Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter outlined the research methodology of this study. Firstly, it described reseach design under quantitative approach. Secondly, it provided the information about the population, sampling technique and sample that researcher used. Thirdly, the researcher generated setting and participants that was involved in this study. Lastly, in the end of this chapter, it expressed data collection method and data analysis.

Research Design

The research design used in this study is the quantitative. Quantitative research design is research of describing or explaining the problem that the results can be generalized. Basically quantitative research design included determining the subjects in which information of the data obtained, the techniques used to collect the data, as well as the treatment to be carried out. The researcher used descriptive quantitative research because this research helped to existence and describe the characteristics of a particular phenomenon (Heppner, Wampold, Kivligha & Jr, 2007). Particular phenomenon that is meant by researcher, were phenomenon about interconnected between culture and language that was taught in English as a foreign language classroom.

According to Creswell (2013) that quantitative is one in which the investigatory primarily used postpositive claims for developing knowledge, for instance cause and effect of thinking, reduce to specific variables and hypothesis and questions, use of measurement and observation, and the test of the theories,

employs strategies of inquiry such as experiments and survey and collect data on predetermined instruments that yield statistic data. Based on the explanation above, this research tended to develop knowledge by measuring students' understanding about cultural awareness and assure students' opinion by using survey to answer the questions or statements in which to find data clearly.

The type of research in this study is a survey design. Survey is a research method that used a questionnaire as data collection instruments. The aim of this study was to obtain information about the number of respondents who were considered to represent a specific population. A survey design a quantitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes, or opinion of population by studying a sample of the population (Creswell, 2013).

Generally, researcher had chosen survey design due to survey revealed and answered the questions and statements which can motivate survey respondents about what is important to them and obtain meaningful opinions, comments and feedback. Moreover, through a survey, researcher also had the opportunity to make discussion. Researcher can communicate and discuss important topics to the participants that got deeper intention survey's researcher. Besides, survey also gave an idea of sensible decisions in objective information based on the analysis. In addition, survey provided an overview of the attitudes, behaviors, opinions, comments and feedbacks to measure and compare the result overtime.

Research Setting

This research was conducted at English Education Department, Language Faculty of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. The researcher had chosen

this setting because the participants were studying in this faculty and they were easy to find out as participant selected that related to this study. Besides, in EED UMY, the teachers have taught English as a foreign language that involved content of culture within. The researcher had undertaken the study around more than a month in EED UMY.

Population, Sample and Sampling Technique

This method was followed by the type of design with characteristics of the population and sampling prosedures. Creswell (2013) defined " a population as a group of individuals who have the same characteristics" (p.142). In line with this opinion, population as the group in which the researcher intended to apply result of the study and that defined sample as subgroup of the target population that researcher planed to study for generalizing about the target population.

Population

The population in this study was students of EED UMY. The target population of this study consist of 153 students batch 2014 Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Researcher had chosen batch 2014, because they were the latest batch who were still active and more experience than the other batch in receiving cultural knowledge in teaching and learning process in EFL classroom. This batch was more experience which means they have got more theory and practice and found out the differences of culture in EFL teaching classroom.

Sampling Technique and Sample

Sampling techniques in this study used convenience sampling. The researcher had taken convenience sampling because this type is one of non probability or non random sampling where members of the target population that meet certain practical criteria, such as easy accessibility, geographical proximity, availability at given time or the willingness to participate are included for the purpose of the study (Dornyei, 2007). To know the sampling technique in convenience sampling, the researcher selected the sample of the population who were accessible or close proximity and not necessarily by merit. With this sampling technique, the researcher used subjects that ere easy to find.

A convenience sampling was 108 participants selected from batch 2014. According to Cohen, Manion, and Marrison (2011) that if the population is 153 with the confidence level 95% and confidence interval 5%, the total number of sample is 108. The sample included some female and male. Subjects' criteria in this study were participant in the sixth semester that still active in teaching and learning process at EED of UMY.

Data Collection

In this method was taken place process of acquiring subjects and gathering information needed for study. Moreover researcher involved questionnaire as the instrument and procedures as the way to construct, administered the items of the instrument in this research.

Instrument

In the study, questionnaire had been used to obtain data relevant to the studys' objective and research questions. The purpose of this study to find out students' awareness of cultural variations and students' perceptions on the benefit of cultural awareness in English as a foreign language teaching classroom in English Education Department at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

The questionnaire is a widely used and useful instrument for collecting survey information, providing structured, often numerical data, being able to be administered without the presence of the researcher and often being compatevely straightforward to analyse (Wilson and Mclean, 1994).

The questionnaire had been used to collect the data. The data were collected to know students' cultural awareness. The questionnaire consisted of closed ended question. Closed ended questions were included because it was easier to administer and to analyze. Moreover the questionnaire was also more efficient which means the completion process of each item was more closed.

The questionnaire was in *Bahasa Indonesia* that enabled participants understand clearly all of items of questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of the statements of cultural variation and benefit of cultural awareness for students at EED UMY batch 2014. It aimed to determine the students' awareness of variations and benefit of cultural awareness in the teaching English as a foreign language classroom. Statements that are administered were to know students' awareness of cultural variations included behavior, value and communication. Moreover the benefit of culture consisted of decreasing conflict, understanding

and respecting culture, communication and affective formed. Instruction of guidelines were attached to the online questionnaire to guide subject to get clearly understand about statements showed. Each parts of questionnaires' item was determined by using the experts' opinion and expert judgment to find out the validity of each item. In this study, researcher had recruited two experts judgment. Both of expert judgments had discussed the suitability of theory and research question proposed. In addition, experts also discussed about how to interpret a theory in English to questions or statements in *Bahasa Indonesia* briefly and clearly so that any items is easily understood by the participant in this study.

Procedure

Questionnaire in the study used online questionnaire. Through online questionnaire, the researcher did not need very time consuming process to collect the answer of the participant to get result of the data. Questionnaire was made by looking at some theories and designing them into some statement. Statement must be through expert judgment to get clearly intention about researcher's survey. The questionnaire was administered by internet to make the respondent easy to access and the respondent can properly answer those question or statement as the privacy and there is no chance of researchers' bias. Questionnaire were distributed once by the researcher to know students' cultural variations and benefit of cultural awareness in English as a foreign language teaching classroom. The researcher distributed those valid and reliable items to the big number of sample. The researcher completed the questionnaire with clearly direction of statement for the respondent in order to they were not getting confused when they answer those

item of questionnaire . The data was collected in several weeks to find some variations and benefits of cultural .

Data Analysis

After the data was collected, it was organised and analyzed. Before the data organised and analyzed as detailed as possible, the researcher must be ensured that those data had been valid and reliable in order to get the appropriate and consistency of instruments when input the data. In quantitative data validity might be improved through carefull sampling, appropriate instrumentation and appropriate statistical treatments of data, and the essential of the reliability of reasearch are focus to the dependability, consistency and replicability over time, over instruments and over group of respondents (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2013). For analysis those data, a computer programme called Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used. Data was analized by using descriptive statistic. It is used to describe quantitatively how a particular characterictic is distributed among group of people (Taylor, 2005). Frequency table was drawn from these data that presented in the table and diagram.

Data analysis entailed that the analysis broke down the data into constituent parts to obtain answer of research questions. Those reasearch question in this study used descriptive statistics to know students' awareness of cultural variations and students' perception on benefit of cultural awareness in English as a foreign language teaching classroom. The data analysis used SPSS version 20.00 for windows computer programme. It would be important to explain the

independent variables in the research. The variables had been explained by using frequency tables to answer those research questions proposed.

Moreover the data was analyzed in order to generate conclusion about objective of the study and to find the categories of the result of the study. The researcher used likert scale in this study. The aim of likert scale was to know participants' opinion about this research. This is in line with what Djaah and Muljono (2007) said that scale likert is a scale which can be used to measure attitudes, opinions, perceptions of a person or group of people about a phenomenon. To find out likert scale interval, the researcher provided five categories of each student's cultural variations and cultural benefits of cultural awareness and then those categories can be seen by looking at the results of the scale interval. In general, to determine scale interval, the formula used:

$$C = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{k}$$

C = Interval scale

X_2 = Scale Maximum

X_1 = Scale Minimum

k = Number of categories

Based on the formula above, the result can be obtained as follows:

$$C = \frac{4 - 1}{5} = 0.6$$

Table 3.1 Interval scale of cultural variation

Interval scale	Categories
1 – 1.6	very poor
1.7 – 2.3	Poor
2.4 – 3.0	Moderate
3.1 – 3.7	Good
> 3.8	very good

Table 3.2 Interval scales of benefit of cultural awareness

Interval scale	Categories
1 – 1.6	Never
1.7 – 2.3	Seldom
2.4 – 3.0	Sometimes
3.1 – 3.7	Usually
> 3.8	Always