CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher is going to discuss about the research design, the location, subject, research instruments, data collection techniques and data analysis. The researcher is going to explain more in the following section.

A. Research Design

This research is going to use descriptive qualitative design. The writer chooses this research design is because the writer will only observe the field without manipulating the subject. This research design concentrates on the phenomena about the implementation, constraint and the second year student's perception toward the use of cross cultural understanding strategy in the classroom. It will be described with the sentences in the natural context and various natural methods.[1]

B. Research Setting

Before doing the research, the researcher has to decide the location of the research because the location or the setting is the important factor to do

---

[1] Prof. DR. Lexy J. Moleong, M.A., *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosda Karya, 2009), p. 6.

the research. From the place or the location, the researcher will find various things, such as phenomena or facts from the result of the research. The setting of this research is SMA Negeri 3 Mojokerto.

C. Subject of the Study

The setting or the location of this research is SMA Negeri 3 Mojokerto. The writer chooses this school because it has the potential student to be researched. In other words, the students in this school have more opportunity to learn cross cultural understanding. Next, the writer wants to know the way of teacher use cross cultural understanding strategy to support their lesson.

The population of this research is the second year students of SMA Negeri 3 Mojokerto. The sample of the study is the students of XI Science 3 of SMA Negeri 3 Mojokerto.

D. Data Collection Technique

In this study, several procedures would be used to get the empirical data. The research would be conducted in three ways as follows:

1. Observation

   The writer uses this technique to observe the implementation of cross-cultural understanding to ease learning English at the second year students of SMA Negeri 3 Mojokerto.

2. Interview

   The writer uses this technique to know the constraints in implementing cross-cultural understanding to ease learning English at the second year students of SMA Negeri 3 Mojokerto.

3. Questionnaire

   The writer uses this technique to analyze the students' perceptions toward the use of cross-cultural understanding to ease learning English at the second year students of SMA Negeri 3 Mojokerto.

E. Instruments of the Study

1. Field notes

   The writer is going to observe the implementation of cross-cultural understanding to ease learning English at the second year students of SMA Negeri 3 Mojokerto. It would be used to find the improvement in every cycle. The guideline of the field notes encompassed:

   a. Observation towards the students

      - Observe the students' understanding

      - Observe the students' participation

      - Observe the students' reaction

    b. Observation towards the teachers

      - Observe the teachers' way of teaching

      - Observe how well teachers implement the cross cultural understanding strategy

2. Interview Guideline

The researcher will use structured interview, which she will prepare some written questions. The questions used are the right and soft structured questions which relate to the main aim. Thus, the teacher will not be offended and the researcher will able to collect the data easily. The examples of the questions are: How and when the teacher uses cross cultural understanding strategy in the classroom? Are there any difficulties in applying those strategies? Are there any effects or something's changing after the students given cross cultural understanding strategy?

The answers of those questions will be written and recorded.

3. Questionnaire

The researcher will also use structured questionnaire as the instrument to collect the data of students' perceptions. The form will be close questionnaire because the researcher gives alternative answer.[2] The researcher chooses close questionnaire to help the respondents answer it easily and to make the data analysis become easier. This questionnaire

---

[2] Sukardi, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan,* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2003), p. 77

consists of two items in the form of positive and negative in order the respondents will give the more serious and not mechanistic answer.[3] The assessment system uses four alternative answers, those are strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree. Scoring for positive item, score for strongly agree is 4, agree is 3, disagree is 2 and strongly disagree is 1. Then, for negative item, strongly agree is 1, agree is 2, disagree is 3 and strongly disagree is 4. The components that could be measured in the questionnaire are:[4]

- Question number 1 – 2 deal with the knowledge of CCU

- Question number 3 – 5 deal with interest, view and attitude toward CCU in general

- Question number 8 – 12 deal with interest, motive, attitude and expectation toward teacher's strategy in introducing CCU to the students.

---

[3] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D,* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008), p. 143
[4] Dina Indriana, *Gaya Pembelajaran Efektif,* (Surabaya: Diva Press, 2011), p. 139

Table 1: Blueprint Questionnaire of Students' Perception toward the Use of

CCU in Class

Variable	Sub Variable	Indicator	Item	
			P	N
Teacher's strategy of CCU in Second Year Students' Class	1. The knowledge of CCU	Knowledge and definition about CCU	1, 2	
	2. Interest, view and attitude toward CCU in general	a. Beside learning about our own culture, we should learn others	3	
		b. Our knowledge, praise and respect to our own culture become deeper when we learn others.	4, 5	
	3. Interest, motive, attitude and expectation toward teacher's strategy in introducing CCU to the students	a. The use of CCU in class by teacher	7	
		b. Interest in CCU that used by teacher in teaching	6	12
		c. Expectation in CCU that used by teacher in teaching	11	
		d. Attitude toward CCU that used by teacher in teaching	8	

		e. Motive toward CCU that used by teacher in teaching	9, 10	13

F. Data Analysis

Analysis means categorizing, ordering, manipulating, and summarizing of data to research questions. The purpose of analysis is to reduce intelligible and interpretable data so that the relation of research problem can be studied.

The researcher will get the main data from the observation. The data observation will be described and interpreted. Then, researcher will write transcript of the interview result and interpret it.

After distributing the questionnaire and getting back the result, the researcher checks the completeness of the data and analyses it descriptively within these steps:

1. Calculating respondents' score in every aspect or sub variable.
2. Calculating average score.
3. Calculating then percentage by the formula:

$$DP = \frac{n}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where :

DP   = descriptive percentage (%)

n   = empiric score

N   = ideal score / sum up of respondent's total score

Then, the calculation result of descriptive percentage will be interpreted to get the categories into each indicator in the variable.

4. The way to determine the level of criteria:

     a. Determining the highest percentage score

$$\frac{\text{maximum score}}{\text{maximum score}} \times 100\%$$

$$\frac{4}{4} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

     b. Determining the lowest percentage score

$$\frac{\text{minimum score}}{\text{maximum score}} \times 100\%$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \times 100\% = 25\%$$

     c. Stretches of percentage

100% - 25 % = 75%

d. Class interval of percentage

75% : 4 = 18.75%

Next, in order to know the level of criteria, result scores which are in the form of percentage will be consulted in criteria table.

Table 2: Criteria of Descriptive Percentage Analysis

No.	Percentage	Criteria
1	81,26% - 100%	Really good
2	62,6% - 81,25%	Good
3	43,8% - 62,5%	Enough
4	25% - 43,75%	Not good

After that, the result will be interpreted into sentences.

After all, the researcher will conclude the result of the research.