

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer discussed the methodology of the study. Several materials are included in the methodology: research design, research setting, research participants, data, techniques of data collection and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this research, research design is descriptive-quantitative research. It employs quantitative method with a descriptive approach to present a fact about students' cultural awareness after learning cross cultural understanding course. The result are presented numerically in percentage system, which describe a fact or a phenomenon (Sugiono, 2013).

The research was conducted in the Cross Cultural Understanding course at English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty at Antasari State Islamic University. The writer administrated questionnaires and interviews with students who had completed Cross Cultural Understanding course to gather data on their cultural awareness, attitudes, and knowledge.

B. Research Setting

The research took place in the English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty at Antasari State Islamic University in Banjarmasin, located in Jl. Ahmad Yani, km 4,5 Kelurahan Kebun Bunga, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. In the English Education Department, there is a course called Cross Cultural Understanding. Data was collected over two months, March and April.

The reason for conducting this research at English Education Department of Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin is that the Cross Cultural Understanding course is offered there, providing a valuable opportunity for the writer. This course is directly related to cultural awareness, a new topic of research in the English Education Department.

C. Research Participants

1. Population

A population in this research is a whole set people that specific requirements and reach the attention of the writer. It represent the larger group from which is a sample is drawn or the group to which the research findings are intended to be generalized (Arikunto, 2006).

This study aimed to students of 2021 academic year who already passed Cross Cultural Understanding course. The total number students of 2021 academic year of English Department are 71 students.

2. Sample

Sample in this research refers to a subset of a population that is selected to represent the entire population, with the goal of population as whole (Arikunto, 2006).

Non-probability sampling is the method of sampling used in this study with the convenience sampling type, which is a way of choosing participants without relying on probability. Convenience sampling means selecting participants who are easily accessible, making it a practical approach when studying the entire population is not possible. The sample gathered through convenience sampling represent those who are ready available and willing to participate, providing a practical solution for the research limitations (Sugiono, 2015). There are 24 students who were willing to take part in this research and provide their responses to the questionnaire.

D. Data

A source of data in this study is the information obtained in the participants. The data in this research were collected through questionnaires and interviews. The writer used these questionnaire and interview to gather the data from the participants.

The writer used questionnaires to assess students' cultural awareness (awareness to their own, awareness to other, respecting differences).

Interview were conducted to evaluate their knowledge after completing cross cultural understanding course.

E. Technique of Data Collection

It needs the experiences to be noticed, listened to or felt. In fact, learning English means learning the culture of the native itself. Then, the sensory data are processed of interpret perception (Noor J, 2012). Similarly, to describe students' cultural awareness after learning cross cultural understanding course, accurate data is needed.

In this study, the descriptive method will be used by the writer. To collect the data, the writer employed several techniques such as questionnaires and interviews.

1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is the one of the qualitative data collection methods (Anggara and Abdillah, 2019). According to (Sugiyono, 2015), a questionnaire is a data collection technique that involves providing written questions or statements to be answered by respondents. A questionnaire is a way to gather information from a sample of people by asking them about their feelings, beliefs, experiences, opinions and attitudes. It is often provided in printed form (James P, 1997). In this study, the questionnaire is a keys tool for collecting data. In this case, the questionnaire provided consisted of closed questions. The purpose

of applying this method was to determine students' cultural awareness after learning cross cultural understanding course.

The writer used a scale type adopted from the Likert Scale. The Likert Scale consists of a number of positive and negative statements about an attitude object (Margono, 2005). Each statement has four available options: "Strongly Agree (SA)" = 1, "Agree (A)" = 2, "Disagree (D)" = 3 and "Strongly Disagree (SD)" = 4.

The statements were adapted and modified from Special Populations and CTE Illinois Leadership Project (2016) and the Central Vancouver Island Multicultural Society to suit to the purpose of this study, focusing on cultural awareness indicators: (1) aware to their own culture, (2) aware to other culture, (3) respecting differences. The questionnaire included five items for awareness to their own culture, five items for awareness to other culture and five items for respecting differences, totaling 15 items in all.

The questionnaire in this study administered individually to each students who participated in the research. The data analysis was based on the percentage of the participants' responses, using the formula adapted from Sugiyono (2005).

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Note:

P = percentage

f = frequency

n = number of samples

100% = constant value

2. Interview

In this study, the writer designed a draft of the questions used for a structured-interview which contained five questions. The interview was intended for the English students from the 2021 academic year who had completed the Cross Cultural Understanding course.

The interviews were conducted after the writer administered the questionnaires. The writer made appointments or chatted the students to arrange the interviews. The interview were recorded by voice note in the chat room. The result of the interview were used as secondary data to support the main data on students' cultural knowledge and cultural awareness after learning cross cultural understanding course.

F. Data Analysis

The writer analyzed the interview data using Milles and Huberman (1984) concept in qualitative data analysis, which can be performed in the following steps:

1. Data Collection

In this case, it is carried out as the main activity in each study, namely data collection. In this study which quantitative research, generally data collection used questionnaire.

2. Data Reduction

Cracking through data involves summarizing, selecting the main points, concentrating on the important aspects, and identifying themes and patterns. As a result, the condensed data will provide a clearer image, making it easier for the writer to gather the subsequent data. Data reduction is a nuanced process that demands intelligence, depth of knowledge and insight.

3. Data Display

Data presentation in qualitative research can be done in the form of brief description, charts, and correlations between categories. By presenting data, it is hoped that it will help the writer in understanding and facilitating what is occurring and organize the next activity. The next stage involves categorizing the influences on the final work-piece based on the collected and analyzed data.

4. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The final step in the data analysis process, according to Milles and Huberman, is to draw conclusions and verify them. Initial conclusions can be validated by examining their validity through reference to existing field notes or further data collection.