

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

On that ground, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research to obtain facts about the implementation of project assessment for teachers in assessing the students writing skills. Also, she identified the teachers' problem in implementation the project assessment of students writing skills. In case, this research only describes the implementation of project assessment for students' writing skills at eleven grade of MAN 3 Tangerang. Since the characteristics of the data patterned qualitative, it uses tools that intend to comprehend the phenomenon of what is experienced by subjects of the research such as process, motivation, perceptions, and attitudes.

Thus, to obtain comprehensive data, in-depth and provide a valid answer to the problem investigated the researcher using qualitative research. As regards the explanations on the top, this research using a descriptive qualitative method has a purpose to describe in-depth the implementation of project assessment for students' writing skills at eleven grade of MAN 3 Tangerang in the academic year 2021/2022.

B. Research Setting

1. Location of The Research

The research took place at MAN 3 Tangerang. It conducted in tenth grade.

2. Time of The Research

This research conducted in the first semester of the 2021/2022 academic year. It conducted from 5th until 23th August 2021.

C. Research Participants

This research involved the English teachers and eleven-grade students of MAN 3 Tangerang in the academic year 2021/2022 to help the research process to conduct successfully. There are eight classes in eleven grade. And, the total number of students is 40 students. But the researcher used purposive random sampling with eight participants in each class (XI IPA 1, XI IPA 2, XI IPA 3, XI IPS 1, XI IPS 2, XI IPS 3, XI Agama 1, and XI Agama 2). It aimed to reveal the specific data based on the statements of the problems in the research.

D. Source of Data

The data source is the data collection technique divided into two parts, such as primary and secondary data sources. Two data are required in this research, just being:

1) Source of primary data

The primary data source is a source of research data that obtains the original data. It is taken from first-hand research in the field, according to Burhan in Abdul. It used to have authenticity, objectivity, and reliability of the data. Sources of primary data in this research are the vice principal of the curriculum and the English teachers at the eleven grade of MAN 3 Tangerang. The data that was obtained from English teachers were related to the assessment used in learning by implementing the 2013 Curriculum concept.

2) Source of secondary data

The secondary data source is a source of research data that will be conducted by collecting from a diverse source of documents or any sources to obtaining the data, as stated by Burhan in Abdul. Similarly, it defined that conducts the collecting data of primary data to obtain strength. In this research, the secondary data source was anything related to the subject matter in this research, either in the form of humans or objects (literature, books, documents, or official data).

E. Techniques of Data Collection

The results of the research were gained with the data such as descriptive qualitative data. Descriptive qualitative data were deducted from the interview, observation, and documentation. The following explanation of data collection just as:

1. Interview

The interview method represents a way to obtain a verbal description from respondents. According to Arikunto, the kinds of three: (a) unstructured interview, it is just a guideline outlining to be asked, (b) structured interview, the interview guide was compiled in detail, so that resembles a checklist, (c) and semi-structured interviews, the first, interviewer asked the question that has been structured arrangement, then one by one deepened with further details. So that, the researcher got the answer that includes all the variables, with specific details and depth.

Specifically, the researcher conducted an FGD interview with students. It means she used a semi-structured interview. It is used to generate the maximum amount of discussion and opinions within a given time. It helped add meaning and understanding to present knowledge, or getting at the “why” and “how” of a topic. These required the researcher to obtain accurate information in presenting the data. So that, this model was to support the fields studied.

2. Observation

Observation is the key to exploring what occurrences in the school’s environments. It regarded the condition from the placement that was examined. Then, the researcher took notes to avoid the short memorable in analyzing the data.

3. Documentation

Using the documents provided to teaching the materials is a key term in the teaching and learning process. Due to prepare in explaining the chapters to the students, the English teacher and observer would carry all documents based on the relation of the research. It included lesson plans, photos, observation sheets, etc. that relate to the research needed for the researcher. It guided the researcher to have the clearest data or authentic information based on the field studied.

F. Research Instruments

The instrument was used to acquire field data in qualitative research, the researcher itself. This research used the researcher as the primary instrument. Also, it used an additional instrument as a tool to gain field data. This was the aspect that observed indicators in project assessment. It was developed in additional instruments such as observation and interview guidelines.

1. Observation Guidelines

Observation guidelines used by the researcher that including:

- a) Observation guidelines in implementing an project assessment based on skill assessment competence at the eleven grade of MAN 3 Tangerang.

2. Interview Guidelines

Interview guidelines used by the researcher about the implementation of real assessment, in such:

- a) Interview guidelines for teacher, head of the curriculum, and students about implementing the project assessment based on skill assessment competence.

3. Documentation Guidelines

This was a compliment to the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research. Documentation of this research is used to record the result of observation data, interviews, and document analysis.

G. Techniques of Data Analysis

Data analysis in qualitative research includes data compaction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification.

1. Data Condensation

In this data compaction, the data that the researcher obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation, related to the implementation of the project assessment of writing skills for eleventh grade students of MAN 3 Tangerang. Next, it focuses on teachers in carrying out project assessments. then, focus on the instruments used in project assessment for students' writing skills.

2. Data Display

After condensing the data, the next step is to present the data. Presentation of data is to convey information in the form of data that is neatly arranged, coherent, easy to read and understand about making video invitation letters. Data were obtained from observations and interviews with English teachers, eleventh graders, and heads of curriculum and documentation studies. Researchers designed everything to combine structured information in a coherent and accessible form.

3. Draw and Verify Conclusions

The researcher was seeking for the significance of the data obtained by searching for patterns of links, similarities, or contrasts, as well as the occurrences of causal assumptions. This uncertainty necessitated forming conclusions based on data interpretation or interpretation, which looked to be the framework of the entire idea, which was supported by data. Conceding that, the researcher compiled the data that obtained from observation, interview, and documentation systematically then followed by describing and interpreting how the implementation of project assessment for students' writing skill at eleven grade of MAN 3 Tangerang.