

## **Chapter 6**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **Conclusion**

From all the process of this research, it implies clearly that an English teacher needs to consider carefully executing the process of teaching in accordance with some aspects. There are some considerations that should be combined into the whole steps, from preparing the material to teach until the process of scoring that involve all elements of language skill themselves.

Parents or the other stake holders and even the students themselves will get a more detail of the student achievement. An achievement report should be compact. Students and parents will know the strength and the weaknesses in the skill on specific indicators for each receptive cycle and or productive cycle. This model may inform parents as well as students about the score and descriptive remark on each skill observed.

It should avoid a bias in its performance detail on a short yet complete description. Having a score for a language learning should be explainable based on acceptable sources that rely on the structures forming the way to assess someone's ability in mastering language (theories supporting about language learning. And finally, that is quite important, how to deliver the final report of the learning achievement in such a way that can be significant to all whom needs it.

#### **Suggestion**

This research still has a lot of weaknesses or is not perfect yet, however it is expected that this research can suggest a process of delivering the final report quantitatively and qualitatively through a file as a tool that uses automation in producing a one-page report of a student's achievement.

By the time this report is used for evaluating the teaching process, following up or revising the previous achievement process of a student in the further grade, fulfilling the need of the stake holder to get clearer description of the student's strengths and weaknesses, a better resolution respectfully can be accomplished. Since the wording and score range can be adjusted to the need of the user (the teacher in this case), the tool created during the process of this research can be a very helpful means.

This tool can be improved for formative report, so that the students may have the report at least in the mid of the semester.

It is suggested that other subjects to apply the rubric as well, both social or science lesson. It is done to help the teacher giving a clear description about student's achievement.

Another research should improve the way to input the scores to the tool, for instance the assessment can be done automatically through the result of the online assessment linked to the tool, so the teacher does not need to do it manually.

### Bibliography

- Ayhan, Ü., & Türkyılmaz, U. M. (2015). Key of Language Assessment: Rubrics and Rubric Design. *International Journal of Language and Linguistics* .
- Bachman, L. F., & Palmer, A. S. (1996). *Designing and Developing Useful Language Test*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Balch, D., Blanck, R., & Balch, D. H. (2016). RUBRICS-SHARING THE RULES OF THE GAME. *Journal of Instructional Research* .
- Bargainnier, S. (2003). Retrieved May 2018, from [www.pcrest.com](http://www.pcrest.com).
- Baswedan, A. (2016). Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 23. *Standar Penilaian Pendidikan* .
- Baswedan, A. (2015). Standar Penilaian Pendidikan. *Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan nomor 53* . Indonesia.
- Breland, H. M., & Jones, R. J. (1982). Perceptions of Writing Skill. *College Board Report No. 82-4* .
- Brown, D. (2003). *Language Assessment, Principles and Classrooms Practices*. San Francisco, California: Longman.
- Chandio, M. T., & Jafferri, S. (2015). Teaching English as a Language not Subject by Employing Formative Assessment. *Journal of Education and Educational Development* .
- De Silva, R. (2014). Rubrics for Assessment: Their Effects on ESL Students' Authentic Task Performance.
- Fulcher, G., & Davidson, F. (2007). *Language Testing and Assessment*. New York: Routledge.

Højgaard, T. (2009). Competencies, Skills and Assessment. *In Crossing divides: Proceedings of the 32nd annual conference of the Mathematics Education Research Group of Australasia.* , 225-231.

Hussain, S., Tadesse, T., & Sajid, S. (2015). Norm-Referenced and Criterion-Referenced Test in EFL Classroom. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention* .

Isaacs, G. (1996). Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives. *Teaching & learning support* , 3.

Izard, J. (2005). *Over view of Test Construction*. Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning/UNESCO.

KEMENTERIAN, P. D. (2016). MATA PELAJARAN BAHASA INGGRIS. *SILABUS MATA PELAJARAN SEKOLAH MENENGAH ATAS/MADRASAH ALIYAH/SEKOLAH MENENGAH KEJURUAN/MADRASAH ALIYAH KEJURUAN (SMA/MA/SMK/MAK)*. Jakarta.

Klieme, E., Hartig, J., & Rauch, D. (2008). The concept of competence in educational contexts. *Research Gate* .

Marijana Ivančić, A. M. (2014). Receptive and productive language skills in language teaching.

Mashingaidze, S. (2012). Criterion and Norm Referenced Tests in the Education System: Livening Up the Debate.

Morreale, S. P., & Backlund, P. M. (2007). *Large Scale Assessment in Oral Communication P-12 and Higher Education*. Washington, D.C.,: National Communication Association.

Muhammad, M. P. (2017). Panduan Penilaian oleh Pendidik dan Satuan Pendidikan untuk Sekolah. (p. 57). Direktorat Pembinaan SMA Ditjen Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah.

Reay, T., Zafar, A., Monteiro, P., & Glaser, V. (2019, January). *Presenting Findings from Qualitative Research: One Size Doesn't Fit All*. Retrieved February 18, 2019, from Researchgate.net.

Ruscio, J. (2015). Rational/Theoretical Approach to Test Construction. In R. L. Cautin, & S. O. Lilienfeld, *The Encyclopedia of Clinical Psychology*. JohnWiley & Sons, Inc.

Sdunni. (2003). PRINCIPLES OF TEST CREATION. *Brigham Young University* .

Sharma, N. (2012). INTRODUCTION: ASSESSMENT OF SPEAKING AND LISTENING SKILLS IN ENGLISH (ASL).

Wei, H., Mislevy, R., & Kanal, D. (2008). An Introduction to Design Patterns in Language Assessment. *Principled Assessment Designs for Inquiry* .