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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Kinds of the Research

This research used survey as the type of the research. Especially, it was cross-sectional survey design. Creswell (2005:355) defines that cross-sectional designs is done because of the need of the program evaluation. Every program needs an evaluation to improve the particular instruction in the certain place. It commonly uses the survey to know the real condition targeted. From the survey result, it is known some important information to decide the further action in order the program will be better. In this research, the researcher evaluated the students' perspective toward the teacher's assessment performance.

As stated by Creswell (2005:39) states that a quantitative research is a type of educational research in which the researcher decided what to study, asks specific, narrow questions, collects numeric (numbered) data from participants, analyzes these numbers using statistics, and conducts the inquiry in an unbiased, objective manner. Therefore, the researcher only evaluated students of SMPN 1 Tualang and the result of this research contributed for the students and this school.

B. Setting of the Research

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The researcher conducted the research at the seventh grade of SMPN1 Tualang. It conducted in April 2019.



C Population and Sample

The population of the research was the seventh grade students of SMP N 1 Pekanbaru. There were three classes of the seventh grade as mentioned below:

Table 3.1: The Population of the Research

No	Students at grade			
	VII. 1	VII. 2	VII. 3	Total
Population	23	21	26	70

With regard to the population number, researcher took sample because the total of population too large number. According to Arikunto (1996:120) if population is more than 100 person, the sample can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25%, but if the population is less than 100 person, the sample can be take all of the population. The technique sampling was total sampling, which means, every member of population has an equal and independent of being for the sample. So by using the technique, it is expected to able to get the objective and representative data. Based on explanation above, because the population less than 100 students, therefore in this research the sample was 49 students. Further explanation of the sample of the research can be seen in the following table:

Table 3.2: Sample of the Research

No	Students at grade			
	VII. 1	VII. 2	VII. 3	Total
Sample	23	Try Out	26	49

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D. Instrument of the Research

The instrument used in the research was questionairre. The questionairre was based on the students' perception toward teacher's assessment. The questionairres were made form Brooks (1999). It was about forms of assessment.

There were 16 items questionnairres. Indicators of Items test as follows:

Ño	Indicators	Numbers
<u>2</u> 1	Preference	1,2,3,4
= 2	Showing my ability	5,6,7,8
3	Fairness	9,10,11,12
4	Improving my English	13,14,15,16

E. Technique of Collecting Data

To get the data from the questionairre, the answer provided was the multiple choices. It is refracted into a, b, c, d, and e. the design of the answer was Likert-Scale that is drawn as Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree is changed into Always to Never (Likert in Degang 2010:23). The answers provided of the questionnaires are presented below:

Table 3.3: Questionnaire answer

Questionnaires' answer	Score indication	
a. Strongly agree	5	
b. Agree	4	

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Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree

F. Techniques of Analyzing the Data

Sus The last to know the level of the teacher's performance, the researcher used Likert's idea in Creswell (2005) as presented in the previous table. The last, the researcher used percentages to know the significance the students' perspectives based on the questionairre. To analyze percentages of the students score, the researcher used the formula below:

The formula of percentage of the data as follow:

$$P = \underline{F} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage

F = Total of participants answers

N = Total of participants

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