

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains about research design of the study, subject of the study, data collection and data analysis to do the study

3.1 Research Design

Research design is an important thing to conduct a research. It helps the research to find out the problem and how the study will be solved. This study was designed to find out the student's perception of self-assessment on speaking presentation. The researcher determined the design of this study was qualitative survey or mix method approach. According to Creswell (2009) mixed method research was an approach to inquiry that combined or associated both qualitative and quantitative forms of research. So, this study began with doing survey in order to generalize results to a population. The researcher used questionnaire to obtain students' perception of self-assessment on speaking presentation as apply survey. After that, the researcher interviewed to complete data of questionnaire to obtain detail view from participants. The researcher hopes that this study can find students' perception of self-assessment on speaking presentation.

3.2 Subject of study

The subject of this study was students at eleventh grade of SMA YPI Darussalam. The researcher taken the subject because they first time have implemented self-assessment when doing presentation in their English class. There were two classes on the eleventh grade, those were; XI MIA and XI IIS that each class consisted of 33 and 30 students. According to Arikunto (2002) when the subject was less than 100, preferably took all of that research study population. So here, the researcher took whole population as respondents on this study.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

In conducting this research, the researcher used two kinds of data collection techniques. They were:

3.3.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire was a device that consisted of questions list used to get needed information from the respondents about their own opinion or something they knew or experienced. In a questionnaire, the subjects respond to the questions by writing, more commonly, by marking an answer sheet. Fraenkel&Wallen (2006) said advantages of questionnaires are they can be mailed or given to large numbers of people at the same time. So, questionnaire can make easier to obtain needed information.

In this study, the questionnaires were given to the students to know their perception of self-assessment on speaking presentationn. The total number of respondents who were given questionnaire were the whole subject, they were 63

students. The researcher used closed ended questions. It means response options to choose answer that according to which they felt, normally by encircling or ticking one of them or by putting an “X“ in the appropriate option. Zoltan Dornyei (2003) said multiple choice items are relatively straight forward. It makes them more reader-friendly if we could make the response options shorter by including as much information in the stem as we can without repeating this every time.

Here, the researcher decided to use closed-items questionnaire. It has advantage to the respondents. Because the answer items are provided by the researcher, respondents can answer easily. According to Best (1981) a close form questionnaire is a kind of questionnaire that provides for making a yes or no, a short response, or checking an item from a list of suggested responses. Questionnaire is for the students which are focusing on the students' perception.

Person perception is the people outputs (evaluation, memories, impression) that are gotten and shaped by their knowledge and experience in social (Macrae and Baden Hausen, 2001). Based on that theory the researcher divided the categories of questionnaire into three parts. Part I consisted of six items concerning respondents' evaluation about using self-assessment on speaking presentation in English class. Part II consisted of six items aim to obtain information about respondent's memory based on their experience in the process of assessing using self-assessment. Part III consisted of six items in regard to participants' impression toward self-assessment.

The researcher also uses “Likert scale”. According to Donald Ary (2002) a Likert scale assesses attitudes toward a topic by presenting a set of statements about the topic and asking respondent to indicate for each whether they strongly agree, agree are undecided, disagree or strongly disagree. The various agree-disagree responses are assigned a numeric value. They are as follows:

- ❖ SA = Strongly agree = 5
- ❖ A = Agree = 4
- ❖ UD = Undecided = 3
- ❖ D = Disagree = 2
- ❖ SD = Strongly disagree = 1

The various agree – disagree responses are assigned in each item. The subjects are to select the response category that best represent their reaction to each statement: Strongly agree (SA), agree (A), undecided (U), disagree (D) and strongly disagree (SD). It means that if the student’s responses like and make their presentation better, they can choose strongly agree (SA). If the student’s responses just like, they can choose agree (A). If they student’s responses just still hesitant with this technique, they can choose undecided (U), if the student’s responses less interest with this technique, they can choose disagree (D). And if the student’s responses not like with the technique, feel there is no advantage and cannot make their presentation better, they can choose strongly disagree (SA).

3.3.2 Interview

Beside questionnaire, the researcher used interview to collect the data. That thing was done to ensure the result of the questionnaire. According to Esterberg (2002) interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about particular topic. It means interview is done face to face or more personal in order to obtain deeper information.

The researcher used semi structured interview. According to (Aryet al, 2002) semi structured interview is the interview has more freedom to pursue hunches and can improve with the questions. It means the researcher could ask more free and improve what they wanted to ask based on appropriate information they wanted to get. After getting the data of questionnaire, the researcher did interview to some students to get deeper information about participants' experience. The researcher did not interview all of the students but just took some students.

The researcher used purposive sampling to choose one or some students who interviewed. Before conducting the interview, the researcher ask to the teacher to recommend who were good in presentation in the class. Then, The researcher used snowball sampling, the researcher chosen one respondent and ask several questions, then the researcher ask who next recommend friends that were interviewed. The researcher continues to interview third student from

recommend of second student with same technique and so on. Interview stopped if the researcher found the same result from the respondent.

3.4 Data Analysis

After all of the data has collected completely, so the next stage is analysis data. There are two kinds of data in this research. They are:

3.4.1 Quantitative Data

Quantitative data in this research was gotten from questionnaire. After spreading questionnaire and obtained the data from questionnaire, the researcher analyzed the data. There were some steps that be done in analyzing the data. The first is calculating the data. The researchers calculated and change the data to be percentage. The percentage number of the questionnaire data calculated by using the formula as follows:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} 100$$

Symbols

P: Percentage

f : Frequency being search the percentage

N: Number of students

The descriptive analysis with mean done by count the limitations for each class.

To know the limit value for each class use formula:

$$\frac{\text{Highest score} - \text{lower score}}{\text{Many of class}} = \frac{5 - 1}{5} = 0,8$$

Many of class

5

Based on the formula, the limit value for each class are 0.8, so the division value of each class as follow:

Class Division of Mean Descriptive Analysis

No	Categorize	Limitation
1	Very Positive Responses	$4.2 < X \leq 5$
2	Positive Responses	$3.4 < X \leq 4.2$
3	Average Responses	$2.6 < X \leq 3.4$
4	Negative Responses	$1.8 < X \leq 2.6$
5	Very Negative Responses	$1 < X \leq 1.8$

After getting the result of the calculation above, the researcher created a table. The table was described the result of calculation and it made the data was simple. Then, the researcher made conclusion the students' perception from the table that have been created to verify all of the data that had been gotten.

3.4.2 Qualitative Data

In this research, qualitative data was data that had been gotten by interview. After getting the data the researcher analyze the qualitative data. Qualitative analysis was the process of data processing as well as analyzing through described by words or sentences logically toward the problems studied by researcher. There were three steps in doing it. The first was coding that was done through getting audio records of interview respondents. In interviewing the

researcher records all of the conversation that be done with respondents then the researcher selected and focus the data related to the study. The second was displaying. The second was displaying, Miles and Huberman (1994) state that display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion action. It was done with making transcription from what she heard in the audio. Then, the researcher made narration based on interview that had been done by the transcription. The last step was drawing conclusion. The conclusion is also verify as the analyze proceeds (Miles and Huberman 1994). It means the conclusion give verification toward all of the results of the interview. The researcher had gotten audio, made transcription and narration of the interview. The next action that was done by the researcher was concluding interview data. The researcher made conclusion from all of the interviews. It could be done by seeing the narration that was made.