

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

In this study the authors used a type of field research, by evaluating English learning at school, so the authors made direct observations in the field to determine the ongoing learning process. Through this type and research approach, it is hoped that the authors can solve the problem " The Demonstration Method in Procedure Text to Enhancing Students' Speaking Skill : A Case Study at One Islamic Junior School in Demak ".

A problem that occurs in the educational environment, facts will be obtained if researchers conduct research in the field. By using qualitative research, it means looking at or searching to get a new, more detailed and comprehensive understanding. According to Erickson, qualitative research is a narrative description of the findings carried out in this research action on their lives.¹

Qualitative research means using the qualities, values or meanings contained in the facts obtained, by way of expression through words and linguistics. The basis of qualitative research is constructivism in the form of facts and relationships from social experiences described by each individual. The purpose of this research is to understand events that occur from a human perspective and the process of making a fact easy to understand.²

B. Research Settings

The setting of this research was carried out at the One Islamic Junior School in Demak school which is located on Jl. Gajah-Dempet No.11, Gajah, Gajah District, Demak Regency. The lessons used include compulsory lessons according to the national curriculum and have a superior subject, namely tahfidz. This research was conducted in grade 9 at One Islamic Junior School in Demak. The title of this research was taken because the researcher was interested in the condition of the at One Islamic Junior School in Demak school with the title " The Demonstration Method in Procedure Text to Enhancing Students' Speaking Skill : A Case Study at One Islamic Junior School in Demak ".

¹ Albi Anggito dan Johan Setiawan, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Sukabumi: CV Jejak, 2018).

² Imam Gunawan, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Teori dan Praktik*, (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2013), 82-83.

C. Research Subjects

The subjects of this study were grade 9A students at One Islamic Junior School in Demak in the learning process of teaching English with procedure text material through demonstration methods so that students' English speaking skills could improve. Therefore, the author will focus and examine the situation in the teaching and learning process at One Islamic Junior School in Demak school, and apply the demonstration method with English procedure text material which is expected to be able to improve students' speaking skills.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

Based on the explanation listed above, the author uses a type of qualitative research, in accordance with this explanation, humans are the main source in this research, humans as social beings have the ability to understand and understand everything that happens in real life. How to collect data sources using written notes and interviews. In the process of searching for data, data sources are a very important stage in the research process, with data sources the author will get concrete data because it will affect research results, in qualitative model research there are two types of data sources, namely:

1. Primary data

Primary data obtained from informants directly collected from the source of the questions. Primary data is the main data that is in a study.³ Data collection by the author by conducting interviews with teachers in the field of English subjects at One Islamic Junior School in Demak, also conducting interviews with students at the school. Primary data collection aims to identify and collect data related to demonstration methods in procedure text subjects to improve students' speaking skills.

2. Secondary data

A complementary and supporting data from primary data is secondary data, secondary data in this study uses data from previous research, journals, or books related to " The Demonstration Method in Procedure Text to Enhancing Students' Speaking Skill : A Case Study at One Islamic Junior School in Demak".

³ Suryosubroto, *Manajemen Pendidikan Sekolah*, (Jakarta,: PN Rineka Cipta. 2003), 39.

In an effort to obtain the data needed in this study the authors used several data collection techniques as follows:

1. Observation

Using all the senses by focusing on an object is called observation, according to Lexy J. Moeloeng, observation is observation to observe an object carried out by researchers. In observation it is very helpful for researchers because it can relate directly to the object of research.⁴ And through the observation of an event, event, action, also the circumstances that occur.⁵ The purpose of this observation is to make observations by carrying out the teaching and learning process and observing the students' process in carrying out the learning process in order to obtain information related to learning techniques at One Islamic Junior School in Demak. The object of focus that was examined in this study was learning techniques using the demonstration method on procedure text material at One Islamic Junior School in Demak. In this case it is done in order to avoid doubts in conducting research by researchers on the data collected because it has been examined based on real conditions in the field.

2. Interview

Data collection techniques through interviews are one way to collect data in research. An interview is usually referred to as a meeting by two people to exchange information, thoughts and ideas through a question and answer session in order to obtain information on certain data by means of which the researcher prepares a written guideline of questions about what will be asked of the correspondent by asking questions to the informant.⁶ The targets of the interviews in this study were Mr. HS as Principal Gender : Male , Mr. AR as Assistant Principal of Academic Affairs and Curriculum Gender : Male and Mr. AF as English teacher Gender : Male and 10 students consist of Male : 3, Female : 7 at One Islamic Junior School in Demak to obtain data on the condition of speaking skills of students at One Islamic Junior School in Demak.

3. Documentation

⁴ M Nazir, *Metode Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Ghalia), 55.

⁵ Burhan Bungin, *Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif : Pemahaman Filosofis dan Metodologis ke Arah Penguasaan Model Aplikasi*, (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2003), 65-66.

⁶ Burhan Bungin, *Analisis Penelitian Data Kualitatif* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo, 2009),372.

The next data collection technique is documentation of one of the methods used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, videos and pictures in the form of a report as a step to support research.⁷ In this study the researcher collected data from student values or evidence and important notes related to learning techniques using the demonstration method in procedure text learning at One Islamic Junior School in Demak, that is syllabus, lesson plan, lesson timetable, learning materials, student list, score list and video demonstration. Besides that, the researcher collected data by means of all documents or archives obtained from the school studied.

E. Research Data Validity

In order to obtain accurate data and the validity of data that has a basis of truth that will be presented in relevant research, in qualitative research data validity is needed as follows:

1. Observation Extension

The observation extension technique is a technique that is carried out by researchers directly at an event based on experience obtained directly in order to obtain convincing data by understanding the situation and recording related conditions.

Researchers use this technique to observe the situation at "One Islamic Junior School in Demak" to ensure the correctness of the data and the accuracy of the information collected, so that researchers get the appropriate data.⁸

2. Triangulation

The triangulation technique is a technique carried out by researchers by comparing the data obtained with the data that is already available.⁹ Triangulation can also be done by checking data from various sources and in various ways.¹⁰ Researcher can get concrete and valid information data by using data collection techniques such as observation, interviews, and documentation. This study uses triangulation as follows:

⁷ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Bisnis* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2007),329.

⁸ Burhan Bungin, *Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif : Pemahaman Filosofis dan Metodologis ke Arah Penguasaan Model Aplikasi*, Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2003, 65-66.

⁹ Haleludin, Hengki Wijaya, *Analisis Data Kualitatif: Sebuah Tinjauan Teori dan Praktik*, Sekolah Tinggi Theologia Jaffray: 2019, 135.

¹⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009, 263.

- a. Triangulation of sources, the technique used is by means of data from many and varied data sources that are still related. For example, such as lesson planning, learning materials, the target is to collect data from the school principal and then to the English teacher. The data that has been obtained is then concluded which opinions are the same and which are different and which are specific as a way to increase the researcher's confidence.
- b. Technical Triangulation, this technical testing technique is by disclosing data by interviews, observation, and documentation. This technique is done to check the data obtained with the same source with different techniques.¹¹ If this technique produces different data in the interview, the researcher will conduct further discussions with the data source. Or it could be true, because of different points of view.

By using technical triangulation and triangulation of sources, researchers can obtain concrete and valid information data by means of data collection such as observation, interviews, and documentation.

F. Data Analysis Technique

After obtaining the data, data analysis will then be carried out, from the analysis of the data that has been collected, formal and substantive findings will be obtained. Analysis is part of a qualitative approach. Analysis is an attempt to analyze or examine carefully a data and will be discussed and understood to find meaning or interpretation and conclusions from the entire research data. By carrying out the analysis, the researcher will sort, process and arrange so that it becomes a systematic and meaningful arrangement.¹²

According to Seiddel, qualitative data analysis is the process of running data by recording the results of findings in the field and then collecting and sorting data, classifying and thinking so that it becomes data that is interconnected and can obtain general findings.¹³

¹¹ Djam'an Satori, Aan K, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009), 70.

¹² Sirajudin Saleh, *Analisis Data Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Pustaka Ramadhan, 2017), 75.

¹³ Lexy J. Moeloeng, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, 248.

This study uses a qualitative descriptive analysis technique, by describing the data into sentences. There are three steps in data analysis: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.¹⁴

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a method or process of simplifying existing data contained in written records during the research process. Reducing data is done by summarizing the results of the data into a broader pattern concept.¹⁵ By reducing data, researchers can easily collect further data.¹⁶

After the researcher has collected the data and obtained the necessary data, then the researcher will focus on the objectives that the researcher has explained and describe in more detail about " The Demonstration method in Procedure Text to Enhancing Students' Speaking Skill : A Case Study at One Islamic Junior School in Demak ".

2. Display data

In qualitative research, the presentation of data from the data obtained can be done in the form of brief descriptions, such as charts, relationships between categories, and flowcharts. According to Miles and Huberman, the presentation of data from qualitative research that is often used is to use narrative text, but that can also be done by means of graphs, matrices, and charts.¹⁷

3. Conclusion drawing/verification

The conclusion drawn at this step is temporary, and will change according to new data evidence in the next data collection.¹⁸ Conclusion and verification are the final steps of the qualitative analysis. The conclusion is drawn so that it can be accounted for and confirmed for the certainty of a data. Then documentation is carried out as a step to make a document and then conclusions will be drawn from the research.

¹⁴ Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2005, 91.

¹⁵ Ahmad Rijali, *Analisis Data Kualitatif*, Jurnal Alhadharah, Vol 17 No 33 Juni 2018, 91.

¹⁶ Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, 92.

¹⁷ Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, 95.

¹⁸ Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, 99.