

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the research methodology applied in this study. It deals with the description of research design, sample or respondents, instrument to carry out the study, procedures of the study or data collection technique, and tool used to analyse the data.

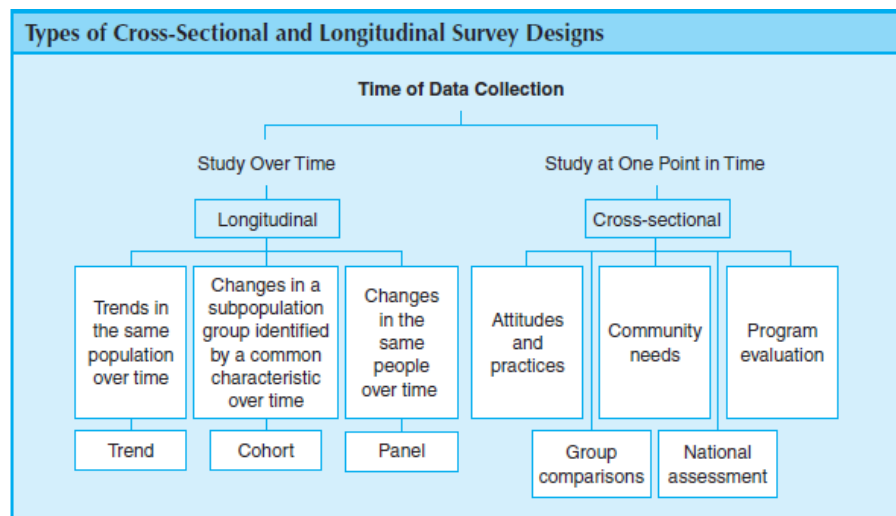
3.1 Research Design

This research applied quantitative technique. Creswell (1994) defines quantitative research as a sort of research that is explaining phenomena by collecting numerical data that are analyzed using mathematically based methods (in particular statistics). Quantitative technique has some kinds of research design that can be employed in various studies such as experimental design, correlation design, and survey design (Creswell, 2012). And for this research, the design used was survey design.

According to Creswell (2012), survey designs are procedures in quantitative research in which investigators administer a survey to a sample or to the entire population of people to describe the attitudes, opinions, behaviours, or characteristics of the population. Creswell continues, “Surveys help identify important beliefs and attitudes of individuals.” Therefore, survey design was considered the most appropriate design for this research—since it studied teachers’ beliefs and practices—and was chosen to be employed in this research.

Survey design has two basic types. They are cross sectional and longitudinal survey. Figure 3.1 below shows the details of each type.

Figure 3.1 (Creswell, 2012)

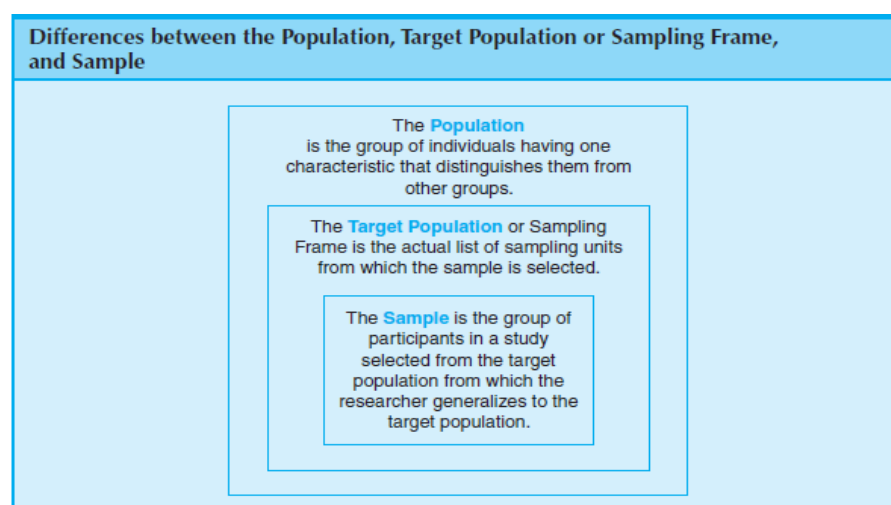


The figure above shows that cross-sectional designs are used to collect data about current attitudes, opinions, or beliefs, while longitudinal designs are used to study individuals over time. Since the aim of this research was to collect data of teachers' beliefs and practices in Muhammadiyah Senior High Schools of Surabaya at one point in time, this research employed the cross-sectional design to maintain the data.

3.2 Research Population

In choosing the research subject in a survey design research, the population, target population or sampling frame, and sample should be determined. Figure 3.2 shows the difference among the terms.

Figure 3.2 (Creswell, 2012)



In this research, nevertheless, the subject taken was all English teachers in Muhammadiyah Senior High Schools of Surabaya, which is an entire population. This means that the researcher did not need to determine the target population as well as to do sampling. Studying an entire population is one of survey design characteristic as stated by Creswell (2012), “Survey design are procedures in quantitative research in which investigators administer a survey to a sample or to *the entire population* of people to describe the attitudes, opinions, behaviours, or characteristics of the population.”

In Surabaya, there are 7 Senior High Schools and 2 Vocational High Schools which belong to Muhammadiyah. When this research was being conducted, teaching in those schools were 22 English teachers who all were being the subjects of the research.

Here belows are demographic data of the teachers which were obtained from the questionnaire. As expected, all the English teachers in 9 Muhammadiyah schools were willing to fill in the questionnaires. In this part will be presented the demographic information obtained from the data.

Table 4.1 Gender, age, and teaching experience of the participants

Gender		Age (years)				Teaching experience (years)			
M	F	25 or under	26-35	36-50	50 or older	Less than 5	6-10	11-20	More than 20
7 (31.8%)	15 (68.2%)	5 (22.7%)	7 (31.8%)	8 (36.4%)	2 (9.1%)	10 (45.5%)	4 (18.2%)	6 (27.3%)	2 (9.1%)

Based on the findings from the questionnaires, as seen in table 4.1, 68.2% of the participants were female teachers while only 31.8% of them were male teachers. For the age, 22.7% teachers were from 25 years old or under, 31.8% were from 26-35 years old, 36.4% were from 36-50 years old, and 9.1% were from 50 years old or older.

Table 4.2 Level of education and major of the participants

Level of Education					Major	
High school or equivalent	Diploma	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	English	Non- English
-	-	19 (86.4%)	3 (13.6%)	-	21 (95.5%)	1 (4.5%)

About the level of education of the participants, as seen in table 4.2, majority of the participants, that is consisted of 86.4% were graduated from bachelor's degree and only 13.6% were from master's degree. Almost the whole participants, which consisted of 95.5% were graduated from English Major, while one teacher were graduated from the major of Arabic education.

Table 4.3 Frequency of using internet and YouTube by the participants

Frequency of using internet				Frequency of accessing YouTube			
Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often
-	1 (4.5%)	1 (4.5%)	20 (90.9%)	-	1 (4.5%)	5 (22.7%)	16 (72.7%)

Concerning the frequency of using internet, the data shows that almost all of the participants, in the percentage of 90.9% stated often used internet, while one participant rarely used, and one used it sometimes. As for the frequency of accessing YouTube, majority of the participants, that is 72.7% stated that they often access it, 22.7% access it sometimes, and only one stated rarely access YouTube.

3.3 Research Instrument

A questionnaire in English was prepared and was administered in 9 Muhammadiyah High Schools of Surabaya. The questionnaire used was created by adapting questionnaires from past studies that studied similar thing. Here, the researcher took cue of a questionnaire which studied students' perceptions in using YouTube and another questionnaire which studied teacher views about using songs in teaching English to young learners. The items and statements in those two questionnaires were replicated with some changes in order to suit the

objectives of this research. Further, to establish the content validity, two experts in the fields of education reviewed the questionnaire.

The final questionnaire was composed of 4 pages. The first page of the questionnaire showed the cover letter in which the respondents were informed about the purpose of the research. In the second page, there were 7 questions of demographic information that should be answered by the respondents. In the third page, the respondents were asked to choose the best option which represented the beliefs they hold about using YouTube in teaching EFL. The questionnaire included a five-point Likert type scale with five options, they are: 'strongly agree', 'agree', 'undecided', 'disagree' and 'strongly disagree'. The statements of this part were duplicated from the questionnaire which studied teachers' views about classroom songs by Sevik (2011) which were then modified and suited with the purpose of this research. The last page of the questionnaire was created with the aim of exploring the teachers' practices of using YouTube in teaching EFL. It comprised the items of frequency of using YouTube when teaching EFL, kinds of videos in YouTube that are used, to teach what skills do the teachers use YouTube, for what material, and certain YouTube channels that may be frequently accessed by the teachers.

3.4 Data Collection Technique

According to Creswell (2012), survey researchers engage in the processes of:

- Sampling from a population
- Collecting data through questionnaires or interviews
- Designing instruments for data collection
- Obtaining a high response rate

As stated, the subject of this research was an entire population. This means that the researcher did not do sampling as the first step in steps stated by Creswell above shows. The researcher only determined the population of the research which was all English teachers in Muhammadiyah Senior High Schools of Surabaya.

For the next step, the researcher created a questionnaire which was adapted from the previous studies to achieve the objectives of the research. The

questionnaire, then, was copied and distributed to the targeted population. After that, the questionnaires were collected and analyzed. The researcher, in the next step, analysed the data and the results were statistically presented in numbers and percentage. The results were also described and discussed in paragraphs.

After gaining results of the questionnaire, the researcher interviewed some teachers from some schools which were being the subjects of the research. The interview was aimed to confirm and strengthen the results of the questionnaire as it was done by asking teachers' reasons of choosing an option in the questionnaire and their opinion about the results accumulated from the questionnaires. The results of the interview were also described as additional information in every discussion. Finally, the researcher made conclusions based on the results of the analysis.

3.5 Data Analysis

Once all the respondents had completed giving their answers, the questionnaires were gathered. The data from the questionnaires were calculated and analysed by using SPSS 17.0 programmer. Each participant was given a participation number and the data were entered accordingly using descriptive analysis method. Later, the frequencies and percentages for each question were presented in tables, and they were described and discussed. These steps are based on the previous research which study teachers' views about classroom songs by Sevik (2011).