

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Research design is a framework of research methods and techniques chosen by a researcher. According Creswell (2009:3) research design is plans and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. The function of research design is to enable answer the question as clearly as possible with the evidence. In this research used a qualitative approach. Qualitative approach is applied when a researcher wants to get a more holistic depiction of what actually goes on in a particular setting or situation (Fraenkel et al., 2012)

In specific, used qualitative case study . (Ary et al., 2010) argues that a qualitative case study is one type of qualitative research method which provides in-depth, reach, and holistic description. Where this design discusses in depth and more thoroughly.

B. Subject of Research

This study was conduct at a Senior High School 1 Toba in Teraju, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Participants are 24 students of 11th Grade Science. The participants chosen because they had to deal with some reading texts needed to investigating self-assessment toward their reading behaviour. Therefore, used purposive sampling. Purposeful sampling is a technique widely used in qualitative research for the identification and selection of information rich cases for the most effective use of limited resources (Patton 2002).

C. Technique and Tool of Data Collection

a. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the main purpose of this research is to obtain data. According to Arikunto (2014: 266) states that data collection techniques are an

important job in researching without knowing the data collection techniques, the researcher cannot get data that meets the data standards set.

The data used by the author in this study are:

1) Direct communication

Direct communication According to Joyce (2012), "Direct communication is to say what they think face to face". It means that direct communication is a way of conveying clear messages or instructions by face to face or a conversation between two or more people. This includes sharing how you feel or think there is no way to confuse the recipient. In the workplace, direct communication can help clarify who has the authority to give instructions and what the instructions are. Situations that require direct communication are those that do not involve compromise or participation in a conflict that can be easily resolved. Based on the description, the author uses direct communication as a research technique that makes it easier for researchers to collect data related to the use of self assessment toward student's behaviour.

b. Tools of Data Collection

To obtain good research results, tools are needed that are the basis or support in conducting research. The data collection tools used by the researcher in this study included.

1) Interview Guidance

The interview guide is a guide in conducting interviews and in the guide contains statement instruments. The interview guide is a collection of statements to obtain information submitted to informants. This interview guide is structured, namely preparing several things before conducting an interview that will reveal information related to research data.

In this study, interviews will be conducted in the data collection process. An interview is a conversation between two or more people and takes place between the source and the interviewer Interview is

used to collect some opinions, beliefs, and emotions related to the use of self-assessment toward to student reading behaviour. According to Sugiyono (2016:317) interviews are used as a data collection technique to find problems that must be investigated and also if researchers want to know things from respondents more deeply

The step of this interview is, first there are two different sets of questions, each question is related to a topic. Then, The English teacher asked some questions about the reason and the process of using self-assessment. During that time, students were asked about reading behaviour and feelings about the evaluation tool used by the teacher. An audio recorder was used to help the researcher understand the results of the interviews and transcribe the dialogue. Indonesian and English were used during the interviews. Interviews will be held once for each participant. As already mentioned, the interviews were divided into two groups question for get a depth information. The first group of questions was given to the English teacher and the second group was given to the English teacher questions given to students.

2) Classroom observation

This technique is used to gain the exact data with complete description of behavior in a specific site (Ary et al.,2010) . Therefore, the main reason for using observation on the statement is to discover the self-assessment system utilized by students directly. Then, to get a very good comprehension of the statement, the researcher using video as a tool. The data from observation were also documented in observation sheet.

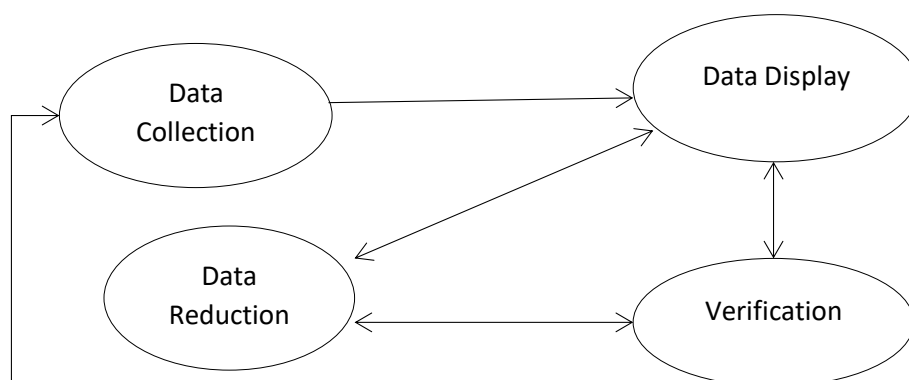
D. Technique of Data Analysis

The data collected from the classroom observation and interview analyse by using qualitative data. According, Sugiyono (2012) comments that a qualitative data analysis is a process of searching and arranging systematically the obtained data from interview, field notes, and documentation by organizing

data into categories, explaining into units, synthesizing, arranging into patterns, sorting the important ones, and drawing conclusion. Besides that, the data using frameworks of self-assessment (Brown, 2006; Gardner, 2000; Harris, 1997).

In this study, the researcher used thematic analysis to analyse the data obtained from discussion sheets and interviews. Thematic analysis refers to appropriate qualitative methods that can be used when working in research groups and analysing a large number of different qualitative data sets (Nowell et al., 2017). In brief, data from videos watched and transcribed. Next, make segmentation and labelling of data into several categories. Data from interviews and class observations are displayed in the form of table. It aims to display the analysed data in quotes form and to make it easier to analyse and compare with the framework used.

Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2018:134) states that activities in analysis qualitative data are carried out interactively and continuously at each stage of the research so that It is complete. The analysis steps are as follows:



Source: Components In Data Analysis (Interactive Data) Miles And Huberman (Sugiyono, 2016:338)

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is part of the analysis. With data reduction researchers can get rid of unnecessary parts and organize data to get the final conclusions that can be drawn and verified. According to Miles & Huberman (1994) Data reduction refer to the process selecting, focusing,

simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. As data collection proceeds, further episodes of data reduction occur (writing summaries, coding, teasing out themes, making cluster, making partitions, writing memos). Data Display

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. (Miles et al., 2014). They believe that better data display are the primary means for valid qualitative analysis, which consist of: various types of matrices, graphics, networks and charts. All of it is designed to combine information that is arranged in a coherent and easily accessible form. Thus an analyst can see what is happening, and determine whether to draw the correct conclusions or continue to carry out the analysis according to the suggestions told by the presentation as something that might be useful.

2. Verification

Conclusion are also verified as the analyst proceed. When in the midst of data collection, researchers had a brief conclusion. To draw conclusions, of course, cannot be done haphazardly, it must go back to see the data to be verified. The final 20 conclusions do not only occur at the time of the data collection process, but need to be verified so that they are truly accountable According to Miles & Huberman (1994), conclusion is only half of a Gemini configuration.

E. Research Procedure

1. Planing

In this study, the research make a research plan. The Researcher created research design, instruments, data collection, and data analysis.

2. Collect Data

Researcher set time to conduct direct interviews with a predetermined subject of study and observation sheets of the class. Finally, the researchers compiled a research report based on the results obtained.

After retrieving the data from the data source, the data is further processed in the following steps.

a. Data analysis

In this study, researchers analysed the data using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is used by researchers to analyse the results of interviews.

b. Interpretation

In interpretation, researchers make conclusions based on data analysis.

c. Reporting data

In reporting data, researchers describe the data analysed and draw conclusions in the form of more detailed explanations.