research. In

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<sup>1</sup> David Nunan, *Research Methods in Language Learning*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992), p. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Duff A. Patricia, *Case Study Research in Applied Linguistics*, (New York: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2008), p. 21

this study the researcher shall observe the teachers during teaching learning activities carried out. The researcher will see and monitor how teachers assess students during in the classroom. Does the teacher make an assessment when he gave the materials to students? Or the teachers assess all the activities and behavior of students during learning activities.

## **B. Place and Time**

To collect the data of the research, the writer hold a field at SMK Mandiri especially on the first year. The school is located on Pamarayan Serang. The writer chooses this school as the place of the research, because it is famous school in Pamarayan and it is always having good achievement value in the field of compatible academics so that in making research place.

## **C. The Participant**

This is study, the writer would like to involve participant as the unit of analysis. There are some English teachers in SMK Bina Mandiri Pamarayan about EFL Teacher's practice in authentic speaking assesment. The teachers consists of 3 teachers.

#### **D. Instruments**

In the data collection, the researcher use non test such as observation, interviews, and documentation. The first observation, the observation made by the researcher to the teacher when she was teach in the classroom. In these observations, researchers will see does the teacher assesses the students during learning activities in class, in addition, researchers also will know how is the teacher doing assessment to his student.

The second interview, in these interview researchers interviewed three teachers from that school; interview also will help researchers to obtain data.

The last is documentation; in this documentation the researcher take a picture, ask the data of students' value, also asking the rubric of students' assessment from the teacher. Moreover, the result of interview and observation will be more credible if it is supported by some documents of the research process.

#### **E. Techniques of Data Collecting**

There are same techniques that are taken by the writer in collecting data as follow:

## 1. Observation

Before doing the research, the researcher makes observation at the school to make valid information, observer observed the teacher during teaching in class, how he assesses his students. Because by observation the researcher will get more information about the teachers' practice in authentic speaking assessment during learning-teaching in the class. Does the teachers doing assessment to their students during learning-teaching? The researcher makes a list of observation aspect two indicators as follow:

- a. Give the students a chance to rehearse having discussion in the class
- b. Making a provider feedback for both teacher and students
- c. Giving a motivation
- d. The teacher becomes the prompter for students when practice dialogue in the class
- e. The teacher want to participate in discussion
- f. The teacher able to associate the task with real life
- g. Makes a varieties methods and attractive way

- h. Makes a performance assessment
  - i. Makes a project assessment
  - j. Make a portfolio assessment
  - k. Make a written assessment
  - l. Makes a attitude assessment
  - m. Makes a self assessment
2. Interview

In collecting the data the writer also doing an interview to the teacher, because apart by the observation above interview also can help a researcher to know how is the teacher makes authentic assessment for their students. In these interview researchers interviewed three teachers.

3. Documentation

The last technique is documentation, as I have describe before that in this documentation the researcher take a picture, and ask the data of students' value, also asking the rubric of students' assessment from the teacher.

## **F. Data Analyzing**

The technique of data analysis are the observation of the teachers activities during teaching-learning process and interview,

the researcher interviewed three teachers. The researcher uses the technique of data analyzing as follows:

1) Observation

As the writer explains above that the observer observed teacher's activities during in classroom. The writer uses the formula to analyze the data from observation as follow.<sup>3</sup>

$$\frac{\text{Scored got}}{\text{Maximum score}} \times 4 = \text{final score}$$

2) Interview

In this step, the writer interviews the three teachers. It is aimed to know how is the teacher makes authentic assessment for their students. The writer uses Indonesian language, it is in order to avoid misunderstanding during the interview process. Hopefully, the writer gets the accurate data from them.

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<sup>3</sup> Abdul Majid, *Penilaian Autentik Proses Dan Hasil Belajar*, (Bandung: Pt, Remaja Rosdakarya, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, 2015), P.178.