Chapter III

Methodology

This chapter provides the methodology research, involving method of research, setting of research, population and sample, data collection, and data analysis.

Method of Research

This research was designed by using descriptive quantitative method. Descriptive quantitative research is concerned with the description of data and characteristics about a population. The goal is the acquisition of factual, accurate and systematic data that can be used in averages, frequencies and similar statistical calculations (Sugiyono, 2009, p. 125).

The Quantitative method was supported by Survey Approach. There are three distinctive characteristics of survey research. First, survey research is used to quantitatively describe specific aspects of a given population. These aspects often engage examining the correlation among variables. Second, the data required for survey research are collected from people and are, therefore, subjective. Finally, survey research uses a selected portion of the population from which the findings can later be generalized back to the population (Glasow, 2005, p. 1).

Those were chosen because this research would like to know how the finding of students’ perception on Australian and Indonesian graduates teaching performance. It also has been considered using descriptive quantitative method is to the percentage of
the findings. Moreover, this research used survey approach because this research also will use questionnaire as the instrumentation.

**Setting**

The research was conducted in English department of State University of Gorontalo. The place was chosen because English department provides some lecturers who passed from overseas university. Besides it, there are many lecturers who possessed from domestic university.

**Population and Sample**

Population is a simplification area consisting of: objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics which are determined by investigators to be studied and then drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2012, p. 80).

The population of this research was English Department academic year 2011/2012. It was tended to take them because they actually have been in the fifth semester when the research would be conducting; therefore they have experiences with many lecturers. English Department academic year 2011/2012 has five classes and each class has different quantity and quality. A class consist 28 students, B class consists 28 students, C class consists 28 students, D class consists 28 students, and E class consists 28 students. Thus, the population of the research consist 140 students.
The sample is part of the numeral and characteristics possessed by the population (Sugiyono, 2012, p. 81). Total sample of this research is 140 students or respondents in 2011-2012 academic years.

In the decision of sampling technique, this research used total sampling. Sugiyono (2012), total sampling is a sampling technique where the number of samples equal to the population (p. 85). It was chosen this technique because to decrease the biased sample, moreover, this technique represents the population.

**Data Collection**

**instrument.**

In this research, this research used two instrumentations, they are observation and questioner and interview. Before giving the questioner, observation was conducted to decide the characteristic of the sample, after that doing observation, questioner was given to get the data from the sample. A questioner would be Likert Scale which is bowed checklist.

Likert scale is a method of ascribing quantitative value to qualitative data, to make it amenable to statistical analysis. A numerical value is assigned to each potential choice and a mean figure for all the responses is computed at the end of the evaluation or survey (Arikunto, 2008, p. 35).

Questionnaire was chosen, because questionnaire was easier to obtain data that was public opinion. It was also on the whole represents how the data collection of a
sample, because this type of understanding would facilitate sample topic or issue in research.

Moreover, to balance students’ perception on the questioner; it was decided to get the data from the students by interviewing. Interview was conducted to approximately ten students of each class in 2011-2012 academic years.

**procedure.**

In conducting the research, it was considered the procedural research studies in order the research to run smoothly. First, the population selected in advance, in sampling technique, this research sequenced the names from the population and then selected all students would be the sample. (Sugiyono, 2012, p. 85).

After sample confirmed fulfilled, questionnaires were distributed directly to samples approximately 140 respondents. Questionnaire in the form of questions related to the research topic students’ perception on Australian and Indonesian graduates teaching performance. The questioners were distributed during three times. The first day was in class A and B, the second day was class C and D and the last day was class E. Data collection carried out depending on the sample preparation to fill out questionnaires. After getting the data from the respondents, the data was analyzed approximately in four days.

**Data Analysis**
Processing and analyzing the data are a very important step in the research activities. This step was done so that the collected data has meaning and could be deduced as an answer to the problems studied.

The data analyzed, identified, and interpreted the result of students’ perception on Australian and Indonesian graduates teaching performance from the questionnaire and describe it using percentage.

This research used SPSS statistic 16.0 program as a data analysis. SPSS is a basic analytic program. There are add-on packages for more phisticated statistical use, there are some testing device to analyze the data, but the standard statistical tests such us frequency statistics (chi square), t-test, ANOVAs (with post-hoc tests), regression, correlations, and other more complex statistics are included (Mackey and Gass, 2005, p. 291).

SPSS 16.0 statistic programs by using analyze and frequency was chosen because there were some considerations. First, SPSS was more accurate then manually analysis because it provided more accurate information by treating missing data appropriately by giving the reason code why there was missing data. For example, because the question was not relevant to the respondent, the question was not answered, or because it was the question that should be skipped. Second, SPSS gives more informative data display, which displays the data as its value (display data label in words).

On the other hand, the data was analyzed by using descriptive percentage. Descriptive percentage is distinguished from inferential statistics (or inductive statistics), in that
descriptive statistics aim to summarize a sample, rather than use the data to learn about the population that the sample of data is thought to represent (Parsons, 2011, p. 46).

The formula of descriptive percentage is

\[ \% = \frac{n}{N} \times 100 \]

Note: n : Acquired Value

N : The total of value

(Yunus, 2008: 32)